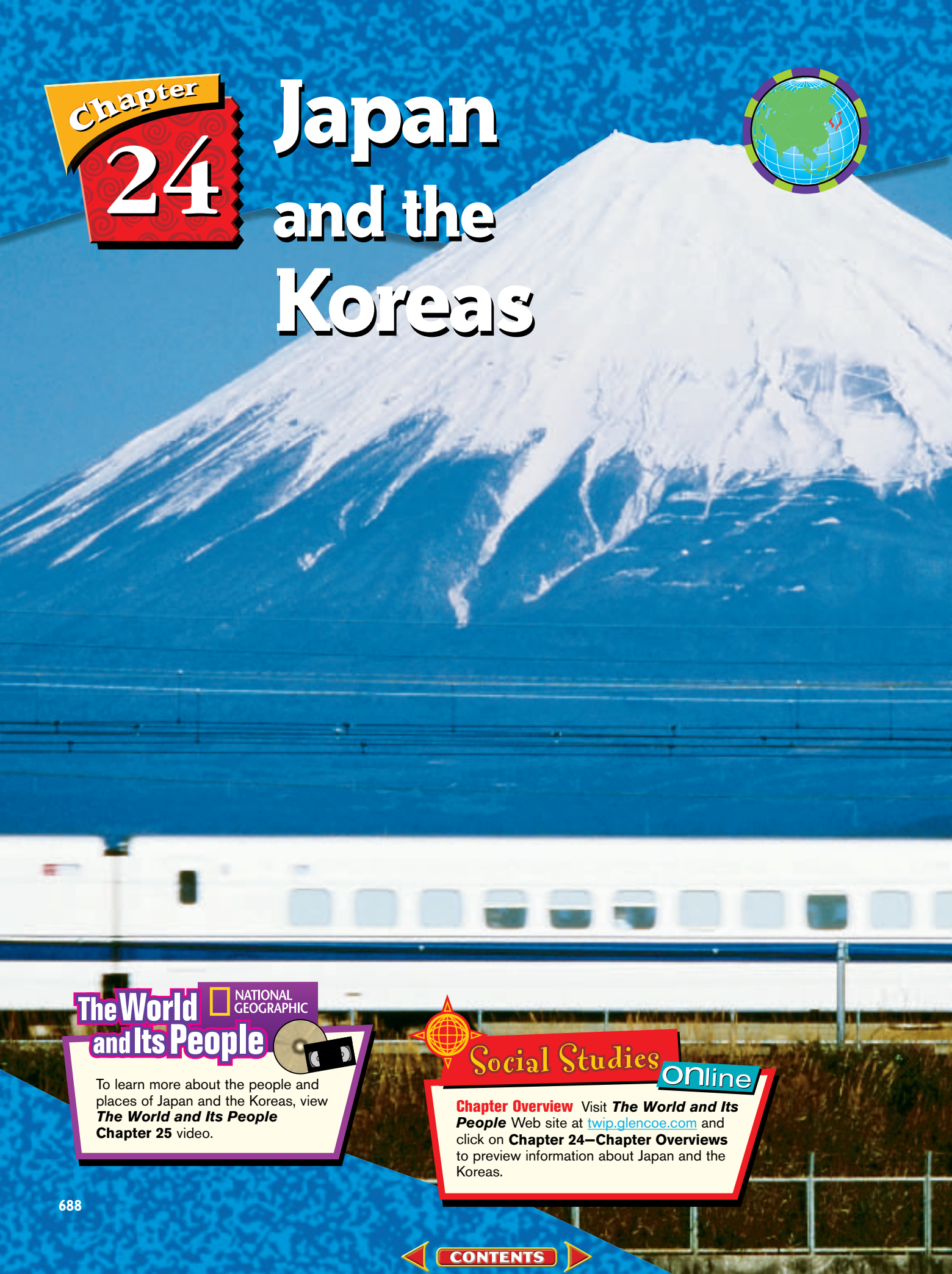


Chapter 24

Japan and the Koreas



**The World
and Its People**

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC



To learn more about the people and places of Japan and the Koreas, view ***The World and Its People*** Chapter 25 video.



Social Studies **Online**

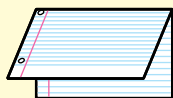
Chapter Overview Visit ***The World and Its People*** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 24—Chapter Overviews** to preview information about Japan and the Koreas.

FOLDABLES™

Study Organizer

Compare-Contrast Make this foldable to help you compare and contrast the people and places of Japan and the Koreans.

Step 1 Fold one sheet of paper in half from top to bottom.



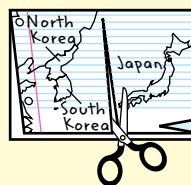
Step 2 Fold it in half again, from side to side.



Step 3 Unfold the paper once. Sketch an outline of the Koreas and Japan across both tabs and label them as shown.



Step 4 Cut up the fold of the top flap only.



This cut will make two tabs.

Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write what you learn about these countries under the appropriate tab. Use your notes to determine how these countries are alike and different.

Why It Matters

Rebuilding

A little more than 50 years ago, Japan and Korea were nations largely destroyed by war. Japan and South Korea recovered to become important centers of technology with prosperous economies. North Korea, under a communist system of government, faces very poor economic conditions. Challenges exist today as these nations learn to relate to one another.

◀ A bullet train races past Mount Fuji, the national symbol of Japan.

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Although Japan's people have few mineral resources, they have built a prosperous country.

Terms to Know

- tsunami
- archipelago
- intensive cultivation
- clan
- shogun
- samurai
- constitutional monarchy
- megalopolis

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. In the right column, write a fact about Japan for each topic in the left column.

