

Unit 9 – Part II

East Asia

CHAPTER 28

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF EAST ASIA:
SHARED CULTURAL TRADITIONS

28.1 CHINA

- World's oldest continuous civilization
- Dynasties
 - Qin
 - est. Chinese empire (last 2,000 years)
 - Han
 - Expanded empire into central Asia
 - Qing:
 - End of dynasties:



- European Contact
- Lack of military technology was a serious disadvantage for the Chinese in the 1800s.
- By 1900, European powers had carved China :
- Led to Boxer Rebellion of 1900
 - Anti:



Spheres of influence

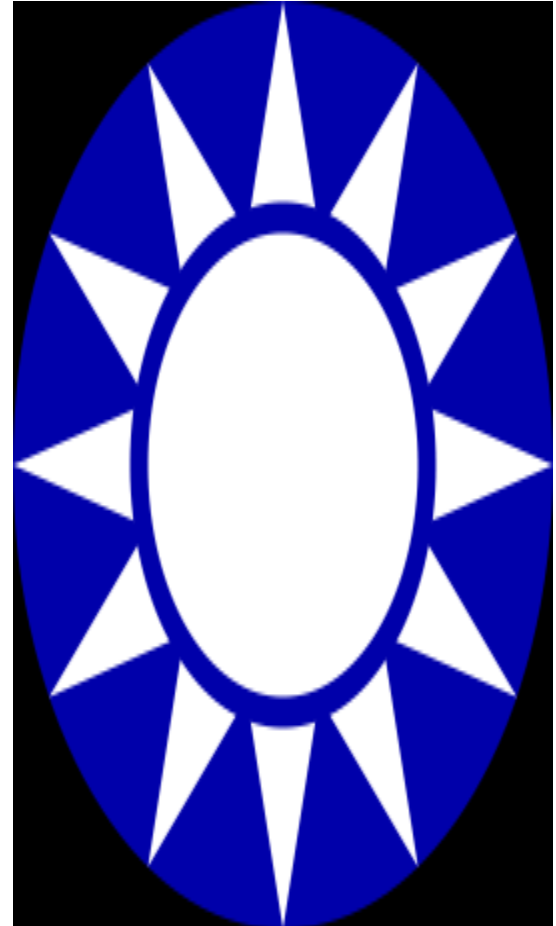
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| ■ British | ■ German |
| ■ Russian | ■ Portuguese |
| ■ Japanese | |
| ■ French | |



en circa 1910
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Rise of the Nationalists

- After the fall of the Qing dynasty, Chinese leaders disagreed about the extent to which Western culture should be adopted.
- The **Kuomintang (KMT)**, or Nationalists, emerged as a political force.
- The Nationalists rejected the notion of foreign powers controlling China:



China Becomes a Republic

- The Nationalists seized power in 1911, forced the **Qing** emperor to abdicate.
- They :
- **Sun Yat-sen** (pictured) was chosen as the country's first president.
- He hoped to establish a government :



Chiang Kai-shek

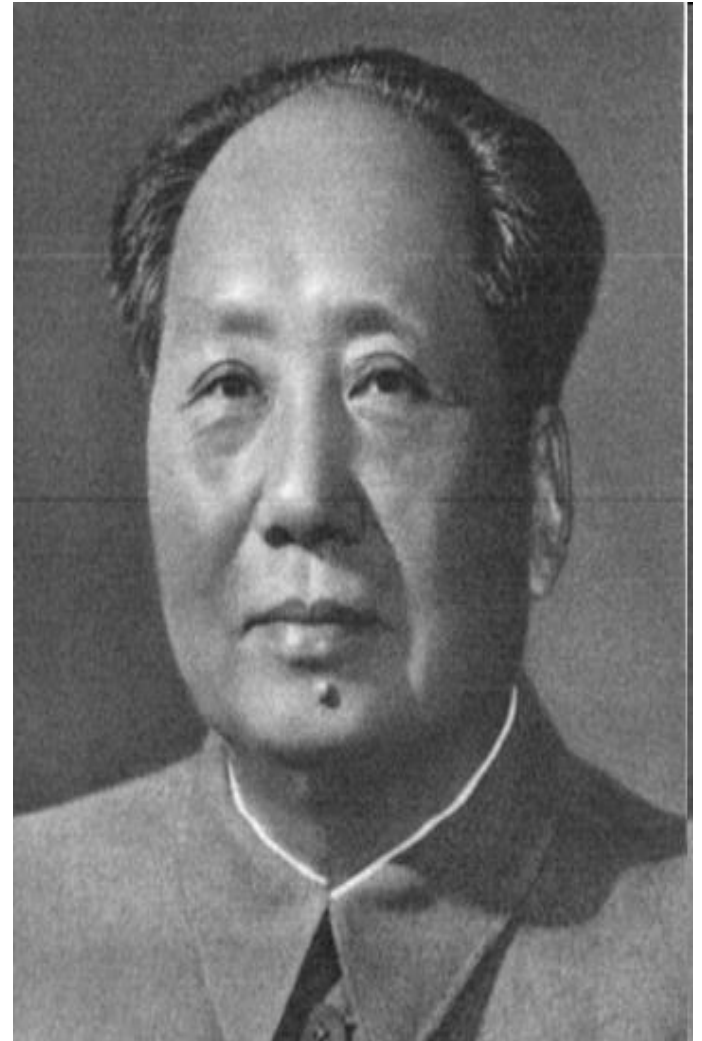
- Nationalists experienced difficulty consolidating their power.
- Local warlords took control of their regions
- After death of Sun Yat-sen in 1925:



