Physical – Climate – Population Patterns of East Asia

Major Geographic Characteristics of East Asia

* World’s most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ realm
* One of the world’s earliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Population concentrations in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, situated in river basins and special economic zones

Sub-Regions of East Asia

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - eastern half; the core of China
* Xizang (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) – Tall mountains and high plateaus; sparsely populated
* Xinjiang – Vast desert basin and mountain rims; gateway to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Mostly desert – nomadic lifestyle
* The Jakota Triangle – Japan, South Korea, Taiwan

Physical Geography

* Longitudinal Extent (East to West) Comparable to the U.S.
* Latitudinal Range (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_): Comparable to Northern Quebec to Central Caribbean
* Bordered by oceans, high mountains, steppe country, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Climate

* Climate types include: B (Dry); C (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_); D (Humid cold); and H (unclassified highlands)
* Includes the largest area of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions prevail in the Northern and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interior
	+ Explains distribution of farmlands in eastern China rather than west
* Coastal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and insular East Asia have more moderate climates than the interior regions.

Monsoons

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winds
	+ Full of moisture and have contributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being forested and flooded

Xizang (Tibet)

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physical environment
* Sparsely populated
* Came under Chinese control during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty in 1720
* Gained Separate status in the late \_\_\_\_ Century
* China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regime took control in the 1950’s
* Cornerstone of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Dalai Lama, and monasteries
* Now an autonomous region

Xianjiang

* Comprises one-sixth of China’s total land area
* A regions of high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and basins
* Chinese only account for 40% of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ account for half of the population
* Has extensive reserves of \_\_\_\_\_ and natural gas

Mongolia

* Steppe and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physical environment
* Sparsely populated with an estimated 2.5 million inhabitants
* Part of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire from late 1600s until 1911
* Functions as a buffer state between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and China
* Economy is focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and animal products

The Jakota Triangle

* Characteristics
	+ Small, confined land area (Japan and Taiwan are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Koreas are on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Hazardous region – earthquakes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and typhoons
	+ Great cities and high –tech industry
	+ Enormous consumption of raw materials, but few raw materials produced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Global links and rapid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Known Hazards for this Region

* Earthquakes
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - large waves that rise as they get closer to land
* Volcanic Activity (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
	+ Location along “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_” makes Japan susceptible to earthquakes and volcanoes
* Typhoons, Floods, Drought

Population Patterns and Movement of East Asia Past and Present

* 2000 year old Routes
	+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Permitted significant exchange of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and goods
* Much of modern China contains culture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of past
* Cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - movement seeks to lessen tensions between groups of different cultural backgrounds
	+ Example: \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Growing population and need for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lead to need for better access to fresh water
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a huge industrial and population center
	+ Pollution is a big problem
* Urbanization in South Korea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; increasingly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Cities like \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ very small and densely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Airport built on artificial island
* Airport construction in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Increase trade and connections of people