

East Asia and Southeast Asia

A. Identifying Key Terms

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. Japanese parliament
- _____ 2. The total value of all goods and services produced by a nation
- _____ 3. A group of villages that work together to farm common land
- _____ 4. Collection of Mao Zedong’s writings about communism
- _____ 5. Program to strengthen agriculture, industry, science, and defense in China
- _____ 6. Term used to refer to the countries of Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Korea
- _____ 7. The idea that if communists took over one country, others would also fall to the communists
- _____ 8. Cambodian communist guerrillas

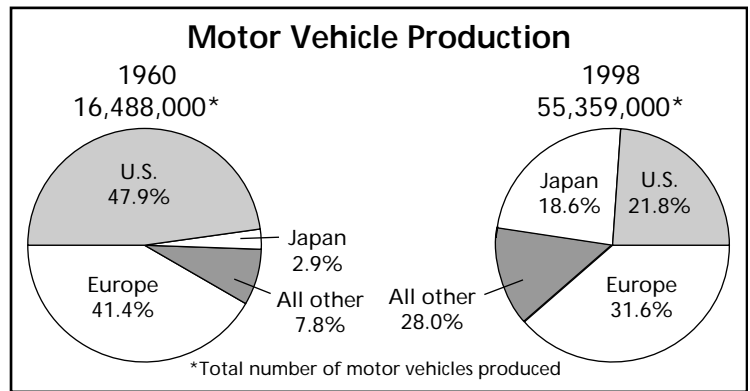
Column II

- a. Asian tigers
- b. commune
- c. Diet
- d. domino theory
- e. Four Modernizations
- f. gross national product
- g. Khmer Rouge
- h. “Little Red Book”

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- _____ 9. According to the graph, what percentage of the world’s motor vehicles did Japan manufacture in 1960?
 - a. 47.9
 - b. 41.4
 - c. 7.8
 - d. 2.9
- _____ 10. According to the graph, which of the following had the largest increase in the percentage of motor vehicles produced from 1960 to 1998?
 - a. Japan
 - b. United States
 - c. Europe
 - d. All other



- _____ 11. One of the goals of General MacArthur’s military government was
 - a. to punish the Japanese people.
 - b. to guarantee democratic government in Japan.
 - c. to restore Japan to its former glory.
 - d. to force the Japanese to help rebuild the United States.

(continued)

- _____ 12. Mao Zedong was able to defeat the Nationalists because
- the Nationalists had no leader.
 - he was financed by wealthy landowners.
 - the Japanese government supported him.
 - most of the people supported him.
- _____ 13. Which of the following was true under communism in China?
- Peasants were moved from the countryside to the cities.
 - The business class was glorified.
 - Factory workers took control of the government.
 - Land was redistributed to peasants.
- _____ 14. Hong Kong and Taiwan share which of the following with China?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. an economic system | c. a government |
| b. a similar culture | d. a democracy |
- _____ 15. Which of the following was most important to the economic development of Singapore?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a. location | c. culture |
| b. climate | d. natural resources |
- _____ 16. Which of the following was a problem faced by new nations of Southeast Asia?
- They were unable to feed their people.
 - They were caught in the middle of the Cold War.
 - They lacked the natural resources for economic development.
 - They lacked strong leaders.
- _____ 17. A long-term goal of Ho Chi Minh was
- to free Vietnam from foreign domination.
 - to unite Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.
 - to hold free elections in Vietnam.
 - to make South Vietnam a free nation.
- _____ 18. Why is the Pacific Rim important to the global economy?
- Most of the world's people live in the region.
 - It has most of the world's resources.
 - It has most of the world's fresh water.
 - The volume of trade across the Pacific is greater than that across the Atlantic.

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Recognizing Causes and Effects** Why do you think Japan gives away so much foreign aid?
20. **Comparing** Compare the two Koreas. How do you think North Korea might benefit if the two Koreas were reunited?

East Asia and Southeast Asia**A. Identifying Key Terms and Places**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 1. The Japanese parliament is called the _____.
- _____ 2. _____ is the total value of all goods and services produced by a nation.
- _____ 3. A(n) _____ is a group of villages that work together to farm common land.
- _____ 4. Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Korea are known as the _____.
- _____ 5. The _____ is the idea that if the communists took over one country, other countries would also fall to communism.