Mao and the Communists

- In the 1920s, a split developed in the Nationalists Party
- Some members adopted **Communist** ideas.
- The Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek :

- The invasion of China by the Japanese in 1937 forced the Nationalists and Communist to put their differences temporarily aside



Nationalist Exile

- After WWII ended in 1945, the Communists and Nationalists resumed fighting.
- In 1949:
- Chiang Kai-shek headed the Nationalist government in Taiwan.



Birth of the People's Republic

- Mao Zedong became the First Chairman of the Communist Party in China
- The Communists:



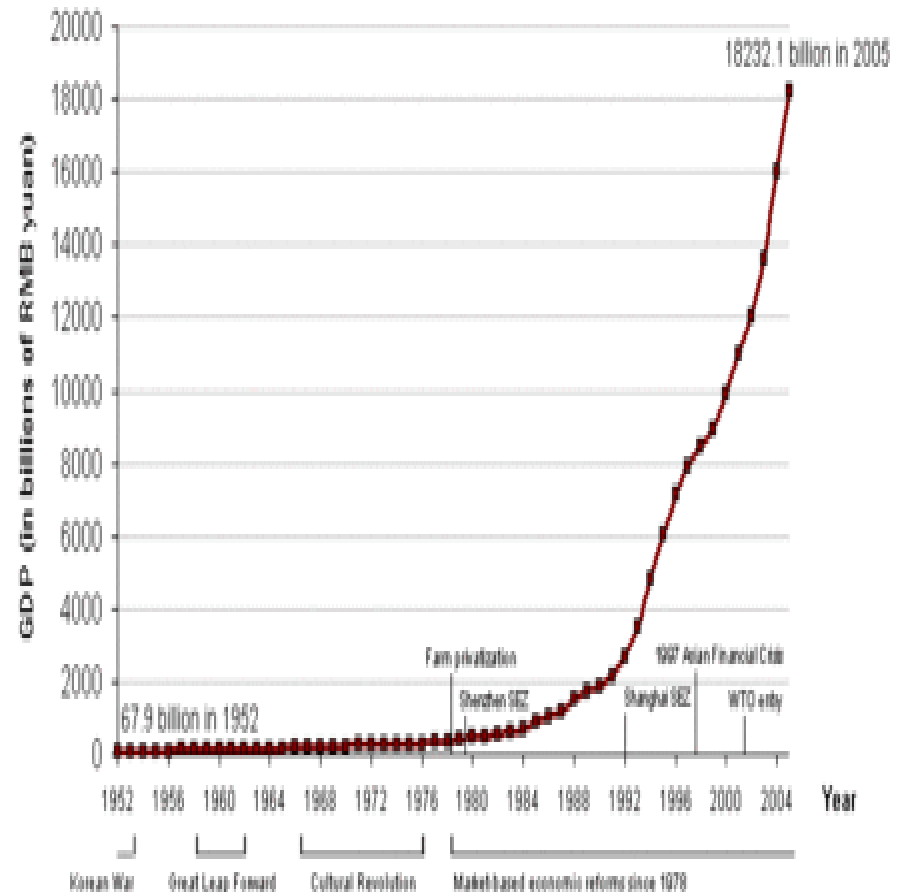
Economic Moderation

- Mao died in 1976.
- Deng Xiaoping (pictured) emerged as China's new leader after a power struggle.
- Deng Xiaoping began the **Four Modernizations Program**:



