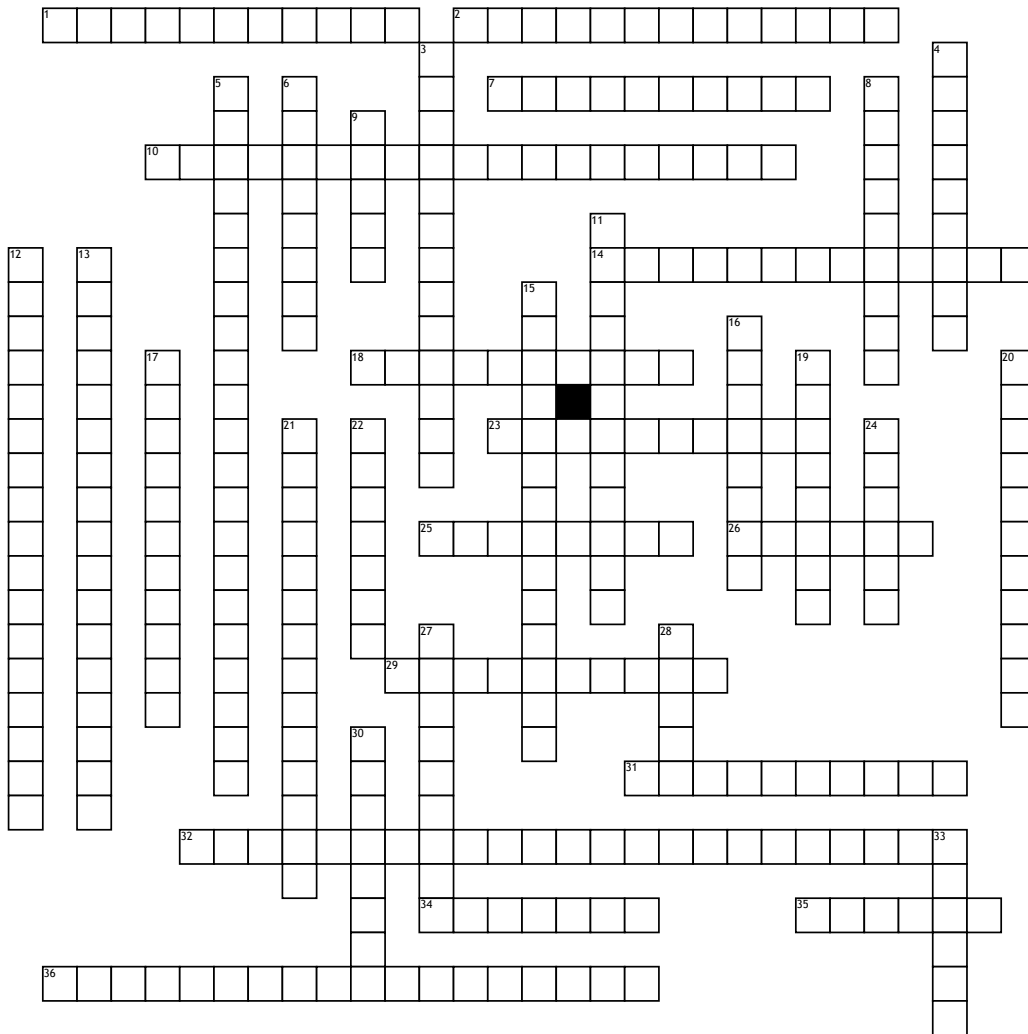


Chapters 31, 32, and 33 Vocab



Across

- 1. Chinese medical practice of inserting needles into certain areas of the body to cure disease or ease pain.
- 2. the production of small consumer goods such as clothing and appliances
- 7. A policy of glorifying military power and keeping a standing army always prepared for war
- 10. Started by Mao Zedong, combined collective farms into People's Communes, failed because there was no incentive to work harder, ended after 2 years.
- 14. state of being dissimilar. Indonesia and the Philippines are heterogeneous; there are hundreds of languages spoken and they are physically separated into thousands of islands.
- 18. a political unit with limited self-government. Tibet is an autonomous region of China.
- 23. the chain of volcanoes that lines the Pacific Rim. Earthquakes are common in this area. Japan is part of the Ring of Fire.
- 25. someone who claims to rule by religious or divine authority. The Dalai Lama is the theocratic ruler of Tibet.
- 26. taxes on imported goods that make foreign goods more costly than their domestic equivalents
- 29. native to a certain area
- 31. the law administered during a period of strict military control
- 32. In 1989, demonstrators peacefully assembled to push for greater democracy in China; when the demonstrators refused to disperse the government sent in troops and tanks

- 34. a tropical storm, like a hurricane, that occurs in the western Pacific
- 35. program of economic change that tried to attract foreign investors to Vietnam
- 36. (1966-1976) Political policy in started in China by Mao Zedong to eliminate his rivals and train a new generation in the revolutionary spirit that created communist China. The Cultural Revolution resulted in beatings, terror, mass jailings, and the deaths of thousands.

Down

- 3. increase in number.
- 4. a person belonging to a tribe or group that is considered uncivilized. The Chinese considered foreigners to be barbarians.
- 5. Deng Xiaoping's plan to change China after the disaster of Cultural Revolution. Improve- agriculture, science/technology, defense and industry
- 6. a local leader with a military following
- 8. A system of government in which the government controls the means of production, determining what goods will be made, how much workers will be paid, and how much items will cost.
- 9. rice fields. Southeast Asia has many rice paddies.
- 11. The 6,000-mile (9,600-kilometer) flight of Chinese Communists from southeastern to northwestern China. The Communists, led by Mao Zedong, were pursued by the Chinese army under orders from Chiang Kai-shek.
- 12. A region where no military forces or weapons are permitted. The area between North and South Korea is a demilitarized zone.
- 13. an area or country that is politically and economically dominated by, though not directly governed by, another country
- 15. A temporary government. The Nationalists who fled China set up a provisional government in Taiwan.
- 16. to surrender one's office, throne, or authority
- 17. machines that register movements in the earth's crust. Seismographs record about 7,500 earthquakes in Japan each year.
- 19. The system of writing used in China and other East Asian countries in which each symbol represents an idea or concept rather than a specific sound, as is the case with letters in English.
- 20. of the same kind. Most of Japan's people have a common heritage with the same ethnic and cultural background.
- 21. growing more than one crop a year on the same land
- 22. Belief that there is no god. China is an official atheist state.
- 24. a protective zone between two countries. Mongolia is a buffer between China and Russia.
- 27. one who rebels or rises against authority. In Myanmar, warfare between ethnic insurgents and the government has slowed economic growth.
- 28. A limit placed on the quantities of a product that can be imported. Japan sets quotas on the number of foreign made goods sold in Japan.
- 30. to reduce the number of workers on staff to cut costs and increase profits
- 33. A mass departure. Following World War II, millions of people fleeing war and political unrest in Asia sought safe haven in Hong Kong.

Word Bank

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|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| double cropping | Cultural Revolution | light industry | exodus | The Four Modernizations |
| theocrat | warlords | atheism | acupuncture | doi moi |
| seismograph | typhoon | provisional gov | militarism | demilitarized zone |
| buffer | tariff | ideogram | barbarian | communism |
| homogeneous | sphere of influence | The Long March | The Great Leap Forward | martial law |
| quota | Ring of Fire | abdicate | autonomous | indigenous |
| insurgent | proliferation | paddy | heterogeneity | Tiananmen Square Massacre |
| downsize | | | | |