

CLASS SET: Use your OWN paper to write down your answers. Write in complete sentences.

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 _____

- a. the presence of toxic chemicals or biological agents exceeding a “natural” presence in the water.
- b. problems with the planet's systems have developed as a result of human interference or mistreatment of the planet.
- c. when disease can be spread while bathing, washing, drinking water, or by eating food exposed to contaminated water.
- d. a chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its production. It can be harmful to people if they consume it.

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

China:

Water Pollution

Water pollution is another major environmental concern for China. The Chang Jiang passes through over 185 towns where almost 400 million people live on its 4,000-mile journey to the sea. Pumping stations along the river take water out to supply people with water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial uses. Millions of gallons of sewage are dumped into the river, along with chemicals from agricultural runoff and industrial wastes. Nitrogen from fertilizers and arsenic (a poisonous chemical) from industrial uses are leading pollutants found in the water of the Yangtze.

5. Why is water pollution an issue in China? _____

7. List the causes for water pollution in China:

India:

Water Pollution

The Ganges River is India's most important river. It begins in the Himalayan Mountains and flows 1,600 miles southeast through India and Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich sediment (topsoil, silt, and minerals from the mountains) that is gradually spread along its path, enriching the farmland and creating a large, fertile delta at the mouth of the river. Human waste from the large population living and working near its banks has caused the Ganges to become heavily polluted.

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):

In spite of the river's importance and its place in the spiritual lives of Indians, the quality of the water has become poor. Chemicals used in fertilizer and industries are washed into the river every day. Human and animal waste also pollutes the river. The bodies of dead animals and the cremated remains of human beings (bodies that are burned after death and whose ashes are scattered in the river) regularly float down the river. In spite of this, many Indians bathe in the Ganges. They also use the water for drinking and cooking. Cities along the Ganges have the highest rates of water-borne diseases (diseases found in drinking water) of any who live in India. Still, these cities pour millions of gallons of sewage (water that contains waste products) into the river to be carried to cities and villages farther south. Outbreaks of such diseases as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis are common. Most officials say polluted river water is part of the reason.

India began a program called the **Ganges Action Plan** in 1985 to clean the river. Many sewage and water treatment plants have been built along the river. However, the growing population of India and the runoff from industrial and farm production have meant that cleanup efforts fall short of what is needed.

9. What are the effects of the pollution of the Ganges River? _____

10. What is the Ganges Action Plan? _____

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: _____

- a. the covering or submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water.
- b. when chemicals in air fall to the ground as rain which is harmful to plants, animals, etc.
- c. when unwanted chemicals, gasses, and particles enter the air and the atmosphere causing harm to animals and damaging the natural cycles of the Earth.
- d. problems with the planet's systems have developed as a result of human interference or mistreatment of

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? _____

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.

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

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.

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

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

Flooding

Another major environmental issue in China is flooding. The Huang He has caused millions of dollars' worth of damage and killed millions of people, leading people to nickname it "China's Sorrow." The floods of 1887, 1931, and 1938 are remembered as the three deadliest floods in history. Historians estimate that the Huang He has flooded at least 1,500 times in the past 2,000 years. The Huang He flows through the North China Plain, and the flat area around the river means that it frequently floods. China's government has tried to prevent floods by building overflow channels and taller dikes. While the issue of flooding has not been totally solved yet, there has not been a major flood on the Huang He since 1945.

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? _____

Flooding

Flooding can be a serious and sometimes deadly problem for the people of India. The most common cause of floods in India is the monsoon, the seasonal winds that bring heavy rains in the summer months. Since so many people live along the banks of the Ganges and other rivers, when the rivers flood, the effects are often devastating and deadly. In 2016, flooding affected over 1.6 million people in India, forcing thousands of people into 300 relief camps. In some parts of India, flooding has become an annual event. As flooding is becoming a regular occurrence, the Indian government is under pressure to find ways to prevent or reduce its impact.

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: _____

- a. type of water landscapes such as rivers, lakes, oceans, etc.
- b. a landscape that is characterized by little or no rain and specific plant and animal life.
- c. the business of buying and selling items
- d. a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level.

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:

Impact of Location on Where People Live in China

The northeast, along the route of the Huang He, is China's most heavily populated region. Beijing, the capital city, is located here. While agriculture is still common, this region of the country is also China's industrial center. Farming is the most common occupation of the Chinese who live in the southeastern part of the country. Here the Chang Jiang flows to Shanghai. This region is the site of the Three Gorges Dam, which is designed to bring electricity to China's rural areas. Rapid industrialization has meant that many Chinese have left their rural homes and found work in overcrowded cities.

Impact of Location

The geography of India has had a significant impact on where people live.

Deserts in the northwest, including the

Thar Desert, and the mountain fringe in the north, are sparsely populated. However, a very high population density exists throughout most of the country. The core of the population is in the north along the banks of the Ganges, with other river valleys and southern coastal areas also having large population concentrations of people. Living near these sources of water allows people access to water for drinking and irrigation, as well as a route for trade and transportation.

The majority of Indians live in rural areas with only about one-third of the population living in cities. However, India has one of the fastest-growing populations in the world. Cities in India are growing at a fast pace as people choose to leave rural areas for the opportunity of better, high-paying jobs. The cities in India have made themselves attractive for workers by expanding the number of their businesses. The country has invested in expanding seaports, highways, railroads, and airports to create a more modern transportation network to link people and goods.