- Growing China's Economy
 - The Communist Party aims to:
 - The government took control of:
 - Mao wanted to increase productivity by replacing private ownership with collective ownership
 - Most of the :

People's Republic of China's Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Between 1952 to 2005



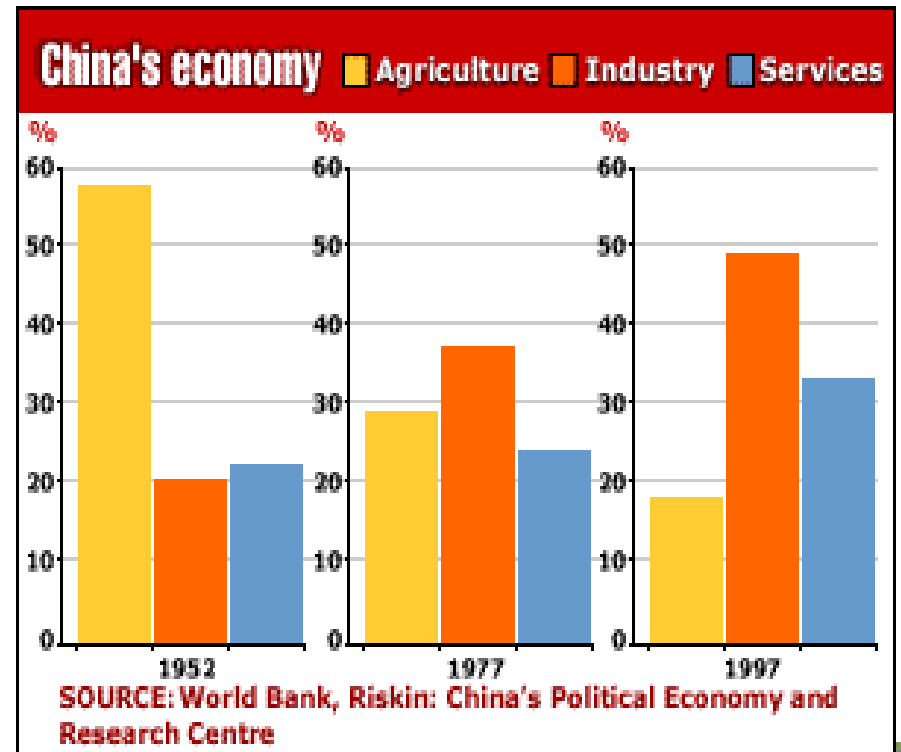
- Beginning in the late 1970s, **Special economic zones** were set up along China's east coast
- They have since been expanded and China's government has allowed citizens :
- China is:



- Rural Economy
 - Largely rural society
 - 60% :

– Self:

- 13% arable land
- Rice, maize, wheat, sweet potatoes



- Industrial economy
 - Resource-rich Northeast :
 - Shanghai, Beijing, and Tianjin = major industrial cities
 - SE China also home to industrial centers
 - Heavy :



China - Religion

- Confucianism is a philosophy based on the teachings of Confucius.
- **Confucianism** states that society functions best if people respect the laws and :
- Confucianism also stresses :