Japan	Fact
Land	
Economy	
History	
People	

Japan—Past and Present



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Early one morning in 1995, the ground in the Japanese port city of Kobe (KOH•bay) began to shake. The earthquake passed in less than a minute—but the destruction was immense. Buildings and bridges like this one collapsed. Gas lines broke, and the leaking gas caught fire. Thousands of people died, and the damage exceeded \$100 billion.



The city of Kobe suffered an earthquake because Japan lies on the Ring of Fire. This name refers to an area surrounding the Pacific Ocean where the earth's crust often shifts. Japan experiences thousands of earthquakes each year. People in Japan also have to deal with **tsunamis** (tsu•NAH•mees). These huge sea waves caused by under-sea earthquakes are very destructive along Japan's Pacific coast.


Japan's Mountainous Islands

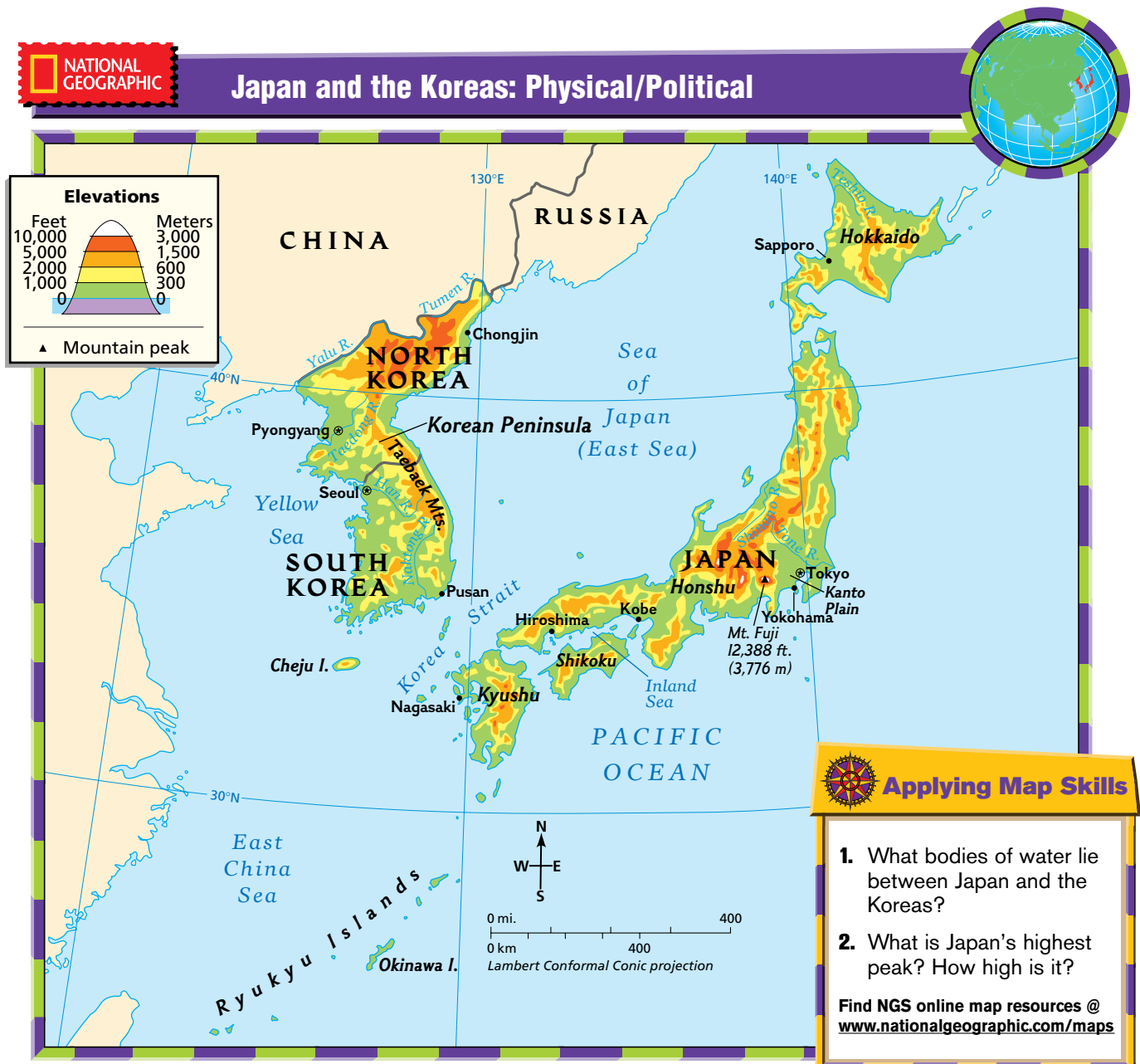
Japan is an **archipelago** (AHR•kuh•PEH•luh•GOH), or a group of islands, off the coast of eastern Asia between the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. Four main islands and thousands of smaller ones make up Japan's land area. The largest islands are **Hokkaido** (hoh•KY•doh), **Honshu**, **Shikoku** (shee•KOH•koo), and **Kyushu** (KYOO•SHOO).

These islands are actually the peaks of mountains that rise from the floor of the Pacific Ocean. The mountains are volcanic, but many are

no longer active. The most famous peak is **Mount Fuji**, Japan's highest mountain and national symbol. Rugged mountains and steep, forested hills dominate most of Japan. Narrowly squeezed between the seacoast and the mountains are plains. The **Kanto Plain** in eastern Honshu is Japan's largest plain. **Tokyo**, the capital, and **Yokohama**, one of Asia's major port cities, are located here. You will find most of Japan's cities, farms, and industries on the coastal plains.

