

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

- 1. Sun Yat-sen
- 2. Mao Zedong
- 3. Cultural Revolution

- **6.** cooperative
- 7. haiku
- 8. Han

- 4. human rights
- 5. Diet
- homogeneous
- **10.** Ainu

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Establishing Modern China (pages 495–499)

- 1. Describe two rebellions under the Qing Dynasty.
- 2. What change did the Communists make in China in 1949?

The Governments of East Asia (pages 502–505)

- 3. What changes occurred in the Chinese government at the end of the Cultural Revolution?
- **4.** How has the Chinese government repressed freedom?

The Economies of East Asia (pages 506–509)

- **5.** Who controls China's economy?
- 6. What are some important East Asian products?

The Cultures of East Asia (pages 510–515)

- **1.** Give two examples of cultural exchange in East Asia.
- 8. What changes did communism bring to the arts in China?

Establishing Modern Japan (pages 516–520)

- **9.** What changes occurred during the Meiji Restoration?
- **10.** How do the Japanese regard their elders?

CRITICAL THINKING

Hypothesizing

1. Using your completed chart from Reading Social Studies, p. 494, explain which of your predictions proved correct.

Drawing Conclusions

2. Why do you think Mao Zedong was successful in winning the civil war against the Nationalists?

Forming and Supporting Opinions

3. What is your opinion of the dissidents who demonstrated in Tiananmen Square? Should they have been more obedient to their government?

Visual Summary

Establishing Modern China

- The Nationalists toppled China's Qing Dynasty in 1911.
- Mao Zedong declared China Communist in 1949.



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The Governments of East Asia

- · China and North Korea are the only Communist countries in East Asia.
- China's government continues to repress people's freedom, but less so than in the past.



The Economies of East Asia

· Though they have faced challenges, East Asia's economies have grown strong



The Cultures of East Asia

- Over the years, much cultural exchange has occurred in East Asia.
- Communism has changed Chinese culture, but traditions such as the arts still thrive.

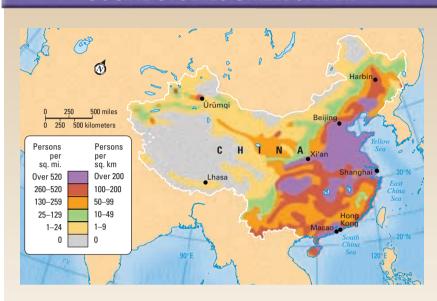
Establishing Modern Japan

 After the devastating destruction of World War II, the Japanese rebuilt their economy to be one of the strongest in the world.





SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

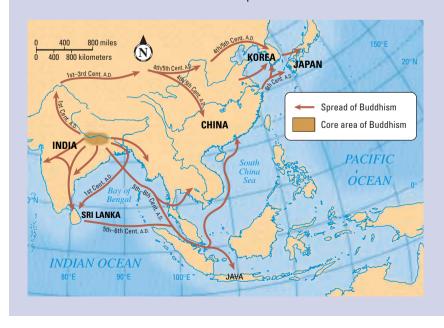


SKILLBUILDER: Reading a Population Density Map

- 1. Where are China's most densely populated areas?
- **2.** Which areas are least populated? What might cause them to be so?

FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHY

- **1. Location •** In what country did Buddhism originate?
- 2. Movement From which countries did Buddhism spread to Japan?
- 3. Movement When did Buddhism first spread to Korea?



CHAPTER PROJECTS

Interdisciplinary Activity: Mathematics

Creating a Graph The countries of East Asia have widely different standards of living. Look at the Regional Data File on pages 462–465 to find the gross domestic products for China, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Then determine each country's per capita GDP—or GDP per person—by dividing its total GDP by its total population. Create a bar graph showing the GDP and per capita GDP for these countries.

Cooperative Learning Activity

Creating an Oral Presentation Work in a group of three to five classmates to create a visual presentation about Japan's living treasures. Each group member should research and prepare a report on one treasure. The reports should include pictures of the art being practiced. As a group, give a presentation to the class.

INTERNET ACTIVITY

Use the Internet to do research about the Long March. Find out details about the climate and terrain the marchers had to cross.

Writing About Geography Write a report of your findings, describing the climate and terrain along the route of the Long March. Explain what hardships the marchers probably faced due to these factors. List the Web sites you used to prepare your report.

For Internet links to support this activity, go to