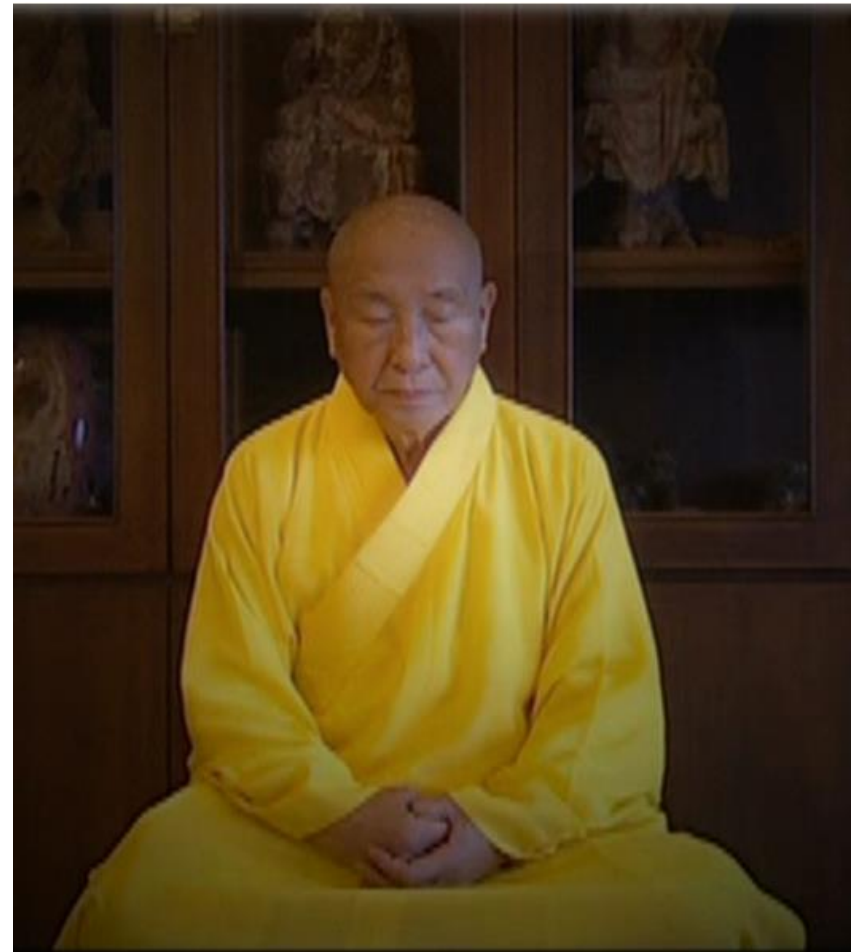
China - Religion

- **Daoism** is based on the writings of Laozi.
- Daoism states the path to true happiness lies in:



China - Religion

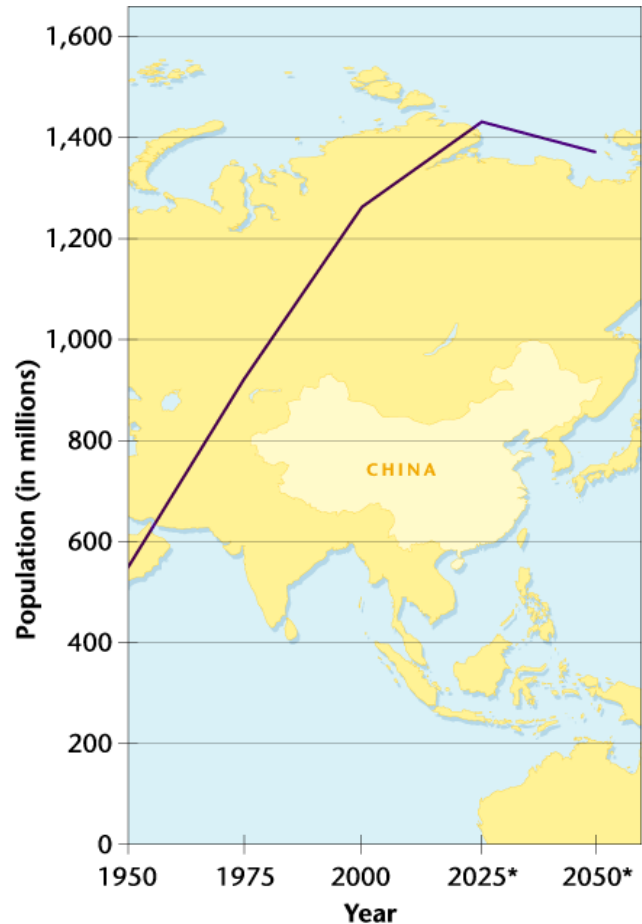
- Today there are an estimated 100 million followers of **Buddhism** in China
- There are over 20,000 Buddhist temples.
- It is the :



China - Population

- With 1.34 billion people, China is the world's most populous nation.
- 40-50 cities with populations over a million
- 70% of :

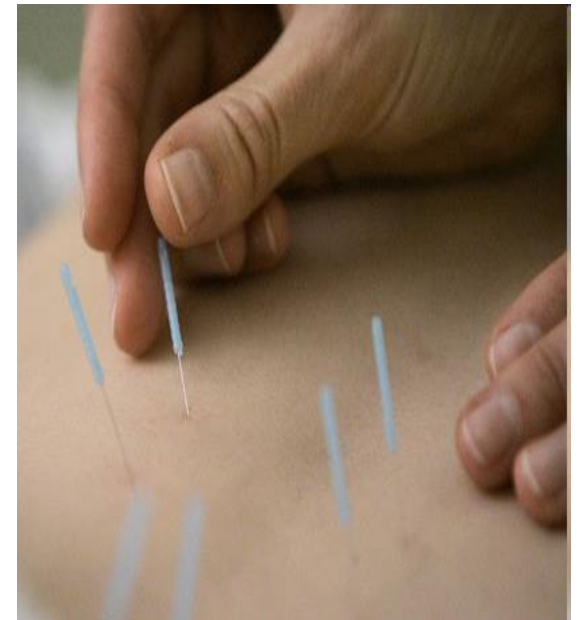
- 6% of population lives on 55% of land in west.