Column II

- a. Asian tigers
- b. commune
- c. Diet
- d. domino theory
- e. gross national product

Match the descriptions in Column I with the places in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

Column I

- _____ 6. Nation that is an economic superpower
- _____ 7. Tiny but prosperous island under British control until 1997
- _____ 8. Island city-state located on a busy shipping route
- _____ 9. Nation torn apart by a long civil war
- _____ 10. Geographic region of growing global trade

Column II

- a. Hong Kong
- b. Japan
- c. Pacific Rim
- d. Singapore
- e. Vietnam

B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics

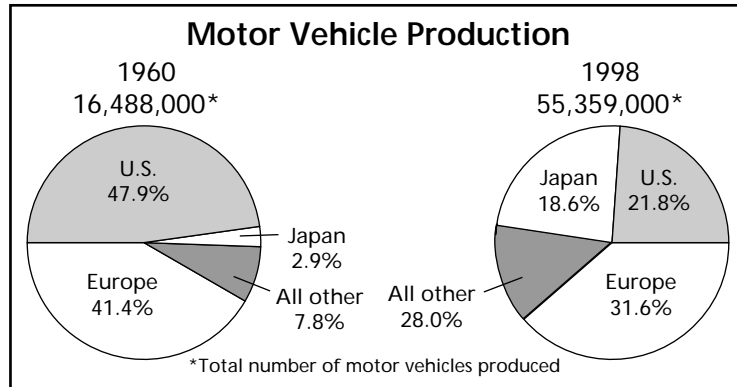
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

- _____ 11. One effect of interdependence on Japan is that
- it is heavily in debt.
 - it must work to improve international relations.
 - it has a huge trade deficit.
 - it has few jobs for its workers.
- _____ 12. Which of the following best explains why Mao Zedong's forces triumphed in China?
- Mao promised to improve life for the peasants.
 - Mao promised to defeat capitalism.
 - Mao promised to turn China into an industrial nation.
 - Mao promised a return to the old ways.
- _____ 13. The intention of the Four Modernizations was
- to limit family size.
 - to end the democracy movement.
 - to get rid of noncommunists.
 - to improve China's economy.

(continued)

- _____ 14. In which of the following areas is there the biggest difference between North and South Korea?
- culture
 - language
 - economy
 - history
- _____ 15. During the Cold War, which of the following was an American priority in Southeast Asia?
- to stop the spread of communism
 - to support independence movements
 - to establish trade alliances
 - to establish colonies
- _____ 16. Which of the following best explains why Vietnam has great economic potential?
- It is heavily populated.
 - It is a communist country.
 - It has introduced free-market reforms to attract investors.
 - It is finally united.

- _____ 17. According to the graph, what percentage of the world's motor vehicles did Japan manufacture in 1998?
- 2.9
 - 21.8
 - 18.6
 - 28.0



- _____ 18. According to the graph, which of the following had the largest decrease in its percentage of motor vehicle production from 1960 to 1998?
- Japan
 - All other
 - United States
 - Europe

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Making Inferences** Considering the goals of the American occupation of Japan following World War II, what do you think the United States learned from the Treaty of Versailles signed after World War I?
20. **Making Decisions** Many Americans have pressured their government to restrict trade with China until it stops violating human rights. Do you think restricted trade is a good policy? Why or why not?

East Asia and Southeast Asia

A. Analyzing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Identify the two main goals of General MacArthur's military government in Japan.
2. List five reasons for Japan's economic success.
3. Describe one positive effect and one negative effect of the Four Modernizations.
4. Explain why Hong Kong's future is uncertain.
5. Describe the role of geography in Singapore's economic success.
6. List three ways the effects of the Cold War are still felt in Korea today.
7. Explain why the Pacific Rim is an important part of the global economy.

B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpts from Mao's "Little Red Book." Then answer the questions that follow.

It is up to us to organize the people. As for the reactionaries in China, it is up to us to organize the people to overthrow them. Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.

We communists are like seeds, and the people are like the soil. Wherever we go, we must unite with the people, take root and blossom among them.

We should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses, from the problems of the land and labor to those of fuel, rice, cooking oil, and salt. . . . All such problems concerning the well-being of the masses should be placed on our agenda. We should discuss them, adopt and carry out decisions, and check up on the results. We should help the masses to realize that we represent their interests, that our lives are intimately bound up with theirs.

8. Based on the excerpts, to what people in China did Mao's ideas probably appeal most? Why?
9. According to the excerpts, what should the relationship be between communist leaders and the masses?
10. According to the excerpts, how would Mao legitimize the Cultural Revolution?

C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Linking Past and Present** Why do you think Japan's neighbors oppose its rearmament?
12. **Recognizing Points of View** Why do you think many Vietnamese saw the United States as just another imperial power?