**ASIA REVIEW NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| 1 What is the largest mountain range in the world that has the highest mountain peak (Mt. Everest) and is a natural barrier between South and East Asia? | 2 What river begins in China and flows into southeast Asia along Laos, Cambodia, and through Vietnam into the South China Sea? | 3 What river in India is considered holy and sacred to all Hindus and is a location of high population density? |
| 4 What river flows mostly through Pakistan and into the Arabian Sea and is part of a water war between India and Pakistan in the region of Kashmir? | 5 What is the sea that is located between the mainland of Asia and the archipelago of Japan? | 6 What river in China known as the Huang He River flows east into the Yellow Sea and is nicknamed “China’s Sorrow” for its destructive floods throughout history? |
| 7 What is the longest river in China that is also called the Chiang Jiang River that is very polluted and where they are building the Three Gorges Dam project? | 8 What large desert is located in northern China and southeastern Mongolia and is a barrier to trade? | 9 What Ocean borders Indonesia, Myanmar, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan and is the source of summer monsoon rains? |
| 10 What large bay is located east of India and also borders Bangladesh and Myanmar and is fed by the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers? | 11 What peninsula contains two countries, is located between China and Japan, and also served as a bridge of culture throughout history? | 12 What sea along the east coast of China is fed by the Huang He River? |
| 13 What is the name of the sea that borders China, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia? | 14 In what country in South Asia did the religions of Hinduism and Buddhism originate (begin)? | 15 The Aryan people from Central Asia migrated south to the Indus River Valley and then to the Ganges River. Their religious beliefs led to what religions? |
| 16 Hindus believe in the rebirth of the soul and being reborn into a higher social class with the hope of reaching Nirvana (everlasting peace) eventually. What is the term that describes this process? | 17 What is the name of the hereditary Hindu social class system that determines one’s occupation, marriage, and status in life? | 18 What is the term that describes both the good and bad actions of a Hindu’s life that determines their caste in their next life? |
| 19 The Four Noble Truths, Eight-Fold Path (living the right way), meditation, and the belief that if one avoids selfish desires one can live a life without suffering describes what religion? | 20 Which Chinese philosopher created a way of life in China that involves respect and responsibility and governs relationships with others? | 21 What Hindu prince from India created the religion of Buddhism while trying to discover the reason for human suffering? |
| 22 What is the ancient Japanese religion that worships the Kami, or spirits, that dwell in nature? | 23 Because of trade and the spread of ideas, what country in Southeast Asia has the largest Muslim country in world? | 24 What country after World War II resumed their civil war and began a communist revolution to overthrow the Nationalist government led by Chiang Kai-Shek? |
| 25 What country after World War II became free from Japanese control and also had a civil war between communist and democratic forces? | 26 What country had two cities destroyed by atomic bombs, suffered hundreds of thousands of deaths, and were forced to surrender their conquered territories after their defeat in World War II? | 27 Who grew up as a peasant farmer; later became educated and studied Marxist philosophies; became a leader of the Chinese Communist Party; and was the leader of the Chinese Communist Revolution in 1949? |
| 28 What country was rebuilt by the help of the United States after World War II as their government was replaced with a constitutional monarchy, adopted a new constitution, and became more industrialized by using new and advanced technologies to rebuild their economy? | 29 Communist Revolutionary leader Mao Zedong’s Red Army marched 6,000 miles through swampland and over mountains to escape Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist (KMT) forces. The communists gained peasant support along the way. This describes what event? | 30 What was a series of policies that Mao Zedong thought would help China to become equal to the leading powers of the West in agricultural and industrial production but backfired and shattered China’s economy through poor agricultural production, droughts, and floods causing famine and 20 million Chinese starved to death in less than 2 years? |