No part of Japan is more than 70 miles (113 km) from the sea. In bay areas along the jagged coasts lie many fine harbors and ports. The northern islands receive cold Arctic Ocean winds and currents. The Pacific Ocean, in contrast, sends warm ocean currents to the southern part of Japan.

 **Reading Check** What are the two major landforms in Japan?



Japan's Economy

Japan's industries have benefited from having highly skilled workers. The people of Japan value hard work, cooperation, and education. After high school graduation, many Japanese students go on to a local university.

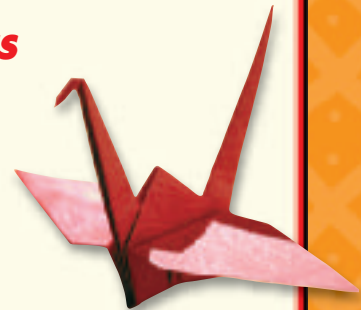
Industry Japan has few mineral resources, so it must import raw materials, such as iron ore, coal, and oil. However, Japan is an industrial giant known around the world for the variety and quality of its manufactured goods. Japan's modern factories use new technology and robots to make their products quickly and carefully. These products include automobiles and other vehicles. The graph on page 12 in the **Geography Handbook** shows you that Japan leads the world in automobile production. Japan's factories also produce consumer goods such as electronic equipment, watches, small appliances, and calculators. Other factories produce industrial goods such as steel, cement, fertilizer, plastics, and fabrics.

Literature

SADAKO AND THE THOUSAND PAPER CRANES

by Eleanor Coerr

This book tells the true story of a young Japanese girl living in the aftermath of World War II. Radiation from the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima caused Sadako to get leukemia. Sadako turned to the ancient art of origami (folding paper to make objects) for strength and courage.



While Sadako closed her eyes, Chizuko put some pieces of paper and scissors on the bed . . . "I've figured out a way for you to get well," she said proudly. "Watch!" She cut a piece of gold paper into a large square. In a short time she had folded it over and over into a beautiful crane. Sadako was puzzled. "But how can that paper bird make me well?" "Don't you remember that old story about the crane?" Chizuko asked. "It's supposed to live for a thousand years. If a sick person folds one thousand paper cranes, the gods will grant her wish and make her healthy again." . . . With the golden crane nearby she felt safe and lucky. Why, in a few weeks she would be able to finish the thousand. Then she would be strong enough to go home.

Source: *Sadako and the Thousand Paper Cranes* by Eleanor Coerr. Copyright 1977. The Putnam Publishing Group.

Analyzing Literature

Sadako died before she finished making the one thousand paper cranes, but she became a national heroine in Japan. What was it about Sadako that made other Japanese people feel connected to her and proud of her?

Agriculture Farmland in Japan is very limited. Yet farmers use fertilizers and modern machinery to produce high crop yields. They also practice **intensive cultivation**, which means they grow crops on every available piece of land. Crops grow on terraces cut in hillsides and even between buildings and highways. In warmer areas, farmers harvest two or three crops a year. The chief crop is rice, a basic part of the Japanese diet. Other important crops include sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, and tea. Seafood is an important part of the people's diet as well. Japan's fishing fleet is one of the world's largest and provides nearly 15 percent of the world's fish.

Economic Challenges Japan is one of the world's leading exporters. Because of trade restrictions, the country imports few finished goods from other countries, however. This has led to disagreements with trading partners who want to export more goods to Japan.

Another challenge facing Japan is preserving the environment. Air pollution from power plants has produced acid rain. Because of overfishing, supplies of seafood have dropped. The government has passed laws to limit the amount of fish that can be caught each year.

 **Reading Check** What are some products made by Japanese manufacturers?

Japan's History and Government

Japan's history reaches back many centuries. The Japanese trace their ancestry to various **clans**, or groups of related families. These clans originally came from the mainland of Asia and lived on the islands as early as the late A.D. 400s.

The Japanese developed close ties with China on the Asian mainland. Ruled by emperors, Japan modeled its society on the Chinese way of life. The Japanese also borrowed the Chinese system of writing and accepted the Buddhist religion brought by Chinese missionaries. Today most Japanese practice Buddhism along with Shinto, Japan's own traditional religion.

In the 790s, the power of emperors began to decline. From the late 1100s to the 1860s, Japan was ruled by **shoguns**, or military leaders, and powerful land-owning warriors known as the **samurai**.



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

On Location



Past and Present

Past and present come together in Japan. Here, a priest of the ancient Shinto religion blesses a family's shiny new car.

Place Where was this car probably made? Why?

Hard Hats to School?

Okajima Yukiko and Sataka Aya walk along ash-covered sidewalks to Kurokami Junior High School. Why are they wearing hard hats? Their city is near Japan's Mount Oyama Volcano, which has just erupted. Yukiko and Aya have grown up facing the dangers of volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis. At school their first class starts at 8:30 A.M., and their last class ends at 3:40 P.M. Yukiko and Aya must go to school every second Saturday of the month too.



Like China, Japan did not want to trade with foreign countries. In 1853 the United States government sent a fleet headed by Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan to demand trading privileges. In response to this action and other outside pressures, the Japanese started trading with other countries.

In the late 1800s, Japanese leaders began to use Western ideas to modernize the country, improve education, and set up industries. By the early 1900s, Japan was the leading military power in Asia.

In the 1930s, Japan needed more resources for its growing population. It took land in China and spread its influence to Southeast Asia. In 1941 Japanese forces attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. This attack caused the United States to enter World War II. After four years of fighting, Japan surrendered when the United States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**. By that time, many of Japan's cities lay in ruins and the economy had collapsed. With help from the United States, Japan became a democracy and quickly rebuilt its ruined economy.