Sources: Population Reference Bureau;
China Population Information and Research Center
*Projected population.

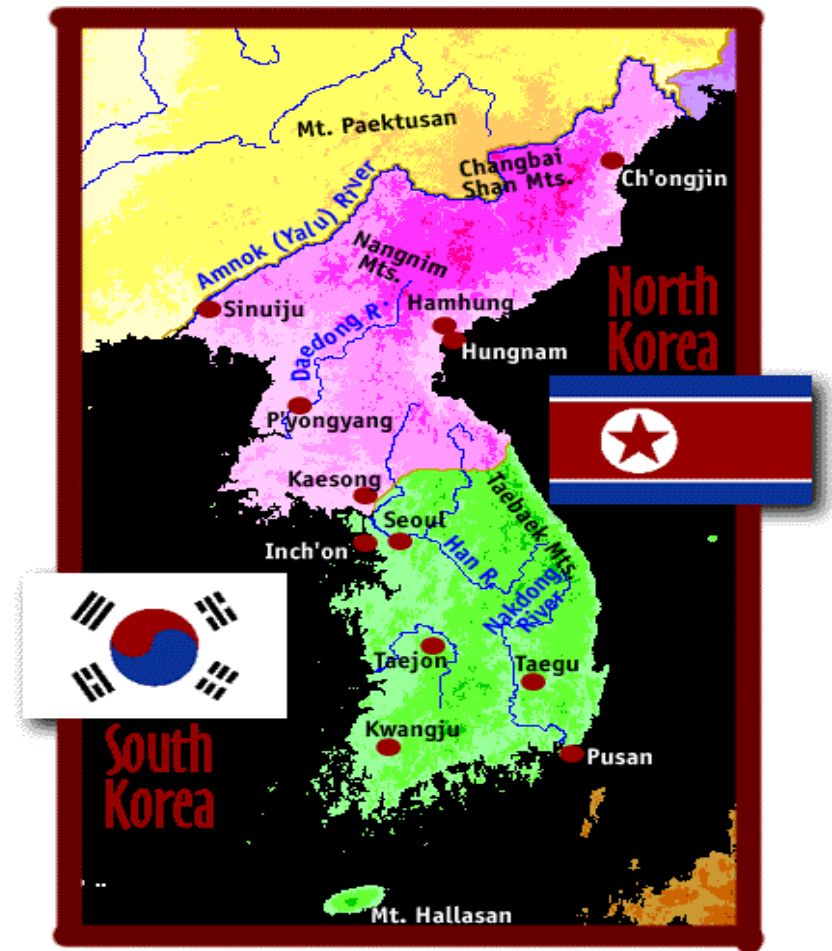
China – Health Care

- Both Western and traditional Chinese medicine continue to be practiced in China.
- Hospitals in most cities
- Clinics manned by:
- Challenge of:



28.3 THE KOREAS: NORTH AND SOUTH

- History
 - Through more than 2,000 years of history, invading :
 - 100 BC – 300s = Chinese → Three Kingdoms → Yi S'ong-gye est. dynasty
 - 1910- 1945 – Japanese rule



Post WWII Division of Korea

- After World War II, Korea became caught up in:
- The Soviet Union established a Communist government in North Korea.
- In South Korea an elected government was established.



Korean War

- In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea to unite the country under a Communist government.
- A cease-fire agreement was signed in 1953 :
- The division between North and :
- The two are separated by a :



North Korea

- North Korea is located closer to the Asian mainland.
- Land
 - The land of North Korea is mountainous and rugged.
 - It contains some of the:

