

**Section 1 Guided Reading and Review**



**Japan Becomes an Economic Superpower**

**A. Main Ideas**

Complete the cause-and-effect chart as you read Section 1.

CAUSE	EFFECT
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	Japan's militarism is destroyed
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____	Democratic government is established and strengthened
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Japan successfully produces goods for export</li> <li>◆ Japan builds a favorable balance of trade</li> <li>◆ Japan has a well-educated and skilled work force</li> <li>◆ Japanese workers save their income</li> <li>◆ Japan spends little on the military</li> </ul>	10. _____ _____ _____
11. _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Japan seeks better relations with oil-producing nations in Middle East</li> <li>◆ Japan tries to reduce energy use</li> </ul>
12. _____	Most women remain in low-paying jobs, and fewer receive higher education

**B. Reviewing Key Terms**

Briefly define each of the following terms.

13. Diet \_\_\_\_\_

14. gross national product \_\_\_\_\_

15. trade deficit \_\_\_\_\_





**Section 4** **Guided Reading and Review**



**Southeast Asia and the Pacific Rim**

**A. Main Ideas**

Using the clues below, find the eleven words from Section 4 hidden in the puzzle.

1. elected president of the Philippines; soon declared himself dictator
2. the noncommunist part of Vietnam
3. ruler of South Vietnam during the Vietnam War
4. United States President who arranged a cease-fire in Vietnam
5. Cambodian communist guerrillas
6. Vietnamese communist leader who forced the French to leave Indochina
7. theory that if one country fell to communism, others would follow
8. Cambodia's jungles were used by the North Vietnamese as this
9. leader of the Khmer Rouge
10. comprised of more than 13,000 islands
11. "the People's Country"

I N D O N E S I A B A F S T R A Z Z T O  
 D N O D I E M K H M E R R O U G E B C E  
 O U R N X Y L K S P E T S R A D R U N D  
 M A R C O S Y P H O C H I M I N H B O B  
 I G L O N O D I S L X A R C M I Q U I L  
 N E U L W U X S U P P P L Y R O U T E N  
 O H V I O T A C I O R Z N C E S X Y O D  
 K J V R S H N O P T U V M Y A N M A R P

**B. Reviewing Key Terms, People, and Places**

Briefly identify each of the following.

12. Corazon Aquino \_\_\_\_\_
13. Aung San Suu Kyi \_\_\_\_\_
14. ASEAN \_\_\_\_\_
15. Pacific Rim \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER

# 34 East Asia and Southeast Asia (1945–Present)

## Vocabulary Development

Vocabulary  
 cease-fire  
 collectivization  
 embargo  
 gross domestic product  
 joint ventures  
 special enterprise zones  
 zaibatsu

**Directions:** *Replace the underlined part of each sentence below with one of these vocabulary words from Chapter 34.*

1. After World War II, the value of all the goods and services produced in Japan rose more quickly than most leaders around the world had anticipated.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Vietnam was slow to recover from the war in part because of the blockage of trade imposed by the United States and other Western countries.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. During the 1980s, China modernized its industry with help from foreign companies organizing cooperative businesses with China, and also by establishing areas where foreigners could own and operate industries.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Japan held onto one of its cultural institutions through its powerful banking and industrial family organizations.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. All countries were relieved when there was finally a temporary halt in the war.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. Mao tried to increase the efficiency of China’s agriculture by pooling peasant land and labor.  
 \_\_\_\_\_