Government Japan's democracy is in the form of a **constitutional monarchy**. The emperor is the official head of state, but elected officials run the government. Voters elect representatives to the national legislature. The political party with the most members chooses a prime minister to lead the government.

Japan has great influence as a world economic power. In addition, it gives large amounts of money to poorer countries. Japan is not a military power, though. Because of the suffering that World War II caused, the Japanese have chosen to keep Japan's military small.

The government of Japan has improved health care and education for its people. Japan has the lowest infant death rate in the world, and its literacy rate is 100 percent. The crime rate in Japan is very low.

Reading Check What kind of government does Japan have?

Japan's People and Culture

About the size of California, Japan has 127.5 million people—nearly one-half the population of the United States. Most of Japan's people belong to the same Japanese ethnic background. Look at the map on page 700 to see where most of Japan's people live. About 80 percent are crowded into urban areas on the coastal plains. The four large cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Osaka form a **megalopolis**, or a huge urban area made up of several large cities and communities near them.

Japan's cities have tall office buildings and busy streets. Homes and apartments are small and close to one another. Many city workers crowd into subway trains to get to work. Men work long hours and arrive home very late. Women often quit their jobs to raise children and return to work outside the home when the children are grown.

You still see signs of traditional life, even in the cities. Parks and gardens give people a chance to take a break from the busy day. It is

common to see a person dressed in a traditional garment called a kimono walking with another person wearing a T-shirt and jeans.

Only 21 percent of Japan's people live in rural areas. In both rural and urban Japan, the family traditionally has been the center of one's life. Each family member had to obey certain rules. Grandparents, parents, and children all lived in one house. Many family groups today consist only of parents and children.

Religion Many Japanese practice two religions—Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto began in Japan many centuries ago. It teaches respect for nature, love of simple things, and concern for cleanliness and good manners. Shinto is different from other religions. First, there is no person who founded or started the religion. Shinto did not spread to many other areas of the world, but stayed mostly in Japan. Second, there is no collection of writings that make up scripture, such as the Bible or the Quran. In addition to Shinto, Buddhism teaches respect for nature and the need to achieve inner peace.

Traditional Arts Japan's religions have influenced the country's arts. Many paintings portray the beauty of nature, often with a few simple brush strokes. Some even include verses of poetry. Haiku (HY•koo) is a well-known type of Japanese poetry that is written according to a specific formula. Turn to page 697 to learn more about haiku.

Japanese artists became famous for a style of painting (borrowed from the Chinese) known as wood-block printing. It involved carving a picture into a block of wood, applying ink to the raised surface of the carved block, and printing the picture on paper or some other surface. Japanese



▲ *Evening Snow, Mt. Fuji*, by Toyokuni II is a wood-block print from the 1830s.

EXPLORING CULTURE

Customs

Japanese people greet each other by bowing. The person who has a lower social status usually bows first, the lowest, and the longest. The lower you bow, the more you honor and respect the other person. The most common bow lasts for one or two seconds. A very low bow is used for a superior or for a formal occasion, such as a first meeting, and may be held for about three seconds. Bows are also a nonverbal way to say thank you, good-bye, and to apologize. Many times, especially when saying good-bye, both people bow several times.

Looking Closer Which man in this photo is of lower status? How can you tell?



wood-block prints enjoyed a golden age in the 1800s. They eventually made their way to Europe, influencing the French Impressionists.

The Japanese also have a rich heritage of literature and drama. Many scholars believe that the world's first novel came from Japan. The novel is called *The Tale of Genji* and was written by a noblewoman about A.D. 1000. Since the 1600s, Japanese theatergoers have attended the historical plays of the Kabuki theater. In Kabuki plays, actors wearing brilliantly colored costumes perform on colorful stages.

Many of Japan's sports have their origins in the past. A popular sport is sumo, an ancient Japanese form of wrestling. In sumo, two players each try to force the other to touch the ground with any part of their body other than their feet. Participants in sumo typically weigh at least 300 pounds (136 kg). Two ancient martial arts—judo and karate—also developed in this area. Today martial arts are practiced both for self-defense and for exercise.

Modern Pastimes Along with traditional arts, the people of Japan enjoy modern pastimes. Many Japanese are enthusiastic about baseball, a sport borrowed from American culture. There are professional baseball leagues in Japan, and several Japanese players have become stars in the major leagues of the United States. Despite Japan's strong emphasis on education, life is not all work for Japanese young people. They enjoy rock music, modern fashions, television, and movies. Japanese cartoons and video games are popular around the world.

 **Reading Check** What two main religions are practiced in Japan?

Section 1

Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** tsunami, archipelago, intensive cultivation, clan, shogun, samurai, constitutional monarchy, megalopolis.

Recalling Facts

2. **Location** Why does Japan experience earthquakes?
3. **History** Who were the samurai?
4. **Culture** How have Japan's religions influenced the country's arts?

Critical Thinking

5. **Summarizing Information** Why do the Japanese not want a large military?
6. **Synthesizing Information** Name three values of the Japanese people that enable them to be such skilled workers.

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one. List Japan's economic successes in the large oval and its economic challenges in each of the smaller ovals.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Look at the physical/political map on page 691. What physical features are located near Tokyo, Japan?

Making Connections

ART

SCIENCE

CULTURE

TECHNOLOGY

Haiku

Haiku is a type of poetry that first became popular in Japan during the 1600s. A haiku is a three-line poem, usually about nature and human emotions. The traditional haiku requires 17 syllables—5 in the first line, 7 in the second line, and 5 in the third line. All of the haiku below, written by famous Japanese poets, concern the subject of New Year's Day.*

For this New Year's Day,
The sight we gaze upon shall be
Mount Fuji.

