

I. East Asia Region

- A. The world region known as East Asia is comprised of 6 countries: China, Japan, Taiwan, Mongolia, North Korea, & South Korea. It is the _____ populated region in the world.
- B. Most of these countries are part of what is known as the “_____.”
- C. This area is prone to earthquakes, volcanoes, & _____ since many of these countries are part of or near the “_____.”
- D. This area is also hit by large tropical storms called _____ (like hurricanes)

II. Landforms (plateaus, mountains, deserts, peninsulas, etc..)

A. China

- Mountain ranges & high, rugged plateaus occupy one-third of China’s total land area (Himalayas & _____ the largest of all)
- The eastern third of China in its north central region is a large plain called the North China Plain.
- China’s landscapes in the eastern part of the country, especially along the _____, are described as being “_____ landscapes.”
- These are landscapes that have been heavily _____ over time. The North China Plain is considered the _____ anthropogenic landscape in the world.
 - What does “anthropogenic” mean? _____

B. Japan

- Japan is a volcanic island archipelago. There are four main islands (from N to S): _____, _____, _____, & _____
- There are also many more small islands.
- Japan has more _____ than just about any place in the world. They are also prone to being hit by _____.

C. The Koreas

- The two Koreas are on a _____, the Korean peninsula and there are mountains that run along the eastern coast of both countries.

D. Taiwan

- Is a _____ created island prone to earthquakes.

E. Mongolia

- Mongolia is the only _____ country in East Asia. Most of the country is comprised of mountains (Altay) and a plateau.
- The _____ extends from southeast Mongolia into China.

III. Bodies of Water (lakes, rivers, seas, gulfs, oceans, etc...)

A. China

- There are several rivers in China, but there are three of major importance.
 - The _____ (Yellow) River in the northern region
 - The “cradle of Chinese civilization” early river valley cities
 - Also know as “_____” due to devastating floods
 - It gets its name from the silt eroded upstream called _____, fine-grained silt deposited by wind during the last glacial period.

b. The Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River in the central region

- (1) The _____ longest river in the world, and the 3rd largest by volume.
- (2) The Three Gorges Dam, built to provide hydroelectricity, has vastly altered the surrounding landscape. How? _____

IV. Climate

A. China's climate types are similar to that of _____ due to both being about the same latitude.

1. The _____ and interior regions are arid & semiarid.
2. The _____ is mainly humid subtropical in the south & humid continental in the north.

B. Japan has humid continental climates despite being surrounded by _____.

1. The southern half of Japan is mostly humid subtropical.
2. The northern half of Japan is _____ with a wide range of temperatures between summer and winter.
3. Japan has _____ year-round.

C. The Koreas have a similar climate set up as Japan.

1. The southern half of S. Korea is mostly humid subtropical & in the north, it is humid continental.
2. All of N. Korea is humid continental with a wide range of temperatures between summer & winter.
3. The northern part of the Korean Peninsula tends to be _____ in the wintertime.

D. Taiwan is humid subtropical, a _____ climate, like ours here in Georgia.

E. Mongolia does not experience mild climates (except a small area south of Lake Baikal) due to having no coastline and thus no large body of water to _____ its temperatures.

1. In the south it is mainly cold desert and _____.
2. In the north, closer to Siberia, the climate is mainly _____ with dry winters.

V. Natural Resources

A. China (58% urban)

1. Due to massive _____ migration, about 42% of China's people live in rural areas. The _____ industry still has the largest percentage of workers.
2. China has abundant fertile farmland due to large amounts of loess, a fine-grained glacier-blown soil.

B. Japan (94% urban)

1. Japan is self-sufficient for growing _____, the main dietary staple.
 - a. Volcanic soil, which is highly _____, is abundant since the islands were created by volcanoes.
 - b. Agriculture is very efficient in Japan since so little of their land is rural. Most of Japan is highly _____.
2. Japan has limited natural resources and as such, must import the _____ needed for its manufacturing sector.

C. The Koreas

1. South Korea (83% urban) is very similar to Japan as far as agriculture and urbanization is concerned.

2. North Korea (61% urban), due to _____, does not utilize its land efficiently for agriculture, therefore there are frequent famines and they rely heavily on imported food.

D. Taiwan (78% urban) had _____ reserves, but has exhausted them and will need to find another way to generate energy.

E. Mongolia (74% urban) is rich in _____ resources, that are just now being exploited.

VI. Environmental Issues

A. China - all of China's environmental issues derive from its _____ population.

1. _____ of China's electricity is from coal burning power plants. Most of their factories also rely on coal.

a. This has caused massive _____ issues in their urban areas.

B. Japan is a pollution exporter. What does this mean? _____

I. Southeast Asia

A. Physical Geography: difference between _____ (island) and mainland Southeast Asia; island belt is mostly in tropical wet zone; mainland in tropical wet-and-dry zone; the islands receive more _____ per year than do the mainland countries.

1. Mainland Environments: rugged uplands with broad lowlands; deltas and large rivers: _____, is the _____ river in SE Asia.

a. Other rivers include: the Irrawaddy, the Red, & the Chao Phraya

2. Monsoon Climates: mainland Southeast Asia affected by _____

3. Insular Environments: _____ dominated by four main islands—Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and Sulawesi; large expanse of shallow seas—covering _____; Indonesia has the largest number of islands of any island nation.

insular Southeast Asia is geologically _____—volcanoes, earthquakes; related tsunamis

a. Singapore is an island just off the tip of the Malay peninsula, it is a _____.

4. Island Climates: climates heavily influenced by _____ location; _____ especially prone to typhoons

B. Climate - There are _____ major climate types in SE Asia: tropical wet (warm & rains year-round) and tropical wet/dry (rainy season and dry season mainly due to _____).

C. Natural Resources - _____ (slash-and-burn) & _____ (one cash crop) agriculture dominate.

1. In both areas, _____ is a major resource.

a. China's demand for _____ & wood pulp for construction have been driving the industry in recent years.

b. Many of these areas are prone to _____ agricultural methods.

2. _____, such as palm oil, coffee, pineapples, rubber etc...dominate _____ agricultural methods.

3. Rice is the main _____ crop grown for local food and for export abroad in the coastal _____ of mainland SE Asia.

4. In the “_____” in the higher lands of SE Asia on the mainland, _____ have become a major source of illegitimate income.

D. Environmental Issues - The deforestation of Southeast Asia: long been major issue throughout region; especially pronounced with _____ commercial logging in second half of 20th century; _____ is playing major role; forest have also been cleared for _____; some rainforests replaced with _____

1. Local patterns of deforestation

a. Malaysia—long exporter of tropical _____;

b. Indonesia—_____ deforestation;

c. considerable loss in the _____;

d. extensive deforestation also on mainland—Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; in _____ some areas are returning.

2. Protected Areas: Indonesia has created protected areas—_____ helps protect wildlife as well; region is _____ in endangered species and animal products—many destined to China due to belief they are remedies

E. Fires, Smoke, and Air Pollution: considerable burning associated with land clearance and deforestation (_____ or slash & burn); wildfires contribute to air pollution; efforts to protect air quality hampered by _____ development and increased vehicular use

F. Energy in Southeast Asia: one of world’s first major oil-exporting regions—but all except Brunei are _____; most renewable energy derived from hydropower and _____ plants; region does not produce nuclear power—although Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand in planning stages.