**Unit 4 Study Guide | China & Three Wars**

**Test Date:**

**Locate the following features on a map of East Asia.**

*China, India, Taklimakan Desert, Gobi Desert, Yellow River, Yangtze River*

Define Brown Cloud and Monsoon. ***(CRCT Book pp. 137 & 140)***

Describe at least three major environmental issues in China and explain how they have impacted its people. ***(CRCT Book p. 138 & Environmental Issues Chart)***

Explain the significance of China’s Three Gorges Dam and describe at least one pro and one con of the project. ***(CRCT Book p. 136)***

Who was Mao Zedong? Why was he significant? ***(CRCT Book pp. 196-197 & PPP)***

Explain the concept of communism. What is the difference between a “pure” communist society vs. what actually happens in reality? ***(CRCT Book pp. 162-163 & p. 185)***

Describe the divide between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Republic of China. ***(CRCT Book p. 196)***

What was the Long March? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

What was the significance of the year 1949 in China? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

Explain the Great Leap Forward ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

Explain the Cultural Revolution ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

Describe the events leading up to the Tiananmen Square Massacre. When did it take place? Who was the communist leader at the time? What were students protesting and why? Who was the Tank Man? Why is he significant? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

Explain how the events of Tiananmen Square violated human rights. (<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>)

What kind of government does China have? Explain why. ***(CRCT p. 162-163)***

What type of economy does China have today? How has their economy changed since the Communist Revolution? ***(p. 162 + p. 169-170).***

Explain the general concepts of Confucianism. Why is it a philosophy and not a religion? Make sure to include the Golden Rule. ***(CRCT pp. 148-149)***

Explain the general concept of Shintoism. What is a kami? Where did Shintoism begin? ***(CRCT p. 148)***

**Japan**

**Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II using the following terms.** (Douglas MacArthur, Diet, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, reparations, Pearl Harbor, Emperor Hirohito (his role), Bill of Rights, Constitutional Monarchy) ***CRCT Book p. 195 & Japan’s Economic Miracle PPP***

**Korean War**

**Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea in terms of containment of Communism using the following terms.** (Invaded, seesaw war, Cold War, domino theory, Truman, fired, communist government, western style democracy, 38th parallel, & truce) ***Korean War PPP*** ***& CRCT Book pp. 199-200***

**Vietnam War**

**Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism using the following terms** (Nationalism, Ho Chi Minh, 17th parallel, France, independence, 1954, French Indochina, communist, guerilla war, dictator, longest war, Vietnamization & domino theory) ***Vietnam PPP and CRCT Book pp. 188-189***

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**Test Date:**

**Locate the following features on a map of East Asia.**

*China, India, Taklimakan Desert, Gobi Desert, Huang He River, Yangtze River*

Define Brown Cloud and Monsoon. ***(CRCT Book pp. 137 & 140)***

Brown cloud: haze of pollution

Monsoon: seasonal winds

Describe at least three major environmental issues in China and explain how they have impacted its people. ***(CRCT Book p. 138 & Environmental Issues Chart)***

Air pollution; causes respiratory disease and cardiovascular problems

Acid rain; can cause harm to plants, animals and even buildings

 Water pollution; harmful liquids that leak into ground water, and or other forms of fresh water may harm or kill people, animals, and plants

Explain the significance of China’s Three Gorges Dam and describe at least one pro and one con of the project. ***(CRCT Book p. 136)***

The Three Gorges Dam is one of China’s environmental nightmares, destroying ecosystems and causing landslides, but it generates 4x as much renewable energy as the Hoover Dam.

Who was Mao Zedong? Why was he significant? ***(CRCT Book pp. 196-197 & PPP)***

Mao Zedong formed the Chinese Communist Party and was responsible for disastrous policies such as The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Explain the concept of communism. What is the difference between a “pure” communist society vs. what actually happens in reality? ***(CRCT Book pp. 162-163 & p. 185)***

Communism: political and economic system in which government owns all property and makes all economic decisions,

In a pure communist society everyone is equal in housing, pay and property, however normally this doesn’t happen people are still unequal and the leader of communist state is normally not held to the same rules

Describe the divide between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Republic of China. ***(CRCT Book p. 196)***

The Nationalist wanted a democratic China, the Communist wanted China to be communist, thus starting a civil war. The communist won and the Nationalist fled to Taiwan.

What was the Long March? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

The Nationalist cornered the Communist, the communist marched 6,000 miles to safety in Northern China

What was the significance of the year 1949 in China? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

**The communist won the Civil war and Mao Zedong came to power**

Explain the Great Leap Forward ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

All ownership of farms was given to the government, farmers didn’t like working on land they didn’t own, in addition The Great Leap Forward aimed to increase steel production which pulled farmers away from the fields, these two elements started a massive famine there were at least 14,000,000 deaths

Explain the Cultural Revolution ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

People began to want private ownership so Mao Zedong established the Red Guard to fight off anything that caused class difference and the four olds, at the end nearly 1 ½ million people died and most of the country’s cultural heritage was destroyed.

