SS7G10 Explain the impact of environmental issues across Southern and Eastern Asia.

a. Explain the causes and effects of pollution on the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River and Ganges Rivers.

**Part 1:** Define the terms. Write in a letter for the definition that matches the term below.

1. Environmental Issues ______
2. Water Pollution ______
3. Fertilizer ______
4. Water borne diseases ______

**Part 2:** Dig Deeper. Read and answer the questions.

**China:**

5. Why is water pollution an issue in China? __________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

7. List the causes for water pollution in China:

**India:**

7. What has caused the Ganges River in India to become so polluted? ______________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

8. List the causes for water pollution in India (more info on next page):
Part 3: Draw a line from the cause to the effect below.

Causes:
_____ People are dumping contaminated waste into the Yangtze River.

_____ The Ganges River is filled with pollution from industrial waste as well as human waste like the disposal of human waste. People bathe and use it for religious rituals.

Effects:
_____ this river has major illnesses growing in it from bacteria.

_____ fish and other animals caught for food are making people sick.
SS7G10 Explain the impact of environmental issues across Southern and Eastern Asia.
b. Explain the causes and effects of air pollution and flooding in India and China.

Part 1: Define the terms. Write in a letter for the definition that matches the term below.

1. Air Pollution: __________
2. Flooding: __________
3. Environmental Issues __________
4. Acid Rain: __________

Part 2: Dig Deeper. Read and answer the questions.

Environmental Issues in China
One of every seven people in the world lives in China. With such a large population comes the certainty of environmental issues.

Air Pollution
The Chinese economy has rapidly industrialized, and increasing numbers of people have changed from riding bikes to driving cars. A result is that air pollution has become a major issue for China and the rest of the world. When the Olympic Committee decided to have the 2008 Summer Olympic Games in Beijing, one of the concerns among the athletes was the air quality.

Beijing, like many other major cities in China, has experienced tremendous growth in both population and industry during the past few decades. Burning coal, a process that sends tons of soot, ash, and chemicals into the atmosphere, provides much of China’s energy. In addition, millions of Chinese people now drive automobiles and trucks, whose exhaust is another source of massive air pollution. According to the People’s Republic of China’s own statistics, the leading causes of death in China are respiratory and heart diseases that can be linked to long exposure to air pollution. Air pollution also contributes to acid rain, a problem for at least a third of China’s agricultural areas. Acid rain occurs when chemicals in the air—especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides that come from burning fossil fuels like coal—react with the moisture in the atmosphere and fall to the ground as rain containing sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain is harmful to plants, animals, and even buildings.

5. What two major changes have increased air pollution in China?
___________________________________________
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

6. What impact has the air quality had on people’s health in China?
___________________________________________
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

7. What are some consequence of acid rain?
___________________________________________
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

8. What types of solutions did China come up with to lower air pollution?
___________________________________________
___________________________________________
___________________________________________
___________________________________________

Before the 2008 Olympics, the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau was established to work on the quality of the city’s air. Automobile traffic was greatly reduced and many factories were temporarily closed. As a result, many major air pollutants were reduced by as much as 45 percent. After the Olympics, however, many of the rules established for the games ended and heavy smog returned to Beijing. Many of the people living in Beijing want the government to find ways to keep pollution down while still allowing for economic progress.

Leaders at the World Bank say that the expenses of health problems tied to air pollution are far greater than any economic profits tied to those industries and activities that contribute to the pollution. In other words, it would be cheaper to solve the pollution problems than to keep paying for medical bills for people who are sick because of breathing in the dirty air. The impact of environmental and health problems related to air and water pollution can take many years to show up in the general population. Often governments begin cleanup efforts long after the health of a country’s population has begun to suffer. Because China has such an enormous population, attention to health issues related to air and water pollution is of critical importance.
Flooding in China:

9. The Huang He is also known as the Yellow River. How has China tried to prevent it from its devastating flooding? ___________________________________
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

India:

Air Pollution

Although well known for its problems with air pollution, China’s cities do not have the worst air pollution. That title goes to cities in India. New Delhi is the most polluted city in the world. An enormous and growing population along with the rapid growth of cities (urban areas) and the development of industry have left many parts of India with some of the heaviest air pollution in the world. In fact, about half of the twenty most polluted cities in the world are in India. Indians living in several major cities have some of the world’s highest rates of respiratory disease (diseases of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and trachea). Breathing unfiltered air in Mumbai for one day can have the equivalent damage to lungs as smoking 100 cigarettes. In addition to industrial smoke, the growing number of automobiles and trucks in India contributes to the poor air quality. Some estimates say that automobile emissions (carbons and other chemicals that come from a car’s engine) are responsible for almost 70 percent of the air pollution in some urban areas of India.

Poverty is declining in India. About one in five Indians live on less than $1.90 per day. This number, though high, is declining, and the government does not want to take any action to slow economic growth. For this reason, it has been difficult for the Indian government to enforce many of the laws on industry and transportation that might improve the country’s air quality. In rural areas, many families cook over open fires using wood, animal dung, or coal as fuel. These fuel sources send carbon monoxide, soot, and many different chemicals into the air as well. The air inside the home is often as bad as the air outside. This pollution can form brown clouds (haze of pollution), which affect rainfall levels and temperature.

