

Population & Demographics

I. East Asia is the _____ populated region in the world; lowlands of Japan, Korea, and China among the most intensely used portions of Earth

A. Agriculture and settlement in Japan: Japan is highly _____; exceptionally mountainous; agriculture must share _____ with cities

1. Japan's Agricultural Lands: largely limited to coastal plains and interior basins; _____ farming

2. Settlement Patterns: cities located in same lowlands as agriculture; exceptionally _____

3. Japan's Urban-Agricultural Dilemma: cities exhibit dense settlement patterns; farms are usually _____; Japan relies on _____; high costs related to urban life and food stuffs

B. Agriculture and Settlement in China, Korea, and Taiwan: all are _____

1. China's Agricultural Regions: southern China dominated by rice; northern China by wheat; population concentrated in lowlands in _____ China; North China Plain is _____

_____—heavily transformed by human activities

2. Patterns in Korea and Taiwan: The Koreas & Taiwan are densely settled & mainly urban

C. Urbanization in East Asia: China has one of world's _____ foundations; as recently as 1945 most of East Asia was rural—now, region is becoming heavily urbanized

1. Chinese Cities: traditional cities were separated by _____ walls, north-south orientation, wide straight streets meet at _____, central courtyard surrounded by low buildings; urban fabric changed with influence of _____ powers; some cities, such as Shanghai, oriented to _____; many cities in China are _____

2. Urban Patterns in South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan: South Korea and Taiwan noted for urban _____; Japan characterized by _____.

D. Japan has the _____ in the region & in the world.

1. However, their population _____ at a faster rate than most developed countries due to younger generations foregoing marriage & children.

Culture**I. China**

A. Culturally & historically, there have been _____ of China, north & south, each dominated by a major river (Yellow in the north; Yangtze in the south). The Yellow River agricultural civilization is _____ early river human civilizations starting about 4000 BC.

1. Early humans fossils have been found in China that are around a million years old (*Homo erectus* "Peking Man").

B. Several empires and then later _____ (a ruling family) rose and fell over the centuries.

1. Bronze Age empire - Shang culture (1600-1027 BCE)

a. Formation of first cities (oriented north-south and east-west). Cities were planned with wide avenues in a _____ pattern (think Feng Shui), they had defensive walls, and many homes had a _____.

- b. Advent of _____ (starting point for modern written scripts in east Asia) using _____.
2. Iron Age empire - Zhou dynasty (1122-256 BCE)
- Buildings in cities faced south (precursor to _____ - a belief that how buildings are designed and their placement, as well as placement of objects in your home can have an effect on your life.)
 - Government similar to medieval Europe (kings, vassals, warriors, etc...)
 - Time period of _____ (yin & yang).
3. Qin dynasty (220-206 BCE)
- Unified China (north & south)
 - _____ started construction (first emperor)
4. Han dynasty (202 BCE-220 CE)
- Many roads built (20-25,000 miles total), including _____ trading route.
 - Silk first reaches Europe through trade along the Silk Road
 - Buddhism reaches China
5. Tang dynasty (618-907 CE)
- A tolerant & “cosmopolitan” regime.
 - Many religions represented: Buddhism, Conf., Tao, Zoroastrianism for Persia, etc...by Buddhism at its height.
6. Song dynasty (960-1127 CE)
- After fall of Song dynasty, came the _____ invasions and the rise of Genghis Khan
7. Yüan dynasty (1279-1368 CE)
- Yüan was Chinese name of _____ (grandson of Genghis), this dynasty was Mongolian, not Chinese (mandate from heaven)
 - Visited by _____ of Venice, Italy
8. Ming dynasty (1368-1644 CE)
- Began after successful rebellion against Mongol Yüan dynasty, rebel leader became emperor (mandate from heaven)
 - Great Wall added onto & strengthened
 - The “_____” built to house emperors.
9. Qing dynasty (1644-1911 CE)
- Second non-Chinese dynasty, _____
 - Through the 1700s, China’s imperial system flourishes under the Qing or Manchu dynasty. China is at the center of the world economy as Europeans & Americans seek Chinese goods.
 - By the late 1700s, however, the strong Chinese state is experiencing internal strains — particularly, an _____ that taxes (strains) food supply gov’t control — & these strains lead to rebellions & a weakening of the central government.
 - Western nations are experiencing an _____ of silver bullion to China as the _____ in China’s favor, and they bring opium into China as a commodity to trade to reverse the flow of silver.
 - China’s attempt to ban the sale of opium in the port city of Canton leads to the _____ of 1839 in which the Chinese are defeated by superior British arms and which results in the imposition of the first of many “Unequal Treaties.” These treaties open other cities, “Treaty Ports” — first along the coast and then throughout China — to trade.
 - By the late 1800s, China is said to be “carved up like a melon” by foreign powers competing for “_____” on Chinese soil and leads to the Boxer Rebellion.

- e. The Qing dynasty of the Manchus is seen as a “foreign” dynasty by the Chinese (The well-known “_____” of 1898-1900 begins as an anti-Qing uprising but is redirected by the Qing Dowager Empress Xi against the Westerners in China.)
- f. The _____ - a Chinese secret organization called the Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists led an uprising in northern China against the spread of Western and Japanese influence there by killing foreigners and Chinese Christians and destroying foreign property around Peking (Beijing). Western nations respond with force and China is forced to back down.
- g. The last emperor was Pu-Yi, who received the “mandate from heaven” when he was 2 years old.

II. Chinese Traditional Ethnic Religions - Chinese traditional religions are _____, which means they combine several traditions.

Characteristic	Confucianism	Taoism
Founder	Confucious	Lao Tzu
Gods?	none	polytheistic
Goal	to gain social harmony	to balance the social classes
Afterlife?	no	soul can travel through time & space
Equality	social hierarchy exists; respect your elders & superiors; women inferior to men	social classes equal women should be equal
Philosophy	emphasis on ethics; good governance; education, family, & hard work.	emphasized the mystical and magical aspects of life; yin & yang; the Way; moderation, compassion, & humility
Emphasis	relationships with people	relationship with nature