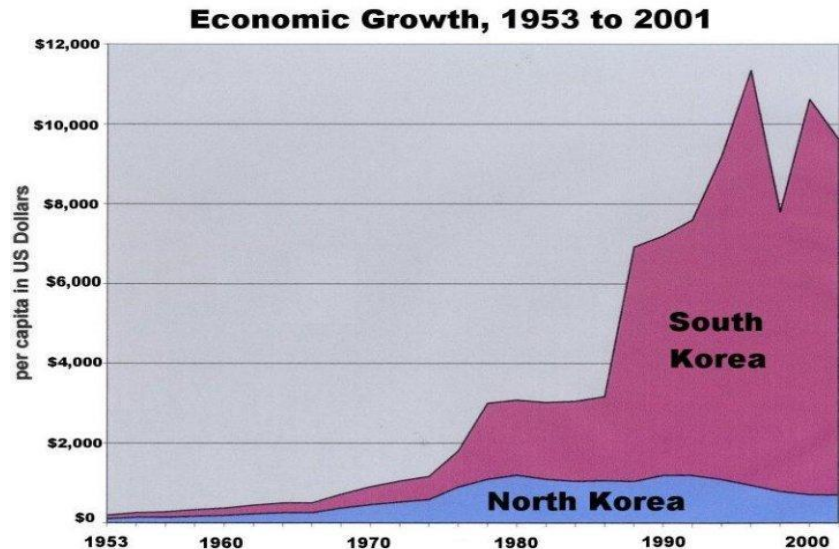


- North Korea is:
- **P'yongyang** is North Korea's capital city



Challenges Facing North Korea

- Communist North Korea lags far behind South Korea in its standard of living.
- With the fall of the Soviet Union, North Korea lost its major trading partner.
- This has resulted in severe :



Hermit Kingdom

- North Korea is a Communist state one-man dictatorship ruled by men of the same family
- Kim Il Sung was succeeded by his son Kim Jong Il in 1994:

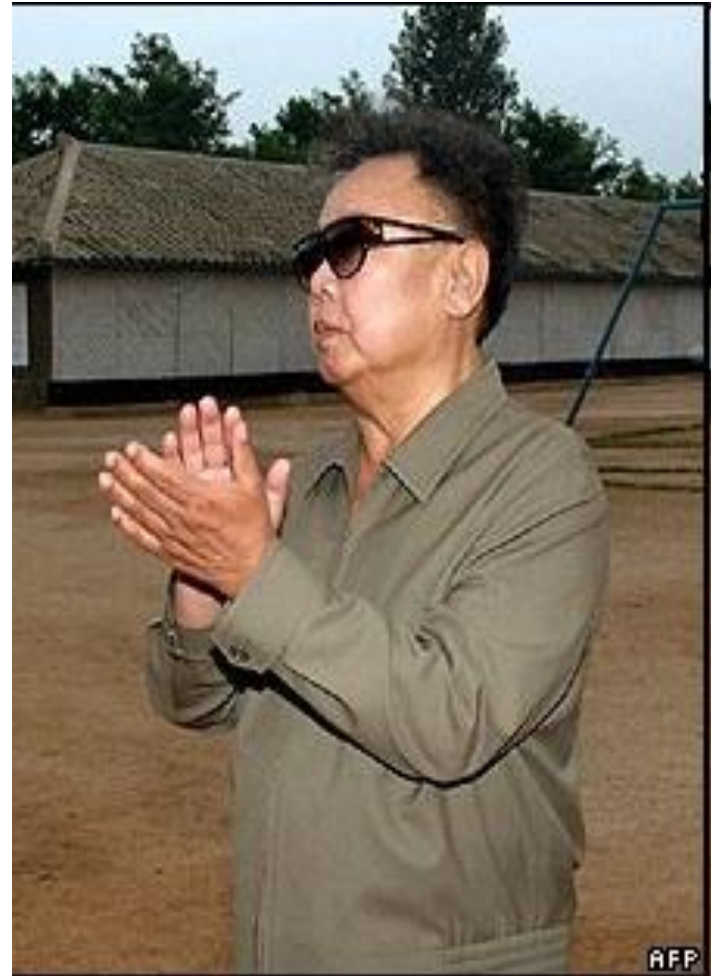


North Korea Culture – 10 Myths About the late Kim Jong Il

- 1. He had a supernatural birth**
- 2. He is a fashion trendsetter**
- 3. The world loves him**
- 4. He invented the hamburger**
- 5. He is the best natural golfer in history**



6. If he gets addicted to a drug, so does everyone else.
7. He once kidnapped a prominent director to film a Godzilla ripoff for him.
8. He had disabled and short people deported from his capital
9. At one time, he was the world's biggest buyer of Hennessy
10. He maintains a city that was built just to be looked at