10. Where is the most polluted city in the world?
   ___________________________________

11. What are some of the effects of the air pollution in India?
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

12. What specific cause of air pollution has been responsible for almost 70 % of India’s pollution in urban areas?

13. What are some sources of fuel for people that live in the rural areas of India? And how are they dangerous?
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

14. What is the most common cause for flooding in India?
   ___________________________________

15. What are some of the effects of flooding in India?
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________
   ___________________________________

Part 3: Create a ‘math problem’ for one of the issues on this page: (_______ + _______ = India’s air pollution)
SS7G11 Explain the impact of location, climate, physical characteristics, distribution of natural resources, and population distribution on Southern and Eastern Asia.
c. Describe how the mountain, desert, and water features of Southern and Eastern Asia impact trade and affect where people live.

Part 1: Define the terms. Write in a letter for the definition that matches the term below.
1. Desert: _______
2. Water Features: ________
3. Mountains: ________
4. Trade: ________

Part 2: Dig Deeper. Read and answer the questions.

India:
5. Explain how deserts in India impact the locations people choose to live: ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

6. Why do people often live near water sources like the Ganges River? ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

7. Why do people in India often move to cities? ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

China:
8. People mostly live by a river, why do you think that is? ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

9. Why have many people left their rural homes for cities? ______________________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
SS7G12 Analyze the diverse cultural characteristics of the people who live in Southern and Eastern Asia.
a. Explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group. &
b. Compare and contrast the belief systems originating in Southern and Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Shintoism, and Confucianism.

Part 1: Define the terms. Write in a letter for the definition that matches the term below.

1. Hinduism: _______
2. Buddhism: _______
3. Ethnic Group: _______
4. Religious Group: _______
5. Shintoism: _______
6. Confucianism: _______

Part 2: Dig Deeper. Read and answer the questions.

7. What is the one child policy? Is it still being used?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

8. What are the major ethnic groups in China?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

9. Why do you think that China does not have a large number of people committed to religious practices?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
10. What do the majority of Indians practice as a religion? ____________________________

11. What is the official language of India? ________________________________________

12. What percent of people living in Japan are NOT of Japanese heritage? _______________

13. What percent of people practice Buddhism in Japan? ______________________________

14. How come the total percentage on the chart to the left is MORE than 100%? See note.

Korea:

15. How are the populations of North Korea and South Korea similar? _________________

16. How are the populations of North Korea and South Korea different? ________________

17. What is the major religion of South Korea? ________________

18. What does the North Korean government do to make it seem like their citizens have religious freedom? ____________________________

People of India
With India's large population comes incredible diversity. Hindi is one of the official languages and is the most common language with over 40 percent of the population speaking it. There are thirteen other official languages that are commonly spoken in different regions of the country including Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, and Urdu. English is commonly spoken as a second language and is often used for business. The majority of the population practices Hinduism. There are also large groups of Muslims, Christians, and Sikhs in India.

The overall population density of India is about 1,043 people per square mile. The United States has more land and fewer people. That puts US density at about 85 people per square mile. The state of Georgia is a bit more crowded at about 168 people per square mile in 2016. The population densities for cities tell a more complete story about India. Cities average 27,400 people per square mile. Mumbai tops the list of most crowded in India with 73,837 people per square mile and over 12 million residents. Delhi follows with about 11 million residents at about 66,000 people per square mile.

People of Japan

Japan:

12. What percent of people living in Japan are NOT of Japanese heritage? _______________

13. What percent of people practice Buddhism in Japan? ______________________________

People of Korea

Korea:
19. Although Hinduism has many gods and goddesses, it explains that they are all a part of the one universal god known as ________________________________.

20. What is reincarnation? _______________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

21. How would a Hindu believer achieve good karma?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

** What is the caste system? __________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

22. How did Siddhartha become the Buddha?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
23. What are the Four Noble Truths? 

24. How would a follower of Buddhism achieve perfect peace? 

25. What are the Kami in the Shinto religion? 

26. What is the main practice of Shintoism? 

27. Can someone practice Shintoism as well as another religion? Explain. 

28. What is Confucianism? 

29. What is the Golden Rule?
Confucianism Continued:

you, do not gossip about others. Similarly, Confucius believed that to be a good ruler a person should treat people fairly and be kind to them. Confucius saw himself as a teacher, not a leader. He believed that following his philosophy would bring order to China. According to Confucian philosophy, there are five basic relationships among men: ruler and subject, father and son, husband and wife, older brother and younger brother, and friend and friend. He taught that, if each relationship was based on kindness, there would be peace and harmony in China. In 121 BC, the emperor of China, Wudi, declared that Confucianism would be the official guiding practice for the Chinese government during his reign.

Even after Wudi’s reign ended, Confucianism continued to have a large influence on the Chinese government for almost 2,000 years. In 1949, China became a communist country, but even that revolution did not end the influence of Confucianism. Many people in China still support the teaching of Confucius and his emphasis on treating others fairly. Many people throughout Southern and Eastern Asia also admire and follow the teachings of Confucianism. Additionally, many historians see Confucianism as one of the foundations of Chinese society.

30. How did Confucianism influence Chinese society?

Part 3:

On your paper make a chart and fill it out for each religion and Confucianism:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Followers</th>
<th>Sacred Text</th>
<th>Place of Worship</th>
<th>Major Beliefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shinto</td>
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