Asia: Unit Review Packet

Chapters 24, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 451-460)

Definitions
Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Tigris</th>
<th>B. Monsoons</th>
<th>C. Subcontinent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Cash Crop</td>
<td>E. Himalayas</td>
<td>F. Petroleum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Euphrates</td>
<td>H. Standard of Living</td>
<td>I. North China Plain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

____ 1. A large landmass that is a major part of a continent.

____ 2. The world’s tallest mountain range, which was formed when India collided with Asia 40 million years ago.

____ 3 &____ 4. Two rivers in the dry world that create some of the most fertile soil in the world are the _____ and the _____.

____ 5. The area of East Asia where brownish yellow dirt and the Huang He River combine to make the land fertile for excellent farming.

____ 6. Winds that blow across South and East Asia at certain times of year and strongly influence the area’s climate.

____ 7. Something that is grown to be sold for money on the world market.

____ 8. The Middle East’s (West Asia’s) most important resource, which greatly affects its wealth.

____ 9. The term meaning quality of life.
**Chapters 25, Section 1** (Pages 465-468)

**True or False**
If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

_____ 1. Korea created inventions like gunpowder, paper, the printing press and the compass.

________________________________________

_____ 2. Ancient China was ruled by an Emperor, a ruler of wide-spread lands.

________________________________________

_____ 3. A series of rulers from the same family is called a lineage.

________________________________________

_____ 4. In Japan, families who claimed a common ancestor were grouped together in a tribe.

________________________________________

_____ 5. Japanese leaders came to believe that isolation, or separation, was the best way to keep the country united.

________________________________________

_____ 6. United States Commodore brought warships to Japan to force the country to give the U.S. one million dollars.

________________________________________

_____ 7. North and South Korea split for political reasons. South Korea’s government was modeled on Western nations while North Korea’s government became fascist.

________________________________________

**Chapter 25, Section 2** (Pages 469-471)

_____ 8. Outside nations gained control of the Southeast Asian economy and forced their colonies to grow cash crops.

________________________________________

**Chapter 25, Section 3** (Pages 472-475)

_____ 9. The Aryans introduced the feudal system to India, where people are divided into classes and each group has special duties and work.

________________________________________
10. Gandhi called for people to resist British rule through violent means like car bombings.

11. After independence in 1947, Hindus and Muslims in India refused to live in the same nation because of religious differences.

12. Hindus and Muslims agreed on the partition, or division, of the Indian subcontinent into two nations: India and Pakistan.

Chapter 25, Section 4 (Pages 476-478)

13. The fertile region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, where some of the world’s first civilizations arose, is called Palestine.

14. In the early 1900’s many Jewish people moved to their ancient homeland of Palestine. However, the area was also home to the Palestinians who are Muslim Arabs. Though the two often attempt peace, violence often breaks out between the two sides.

Chapters 26, Section 1 (Pages 483-486)

Understanding Key Concepts

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe how Chinese farm communes are set up.

2. Like the English language, Han has many dialects. Define the term dialect.

3. List the two countries of East Asia whose population are very homogenous, then explain what the term homogenous means.
Chapters 26, Section 2 (Pages 487-489)

Fill in the Blank
Using the textbook, write the missing word into the blank below each question.

1. Regions like North Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia all have large Muslim populations. All three regions are also rich in ___________________________ (like in Brunei.)

Chapters 26, Section 3 (Pages 490-493)

2. When the ______________________________ invaded the Indus Valley around 4,000 years ago, they brought new ways of living with them like the caste system.

3. Followers of the religion of ________________________________ worship many gods and goddesses and believe in the reincarnation, or rebirth, of all living things.

4. The two religions that developed in India are Hinduism and ________________________________.

Chapters 26, Section 4 (Pages 494-496)

5. A ___________________________ is a person whose job it is to summon Muslims to pray.

6. The call to prayer is sung five times a day from the high tower of a mosque, called a ________________________________.

7. The religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam all developed in the region of ________________________________ Asia.

8. The city of ________________________________ is a holy place for Jews, Christians and Muslims because important events happened there for all three religions.