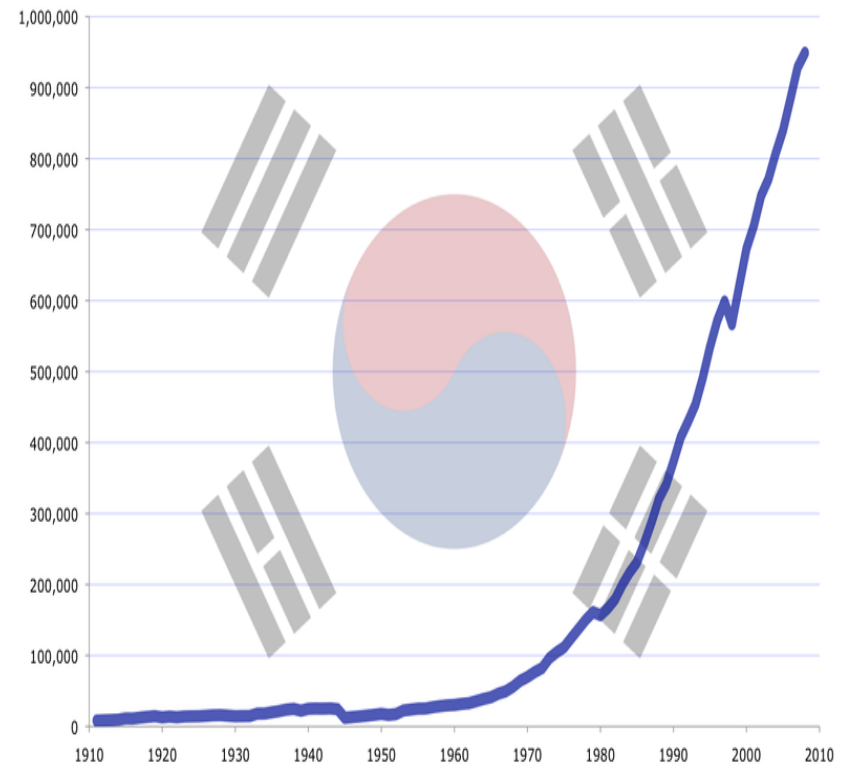
South Korea

- After World War II, a democratic-based government (Republic of Korea, ROK) was established
- In 1993, KIM Young-sam became South Korea's first civilian president following 32 years of military rule
- South Korea :
- President LEE Myung-bak is the current president
- Increased tensions with North Korea have challenged South Korea's government over the past two years.



South Korea – Economic Tiger

- After 1953, South Korea was economically disadvantaged.
- With aid from the U.S. and Japan, South Korea industrialized.
- They developed a middle class, and experienced economic growth.
- Today:



28.4 Japan

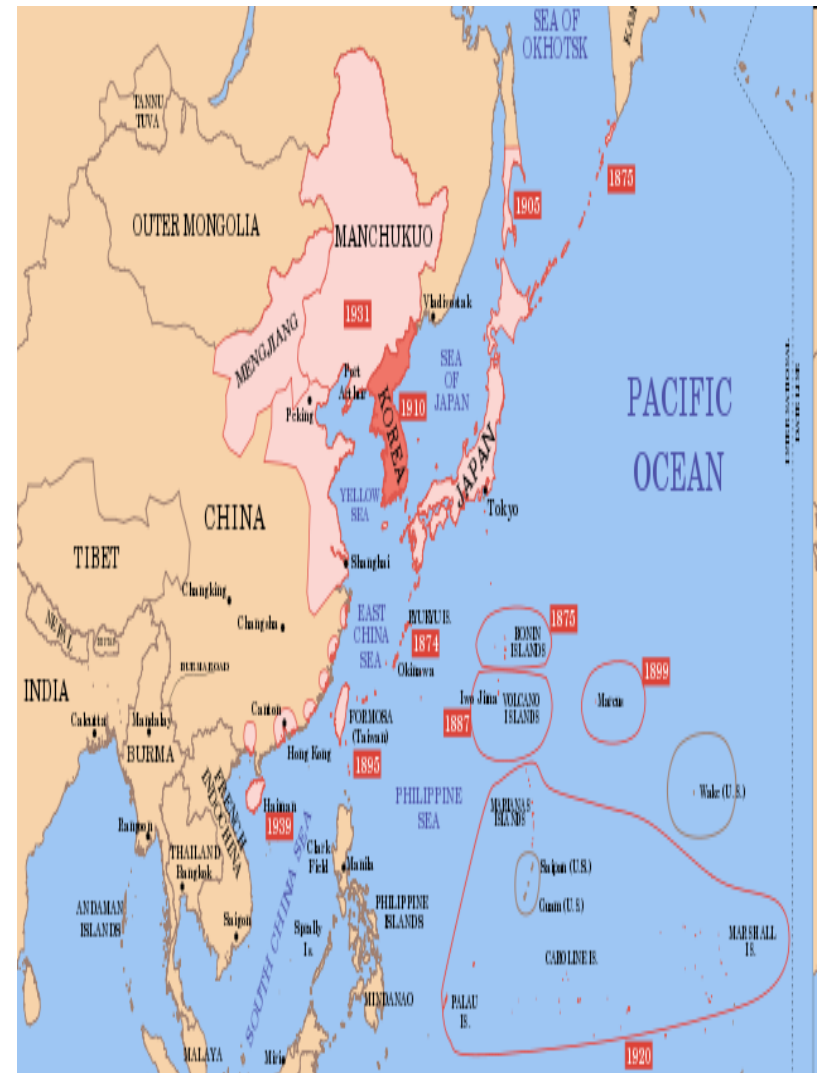
- History
 - 5th century – Yamato clan become rulers, then emperors by 7th century
 - Over time clan chiefs again began to act as independent rulers enlisting :
 - 1192 – emperor appointed **shogun** to:
 - Shogun appoint **daimyo** to :
 - 1868 – Last shogun resigned and :