| 31 A Nationalist (democracy) government took over China in 1911 and ruled China briefly after World War II. What type of government would then take over in 1949 after a revolution led by Mao Zedong? | 32 What event (1966-1976) in China saw Mao Zedong launch programs to wipe out past culture, history and foreign influence. High school students formed groups called Red Guards that smashed books, artwork, religious temples, and anything that showed connections to China’s past or bourgeois ideas? | 33 After World War II with the help of Russia and China, North Korea became a COMMUNIST country, and South Korea became a DEMOCRATIC country supported by the United States. The war that followed between these two and as a result of the Cold War is also known as the “Forgotten War.” What was this war? |
| 34 At what parallel (latitude line) did forces from North and South Korea agree to divide the country and have a demilitarized zone separating the two rival countries that were once united under one rule before World War II? | 35 Which European country colonized much of Southeast Asia which is known as INDO-CHINA, including Vietnam until communist nationalists took control of the country? | 36 What war was fought in Southeast Asia in order to stop the spread of communism (US foreign policy of containment) due to the US belief in the Domino Theory and involved incidents such as the Gulf of Tonkin, the Tet Offensive, and the surrender of Saigon to communist forces? |
| 37 What kind of country did Vietnam become after it reunified when the North Vietnamese guerilla army forced out the United States and took over the southern part of the country? | 38 Who was the leader of the Communist Vietnamese army and the Vietcong guerilla forces that wanted to reunify Vietnam into a communist country? | 39 What type of government does Japan have if they have an Emperor who has very little power as a symbolic leader, a prime minister, and citizens who can vote? |
| 40 What European country colonized much of South Asia, particularly India? | 41 Who used non-violent protests and boycotts against British colonial rule in order to help gain independence for India? | 42 What country is the world’s largest democracy due to its more than 1 billion population? |
| 43 What type of economic system does Japan have if capitalism and free enterprise (freedom to own property and operate a business without government control) allows citizens to decide what to produce, how to produce the produce, and for whom? | 44 What is the name of the environment problem of air pollution in Asia that is caused by automobile pollution, smog from industrial factories, and the burning of fuel to heat homes and cook food? | 45 China used to have a command economy; however, since the 1990s and the Four Modernizations, the government has allowed citizens to become entrepreneurs and work for a profit. Where does China fall on the economic continuum today? |
| 46 What country is the world’s largest communist country due to its more than 1.3 billion population? | 47 What type of economic system is found in India if the government controls basic industries, but allows its people to become entrepreneurs in other industries? | 48 What are summer seasonal winds in Asia that bring lots of much needed rain that help farmers grow crops? The rain can also be hard to predict and extreme resulting in flooding in South Asia. |
| 49 Because of climate, where do many of the people in India, China, and Japan live (densely populated areas)? **-** | 50 Where in Asia are few people able to survive due to climate and elevation? | 51 Which country is able to have one of the most developed economies in the world even though they have very few natural resources because they invest a lot of money into their human and capital resources? |
| 52 Countries with high literacy rates like Japan and South Korea are more likely to have what type of an economy with plenty of jobs, high pay wages, greater participation in government and voting, and access to medical services? | 53 What country in South Asia borders the Arabian Sea, Himalayan Mountains, and the Bay of Bengal and is considered a sub-continent? | 54 What southeast Asian country that was involved in a major war with the United States borders China, Laos, Cambodia, the Gulf of Tonkin, and the South China Sea? |
| 55 The belief that if one country fell to communism then neighboring countries would also fall to communism is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | 56 What country was colonized by the French and fought for independence against and later became reunified as a communist country after a civil war involving the United States? | 57 Which two countries in Asia are the most populous in the world, both with over a billion citizens? |
| 58 The United States fought in the Korean and Vietnam Wars in order to stop the spread of communism. This was part of the US foreign policy of what? | 59 Where were hundreds if not thousands of Chinese students protesting for democratic reforms killed by the government? | 60 Have you made the commitment to **exceed** expectations on the Social Studies CRCT? Your teacher thinks you can; do you? Show the state how smart you are! |