Sôkan

That is good, this too is good,—
New Year's Day
In my old age.

Rôyto

New Year's Day;
Whosoever's face we see,
It is care-free.

Shigyoku

New Year's Day:
My hovel,
The same as ever.

Issa

New Year's Day:
What luck! What luck!
A pale blue sky!

Issa

The dawn of New Year's Day;
Yesterday,
How far off!

Ichiku



▲ This Japanese wood-block print shows two girls playing a New Year's game.

The first dream of the year;
I kept it a secret,
And smiled to myself.

Shô-u

*Translation may have affected the number of syllables.
Excerpts from *Haiku, Volume II*. Copyright © 1952 by R.H. Blyth.
Reprinted by permission of Hokuseido Press.

Making the Connection

1. How does the poet Shigyoku think most people react to New Year's Day?
2. From his poem, how can you tell that Ichiku sees the New Year as a new beginning?
3. **Making Comparisons** Compare the two poems by Issa. How does his mood change from one to the other?

Main Idea

South Korea and North Korea share the same peninsula and history, but they have very different political and economic systems.

Terms to Know

- parallel
- famine

Reading Strategy

Create a time line like this one to record four important dates and their events in Korean history.



Section 2

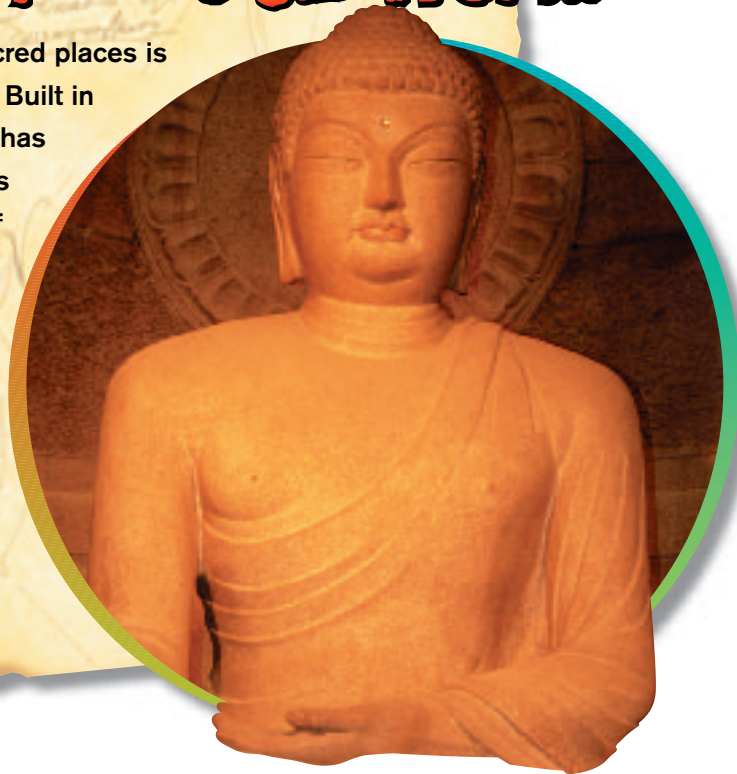
The Two Koreas



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

One of Korea's most sacred places is the shrine at Sokkuram. Built in the A.D. 700s, the shrine has 40 statues, including this 11-foot (3.4-m) statue of the Buddha. The original builders created a complex system of stone passages that let air circulate in the shrine. Today air conditioning keeps the statues in good condition.



The **Korean Peninsula** juts out from northern China, between the Sea of Japan (East Sea) and the Yellow Sea. For centuries, this peninsula held a unified country. Today the peninsula is divided into two nations—Communist **North Korea** and non-Communist **South Korea**.

A Divided Country

The history of human activity on the Korean Peninsula can be traced back thousands of years. From the 100s B.C. until the early A.D. 300s, neighboring China ruled Korea. When Chinese control ended, separate Korean kingdoms arose throughout the peninsula.

From A.D. 668 to 935, a single kingdom called Silla (SHIH•luh) united much of the peninsula. During this time, Korea made many cultural and scientific advances. For example, Silla rulers built one of the world's earliest astronomical observatories in the A.D. 600s. Other dynasties, or ruling families, followed the Silla.

In the 1400s, scholars invented a new way to write the Korean language. This new system—called *hangul* (HAHN•GOOL)—used fewer

than 30 symbols. This is far fewer than the thousands of characters needed to write Chinese. This means the Korean system is much easier to learn. One of the great achievements of early Koreans was pottery. Korean potters still make bowls and dishes that are admired worldwide.

The Korean Peninsula was a stepping stone between Japan and mainland Asia. Trade and ideas went back and forth. In 1910 the Japanese conquered Korea and made it part of their empire. They governed the peninsula until the end of World War II in 1945.

Division and War Troops from the Communist Soviet Union soon took over the northern half of Korea. American troops occupied the southern half. Korea eventually divided along the 38th **parallel**, or line of latitude. A Communist state arose in what came to be called North Korea. A non-Communist government controlled South Korea.

In 1950 the armies of North Korea attacked South Korea. They hoped to unite all of Korea under Communist rule. United Nations countries, led by the United States, rushed to support South Korea. China's Communist leaders eventually sent troops across the **Yalu River** to help North Korea. The Korean War finally ended in 1953—without a peace treaty or a victory for either side. By the 1960s, two separate countries had developed on the Korean Peninsula.

After years of bitterness, the two Koreas developed closer relations in the 1990s. In the year 2000, the leaders of North Korea and South Korea held a meeting for the first time since the division.