- Contact with West
 - Portuguese traders introduce Christianity and firearms
 - U.S. naval commander Commodore **Matthew C. Perry** (pictured) arrived in Japan in 1853 and “negotiated” a trade agreement that forced Japan to open its doors to the West.
 - Japan was forced to :



- Politically and socially, Japan also became more westernized
- By 1900, Japan was strong enough to end the unequal treaties with the West.
- Lack of natural resources was an obstacle to Japan's goal of :
- Japan adopted **imperialist** policies, and began efforts to gain control of:



- Militarists gained control of the Japan's government after WWI.
- Japan's leaders sided with Nazi Germany in World War II.
- Japan attacked the United States fleet at **Pearl Harbor** in 1941.
- The United States and its allies gradually destroyed Japan's ability to wage war:



Postwar Japan

- From 1945 to 1952, Japan was occupied by the United States army.
- After World War II, Japan experienced rapid economic growth.
- The Japanese :
- This helped to establish Japan as one of the most powerful industrial nations in the world by the 1960s.
- Despite experiencing an economic slowdown in the 1990s:



People and Culture

- Japan's population is largely **homogeneous**.
- This has enabled the Japanese to build a strong :
- Non-Japanese groups such as the Koreans are :



People and Culture

- The vast majority of Japan's people belong to a:
- Japanese popular culture is influenced both by Japanese traditions and ideas from the West.



Education in Japan

- Japan has a highly educated work force.
- Almost all Japanese students attend high school and a third go on to college.
- In addition to academic subjects, moral education is taught in Japanese schools.
- In Japan:

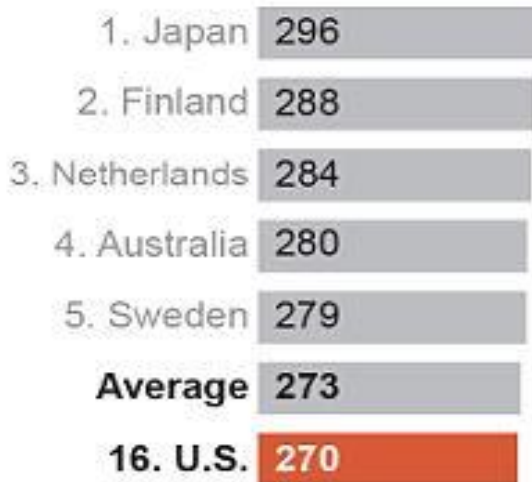


Japanese Earn Top Scores in Reading and Math

U.S. adults lag in reading, math skills

Adults in Japan and Finland scored highest in an international test measuring life skills such as reading, math and problem solving, while those in the United States scored below average.

READING SKILLS



MATH SKILLS



PROBLEM SOLVING



NOTE: Tests scored on a 500-point scale. U.S. scores are based on nationally representative sample of 5,000 adults between 16 and 65 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

Japan today

- Japan is one of the :
- Land and:
- Many Japanese live in **high-rise apartments** because of the shortage of space.
- The population of Japan's capital **Tokyo** - one of the biggest cities in the world - surpassed 13 million for the first time in April of 2010.
- Japan currently ranks 3rd in the world for life expectancy at 83.91 years (2012)