Describe the events leading up to the Tiananmen Square Massacre. When did it take place? Who was the communist leader at the time? What were students protesting and why? Who was the Tank Man? Why is he significant? ***(CRCT Book p. 197 and PPP)***

1989, over 10,000 students protest for democracy

Ended after government troops kill about 1,000 protesters

Deng Xiaoping allows more economic freedom but not more political freedom

Tank Man: an unidentified man who bravely stood in front a line of tanks to keep them from entering Tiananmen Square

Explain how the events of Tiananmen Square violated human rights. (<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>)

**Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person**

What kind of government does China have? Explain why. ***(CRCT p. 162-163)***

China has a mixed government, though slightly more towards capitalism, China is still communist with a dictator.

What type of economy does China have today? How has their economy changed since the Communist Revolution? ***(p. 162 + p. 169-170).***

China technically has a capitalist economy but the government is a communist government. Since the Cultural Revolution China has opened up to foreign investors.

Explain the general concepts of Confucianism. Why is it a philosophy and not a religion? Make sure to include the Golden Rule. ***(CRCT pp. 148-149)***

Confucianism teaches to treat each other with love and respect, Confucianism is considered a philosophy since it doesn’t teach any spiritual aspects, the golden rule is: Do not do something to another that you would not do yourself

Explain the general concept of Shintoism. What is a kami? Where did Shintoism begin? ***(CRCT p. 148)***

**Shinto worship the Kami, which are gods or spirits that may live on earth in animals, trees, rocks, or other natural objects, and it started in Japan**

**Japan**

**Explain the role of the United States in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II using the following terms.** (Douglas MacArthur, Diet, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, reparations, Pearl Harbor, Emperor Hirohito (his role), Bill of Rights, Constitutional Monarchy) ***CRCT Book p. 195 & Japan’s Economic Miracle PPP***

1. Dropping the Atomic Bomb
* Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
* Japan had to admit defeat
* 9/2/1945
* Surrender signed in Tokyo Harbor
* Japan had to pay war reparations
* Japan was under the control of the U.S Army
* General Douglas MacArthur led the occupation

U.S Military occupation

* 1945 – 1955
* US reorganized government as constitutional monarchy
* Emperor Hirohito remained in power but had no political power and no longer considered a god

**Korean War**

**Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Korea in terms of containment of Communism using the following terms.** (Invaded, seesaw war, Cold War, domino theory, Truman, fired, communist government, western style democracy, 38th parallel, & truce) ***Korean War PPP*** ***& CRCT Book pp. 199-200***

1. The Korean War ( the seesaw war)
* 1940- Cold War between NATO and the Warsaw Pact- Korean taken from Japan and split at the 38th parallel, North Korea is communist and South Korea is democratic
* US & UN sided with South Korea when North Korea invaded South Korea – North Korea took over Seoul
* 1950- South Korea & US troops organized under UN- Chinese troops attack UN troops- 120,000 Chinese troops surrounded by 14,000 UN troops- US forces regain control of Seoul
* 1951- Chinese capture Seoul- 3 months later UN reclaims Seoul- General Douglas MacArthur is fired by President Harry s. Truman
* 1953- Truce is called- Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel
* US got involved to stop the spread of communism, and the domino theory: one country turns communist others are soon to follow

**Vietnam War**

**Explain the reasons for foreign involvement in Vietnam in terms of containment of Communism using the following terms** (Nationalism, Ho Chi Minh, 17th parallel, France, independence, 1954, French Indochina, communist, guerilla war, dictator, longest war, Vietnamization & domino theory) ***Vietnam PPP and CRCT Book pp. 188-189***

1. The Vietnam War
* 1946- France tries to regain Vietnam, which was once part of French Indo-China, after WWII- 8 year long war, 1954- Vietnam defeats France and gains independence
* 1959- Communist supported North Vietnam- causes conflict in South Vietnam- marks beginning of the Vietnam War
* 1965- the US sends combat troops to Vietnam- about 60,000 die- sparks antiwar protests
* 1968- North Vietnamese attack on the Vietnamese New Year off Tet- losing support for the war, and a lot of injured American soldiers causes even less support
* 1973 – antiwar feelings lead to peace accords with North Vietnam – American troops leave, 1975- South Vietnam surrenders to communist North Vietnam- united in 1976 under Communism
* The communist used guerilla warfare
* South Vietnam had a dictator but we still supported him
* US got involved to stop the spread of communism, and the domino theory: one country turns communist others are soon to follow
* Vietnam was spilt at the 17th parallel