 **Reading Check** Why is the Korean Peninsula divided?

South Korea

Much of South Korea is covered by mountains. Most South Koreans live in coastal areas where they are affected by monsoons. During the summer, a monsoon from the south brings hot, humid weather. In the

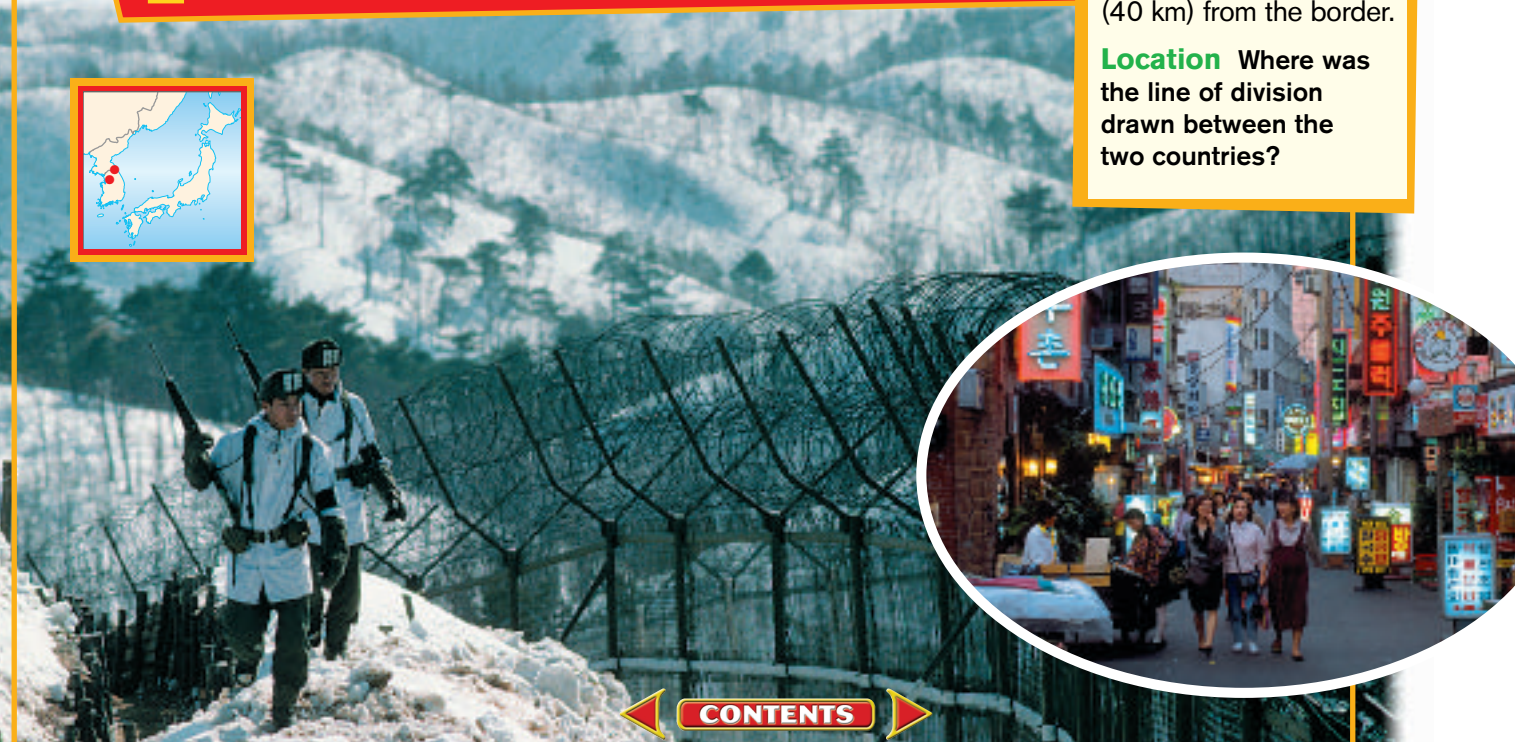
Korean Border

More than 50 years after the fighting stopped in Korea, troops still patrol the border between North and South Korea (below left). Seoul, South Korea's modern capital (below right), is less than 25 miles (40 km) from the border.

Location Where was the line of division drawn between the two countries?



On Location



Japan and the Koreas: Population Density



Applying Map Skills

1. What is the population density of most of Japan?
2. Where are the densely populated areas of the Koreas?

Find NGS online map resources @
www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

winter, a monsoon blows in from the north, bringing cold, dry weather.

South Korea is one of east Asia's economic powers, despite an economic crisis in the 1990s. Manufacturing and trade dominate South Korea's economy. The country is a leading exporter of ships, cars, textiles, computers, and electronic appliances.

South Korean farmers own their land, although most of their farms are very small. The major crops are rice, barley, onions, potatoes, cabbage, apples, and tangerines. Rice is the country's basic food item. One of the most popular Korean dishes is *kimchi*, a highly spiced blend of vegetables mixed with chili, garlic, and ginger. Many farmers also raise livestock, especially chickens. Some add to their income by fishing.

South Korea's People The people of the two Koreas belong to the same Korean ethnic group. South Korea has nearly 48 million people. About 80 percent live in cities and towns in the coastal plains. South Korea's capital, **Seoul**, is the largest city.

Most city dwellers live in tall apartment buildings. Many own cars, but they also use buses, subways, and trains to travel to and from work. In rural areas, people live in small, one-story homes made of brick or concrete blocks. A large number of South Koreans have emigrated to the United States since the end of the Korean War.

