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## Unit 8: SOUTH & EAST ASIA

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1.	The Bering Strait separates the eastern edge of Russia from Alaska.				
2.	The five major world religions that originated in Asia are:				
	a. Hinduism d. Taoism				
	b. Buddhism e. Shinto				
	c. Confucianism				
3.	At its height, the Mongol Empire covered almost all of modern-day China and				
	Mongolia, and parts of Indochina, Central Asia, and the Middle East.				
4.	The Mountains in Russia divide the continents of Europe and Asia.				
5.	Also known as the "Roof of the World," the is the least				
	populated region of Asia.				
6.	Describe the Gobi Desert. The Gobi is a cold desert mostly of rock and gravel. It straddles the				
	southern border of Mongolia and part of the northern border of China. Weather in the desert can be				
	extremely cold as well as extremely hot, and it is often covered in frost or snow.				
7.	China and India are the two most heavily populated countries				
	in the world.				
8.					
	source of drinking water. What river is it? Ganges River				
9.	Both Japan and China took isolationist stances against trade with Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries.				
	Were these policies effective? How did it help or harm the economic and social development of the				
	countries in the long term? Being isolated from technological developments in other				
	countries made China and Japan ill-equipped to face Western countries who used modern warfare				
	tactics. The way in which China's isolationism was ended—namely by force, and to the advantage				
	of Western countries—was harmful both to the economy of China, and to internal social and political				
	stability. Japan was forced to sign a series of treaties that favored the United States and other				
	countries, and which had little benefit for Japan.				
10.	The region of Russia east of the Urals is known asSiberia				

11.	The country of	Pakistan	was created in 1947 when l	ndia gained independence from
	Britain, as a hav	en for Muslim Indian	S.	
12.	The	Great Wall of China	was built to prevent nor	thern tribes from invading China
13.	What trade rou	te between the West ar	nd East was used from the 1st and	2nd centuries A.D. through the
	Middle Ages? _	Silk Road		
14.			ent make it difficult to invade?	The Himalayas in the north,
			the Deccan Plateau that covers i	
	it physically dif	ficult to invade the sub	ocontinent.	
15.	The	Himalayas	are the world's larges	t mountain range.
			Company's involvement in India.	
			ad trading posts in India, and was	
	there by the Bi	ritish government. Whe	en the Mughal Empire dissolved th	ne BEIC annexed India and
	ruled it for nea	rly a hundred years.		
17.	What is the Ind	ian caste system?	It was an ancient hereditary socia	ll system that dictated a
	person's socia	and economic status	within society; historically there w	as little to no movement or
	interaction bet	ween classes, but the	rigidity has eased in modern times	S
18.	Compare the K	orean and Vietnam Wa	ars, including events that sparked	the conflict, countries involved,
	and outcomes.	Both wars were fought	between Communist and anti-Com	munist forces; both involved
	previously unite	ed countries that had be	een split in two, in which the divided	governments were fighting to
	reunify the coul	ntry under different ideo	ologies; in both wars the Communis	governments were aided by
	China and the	Soviet Union, while the	anti-Communist forces were aided	by the U.S. and other countries;
	the Korean Wa	r only lasted three year	s and ended with a still-divided Kore	ean Peninsula; the Vietnam War
	lasted twenty y	ears and ended with the	e Communist government in control	of the entire country (teachers
	may want to dis	scuss the concept of pro	oxy wars fought as part of the Cold	War b/w the U.S. and Russia).
19.	What problems	did colonized countri	es in South and East Asia face afte	er they gained independence?
	What other reg	on of the world exper	ienced similar difficulties? Like	e in Africa, when colonial powers
	were dividing u	p territories in South a	nd East Asia they did not take cultu	ıral, religious, or ethnic divisions
	into account. T	here have been severa	al violent conflicts in several countr	es (India/Pakistan, Korean
	Peninsula, Viet	nam, Indochina) over t	the years, especially as countries v	vere seeking independence and
	establishing the	eir own governments.		

	e capital of each count	<b>CAPITALS:</b> List				
j. Dhaka , Bangladesh	, Sri Lanka	a. Colom				
k. Beijing , China	, Bhutan	b. Thimpl				
1. Kabul , Afghanistan	, Taiwan	c. Taipei				
m. Hanoi , Vietnam	enh, Cambodia	d. Phnom				
n. Seoul , South Korea	tar, Mongolia	e. Ulaank				
o. Tokyo , Japan	, Maldives	f. Malé				
plslamabad, Pakistan	i, India	g. New D				
q. P'yongyang , North Korea	, Laos	h. Vientia				
r. Bangkok , Thailand	du, Nepal	i. Kathm				
MAP ACTIVITY: On the following page, locate and label the following:						
In Sea Ural Mountans Himalayas River Laos South China Sea Han Mtns. Mekong River Bhutan Odia Japan V Sea Sri Lanka Bering Sea Ze River Nepal Korea North Korea Ganges River Hina Sea Jiji Equator Cocean		☐ Tibetan Pla ☐ Russia ☐ Thailand ☐ Bay of Beng ☐ Yellow Rive ☐ Hindu Kus ☐ Bering Stra ☐ Gobi Deser ☐ Afghanista ☐ Vietnam ☐ Burma ☐ Mt. Everest ☐ Pakistan ☐ Sea of Japan ☐ Maldives				
Meridian	ta, and Asia, and label	the Arabian Penin  Pacific Oce Atlantic Oce Arctic Ocea Indian Oce Arctic Circ. Tropic of C				
odia	PROJECT: On a blanda, and label	Bering Stra Gobi Deser Afghanista Vietnam Burma Mt. Everest Pakistan Sea of Japa Maldives  ROBINSON MA the Arabian Penin Pacific Oce Atlantic Oce Indian Oce Arctic Circ. Tropic of Co				