Buddhism, Confucianism, and Christianity are South Korea's major religions. The Koreans have developed their own culture, but Chinese religion and culture influenced the traditional arts of Korea. In Seoul, ancient palaces are modeled after the Imperial Palace in Beijing, China. Historic Buddhist temples dot the hills and valleys of the countryside.

Like Japan, Korea has a tradition of martial arts. Have you heard of tae kwon do? This martial art originated in Korea. Those who study it learn mental discipline as well as self-defense.

Reading Check What are the major religions in South Korea?

North Korea

Separated from China by the Yalu River, North Korea is slightly larger than South Korea. Like South Korea, monsoons affect the climate here, but the central mountains block some of the winter monsoon.

The North Korean government owns and runs factories and farms. It spends much money on the military. Unlike prosperous South Korea, North Korea is economically poor. Coal and iron ore are plentiful, but industries suffer from old equipment and power outages.

Most of North Korea is hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys. Although there is little land to farm, more than 30 percent of North Koreans are farmers. They work on large, government-run farms. These farms do not grow enough food to feed the country. A lack of fertilizer recently produced **famines**, or severe food shortages. North Korea relies heavily on international food aid.

North Korea's People North Korea has about 22.7 million people. About 60 percent live in urban areas along the coasts and river valleys. **Pyongyang** is the capital and largest city. Largely rebuilt since the Korean War, Pyongyang has many modern buildings and monuments to Communist leaders. Most of these monuments honor Kim Il Sung, who became North Korea's first ruler in the late 1940s. After Kim's death in 1994, his son Kim Jong Il became the ruler.

The government places the needs of the communist system over the needs of citizens. In 2002 North Korea stated it would make nuclear weapons. This has increased tensions with the United States and other countries who want North Korea to end their nuclear weapons program. Talks in 2003 failed to resolve the issue.

 **Reading Check** Who controls the economy of North Korea?

**Social Studies** Online

Web Activity Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 24—Student Web Activities** to learn more about South Korea.

Section

2

Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** parallel, famine.

Recalling Facts

2. **Location** Where is the Korean Peninsula?
3. **History** Who were the Silla?
4. **Economics** What products are made in South Korea?

Critical Thinking

5. **Making Comparisons** How does the standard of living in South Korea differ from that in North Korea?
6. **Summarizing Information** What country has had the greatest influence on the culture and arts of South Korea? Explain.

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one. Write facts about each country's economy, government, and natural resources in the outer ovals. Where the ovals overlap, write facts that are common to both countries.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Turn to the population density map on page 700. What is the most populous city on the Korean Peninsula? In which country is it located?

Critical Thinking Skill

Making Comparisons

When you make comparisons, you determine similarities and differences among ideas, objects, or events. By comparing maps and graphs, you can learn more about a region.

Learning the Skill

Follow these steps to make comparisons:

- Identify or decide what will be compared.
- Determine a common area or areas in which comparisons can be drawn.
- Look for similarities and differences within these areas.

Practicing the Skill

Use the map and graph below to make comparisons and answer these questions:

1. What is the title of the map? The graph?
2. How are the map and graph related?
3. Which country has the most exports and imports?
4. Does a country's size have any effect on the amount it exports? Explain.
5. What generalizations can you make about this map and graph?

Applying the Skill

Survey your classmates about an issue in the news. Summarize the opinions and write a paragraph comparing the different opinions.



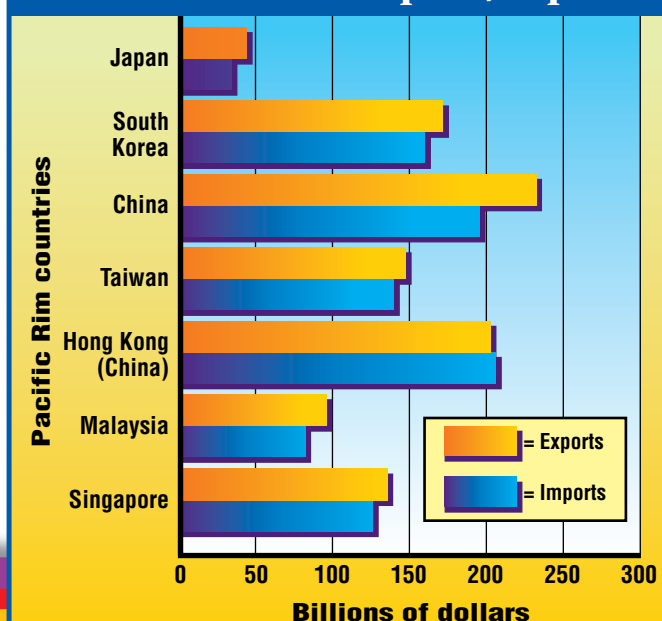
Practice key skills with **Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 1.**



Asia's Pacific Rim



Asia's Pacific Rim: Exports/Imports



Source: *The World Almanac*, 2003.



Section 1

Japan—Past and Present

Terms to Know

tsunami
archipelago
intensive
cultivation
clan
shogun
samurai
constitutional
monarchy
megalopolis

Main Idea

Although Japan's people have few mineral resources, they have built a prosperous country.

- ✓ **Location** Japan is an archipelago along the Ring of Fire in the western Pacific Ocean. Volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis may strike these islands.
- ✓ **Economics** Japan is mountainous, but with intensive cultivation its limited farmland is very productive.
- ✓ **Economics** Japan has few resources. Through trade, the use of advanced technology, and highly skilled workers, Japan has built a strong industrial economy.
- ✓ **History** The Japanese people have been strongly influenced by China and also by Western countries.
- ✓ **Culture** Most people in Japan live in crowded cities.
- ✓ **Culture** Japanese religion has encouraged a love of nature and simplicity.

Section 2

The Two Koreas

Terms to Know

parallel
famine

Main Idea

South Korea and North Korea share the same peninsula and history, but they have very different political and economic systems.

- ✓ **Culture** The Korean Peninsula lies just south of northern China, and China has had a strong influence on Korean life and culture.
- ✓ **Government** After World War II, the peninsula became divided into two countries—Communist North Korea and non-Communist South Korea.
- ✓ **Economics** South Korea has a strong industrial economy.
- ✓ **Culture** Most South Koreans live in cities, enjoying a mix of modern and traditional life.
- ✓ **Government** North Korea's Communist government does not allow its people many freedoms and spends a great deal of money on the military. North Korea is economically poor.

Because of its beautiful forest-covered mountains, Korea was once known as the "Land of the Morning Calm." ►



Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. samurai | 6. parallel |
| 2. tsunami | 7. constitutional monarchy |
| 3. intensive cultivation | 8. clan |
| 4. shogun | 9. famine |
| 5. archipelago | 10. megalopolis |

B.

- group of related families
- military leader in early Japan
- chain of islands
- emperor is the official head of state, but elected officials run the government
- powerful land-owning warriors in Japan
- huge wave caused by an undersea earthquake
- severe food shortage
- huge urban area made up of several large cities
- line of latitude
- growing crops on every available piece of land



Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 Japan—Past and Present

- Human/Environment Interaction** How do Japan's farmers achieve high crop yields?
- Economics** What consumer goods and industrial goods are made in Japan?
- History** How did Japan change in the late 1800s?
- Location** What four cities make up Japan's megalopolis?
- Culture** Name three of Japan's traditional arts.

Section 2 The Two Koreas

- Location** What large Asian nation lies north of the Korean Peninsula?
- History** Why did Korea become divided in 1945?
- Movement** How do summer and winter monsoons differ in Korea?
- Economics** What are the main economic activities in South Korea?
- Human/Environment Interaction** Why has North Korea suffered from famine in recent years?

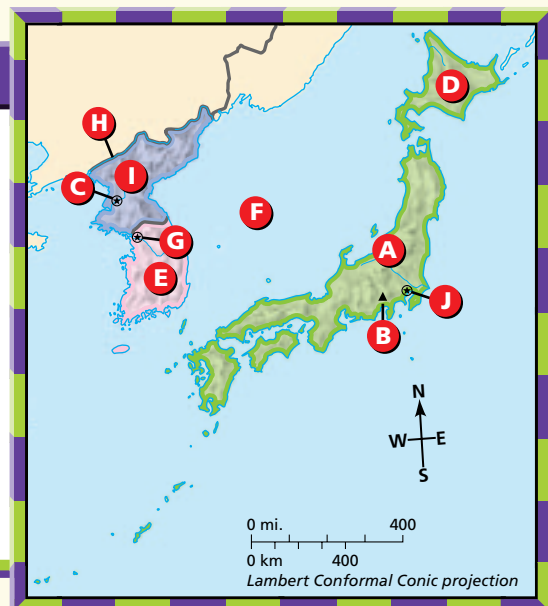


Japan and the Korea

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mount Fuji | 6. Honshu |
| 2. Sea of Japan (East Sea) | 7. Yalu River |
| 3. North Korea | 8. Seoul |
| 4. South Korea | 9. Pyongyang |
| 5. Tokyo | 10. Hokkaido |





Social Studies Online

Self-Check Quiz Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 24—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.



Critical Thinking

- 21. Drawing Conclusions** Why might North Korea find it difficult to change from a communist system to a noncommunist system? Keep in mind the country's location.
- 22. Organizing Information** Create a chart like this one. In each column, write two main ideas about Japan, South Korea, and North Korea as they relate to the topics in the first column.

Topic	Japan	South Korea	North Korea
Land			
Economy			
History			
People			



Comparing Regions Activity

- 23. Geography** Compare the geography of the Korean Peninsula with the geography of Baja California. What are the similarities and/or differences? Write a paragraph describing them.



Mental Mapping Activity

- 24. Focusing on the Region** Create a map of Japan and the Koreas, and add these labels:
 - Honshu
 - North Korea
 - Korean Peninsula
 - Yalu River
 - Pacific Ocean
 - Tokyo
 - Seoul
 - Hiroshima



Technology Skills Activity

- 25. Using the Internet** Use the Internet to research traditional Japanese culture. You might look at Japanese gardens, Buddhism, literature, or painting. Create a bulletin board display with pictures and write captions that explain what the images show.



Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Read the paragraph below, and then answer the questions that follow.

In A.D. 1185 Japan's emperor gave political and military power to a shogun, or general. The shogun system proved to be quite strong. Even though the Mongol warrior Kublai Khan tried twice to invade Japan, he did not succeed. On the first invasion in 1274, Japanese warriors and the threat of a storm forced the Mongols to leave. On the second invasion in 1281, about 150,000 Mongol warriors came by ship, but a typhoon arose and destroyed the fleet. The Japanese thought of the storm as the kamikaze, or "divine wind." They believed that their islands were indeed sacred.

- 1. In what century did shoguns gain political power in Japan?**
 - A tenth century
 - B eleventh century
 - C twelfth century
 - D thirteenth century
- 2. In what century did the Mongol warrior Kublai Khan try to invade Japan?**
 - F tenth century
 - G eleventh century
 - H twelfth century
 - J thirteenth century

Test-Taking Tip: Century names are a common source of error. Remember, in Western societies, a baby's first year begins at birth and ends at age one. Therefore, if you are now 14 years old, you are in your fifteenth year. Using the same type of thinking, what century began in 1201?