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: _____

- a. mostly seen as a philosophy; widely practiced in China; their beliefs are centered around a system of virtues.
- b. a native religion of Japan; their beliefs are centered around the Kami or natural spirits that reside in animals, their ancestors, and other natural objects.
- c. group of people who share a common ancestry and therefore usually also share cultural, historical, and linguistic similarities passed down by ancestors.
- d. the main goal of this religion is to reach enlightenment; they practice the Four Noble Truths; and the founder is known as Siddhartha Guatama.
- e. a group of people who all believe in the religious teachings
- f. religion that is made up of Indian cultures and traditions; a core belief is incarnation; followers seek good karma; the ultimate goal is to escape the suffering of this world.

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

People of China

China has the largest population in the world at about 1.4 billion people, but this position may not last. China's population growth rate is only 0.43. This is a very slow growth rate, meaning births are only slightly ahead of deaths in the country. India's growth rate is 1.19, or over two-and-one-half times greater than China's. Until 2015, the Chinese government had a one-child policy. This rule limited couples to one child. The end of the policy resulted in an increased birth rate.

Over 90 percent of the people in China are part of the **Han** ethnic group. The other 10 percent of the population is made up of 56 different ethnic groups including the Zhuang, Hui, Machu, and Uighur. It will probably not surprise you that many different languages are spoken in China. **Mandarin**, or standard Chinese, is the official language of China and the most commonly spoken language. Other languages include Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), and Minbei (Fuzhou).

One unique feature about the people of China is that over 50 percent of the population does not practice an official religion. When China became a communist country in 1949, citizens were discouraged from practicing religion. People who declared their faith in a religion were

Chinese Communist Party. Today, however, that rule is not being enforced, and more people are identifying themselves as a member of a religious group. Buddhism is the most commonly practiced religion with 18 percent of the population. It is followed by small numbers of Christians, Muslims, and people who practice traditional, or folk, religions.

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? _____

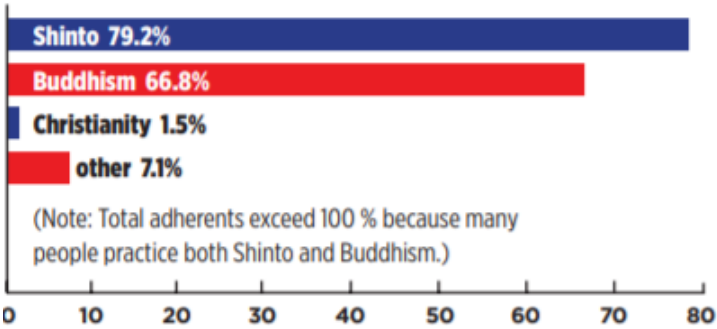
11. What is the official language of India?

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.

RELIGION



Japan:

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 Korea

Even though the Korean Peninsula has been divided since the end of World War II, the populations of both countries still share many similar qualities. For example, both populations are **homogenous**, which means they are similar and are not diverse. Korean is the language of the people in both countries. In South Korea, however, many people also learn to speak English. One of the biggest differences between the two countries is the total population. South Korea has over twice the population of North Korea. South Korea's population is over 50 million, while North Korea's population is only a little over 25 million. There is a big difference in religious practices between the countries. In South Korea, Christianity is the largest practiced religion, followed by Buddhism. However, over 40 percent of the population does not practice any religion. In North Korea religion is not a part of life. The North Korean government creates some religious groups so it appears there is religious freedom in North Korea, but in reality, there is no religious freedom.

Hinduism

Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world, although there is not a specific start date of Hinduism. It developed in India as a result of the Aryan invasion around 1500 BC. Aryan priests followed complicated rituals and hymns known as the **Vedas**, or The Books of Knowledge. These prayers and rituals, along with other Aryan beliefs, led to the development of Hinduism. This means that there is no specific founder of Hinduism, unlike Christianity, Islam, and Judaism. Followers of Hinduism are called Hindus.

Hindus believe in a supreme spirit named **Brahman**. There are many different gods and goddesses in Hinduism, but Hindus believe that all the gods and goddesses are a part of Brahman, which means "universal spirit." Hindus also believe that all living beings have souls. This includes animals as well as people. Some animals, like the cow, are considered especially sacred. As a result of the belief that animals have souls, many Hindus are vegetarians, which means that they do not eat meat. Hindus also believe that the Ganges River is a holy river. Many Hindus are cremated when they die. It is a common practice to scatter the ashes of the deceased into the Ganges River.

Another important Hindu belief is the idea of reincarnation. **Reincarnation** is the belief that, when a person dies, his or her soul does not die. Instead, the soul is reborn into the body of another person or animal. How a person has lived his or her life determines what the next life will be. For example, a person who has lived a good life and been a good person will be reborn as someone who will live a better life. A person who did not live a good life and did bad things will be reincarnated as someone who will suffer. Hindus believe that a person's soul is reincarnated again and again until that person has lived a good enough life to unite with Brahman. The belief that your actions determine your fate in your next life is called **karma**. Doing good things in your life builds good karma, while doing bad things makes bad karma.

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? _____

The caste system is another very important part of Hinduism and is closely tied with the idea of reincarnation. The **caste system** is a system of social classes that are inherited and cannot be changed. In other words, you are born into your caste and must stay in that caste for your whole life. You must do the jobs that are associated with your caste, and you must marry someone from your caste. The only way to move to a higher caste would be to build good karma during your life and be reincarnated into a higher caste in your next life.

Traditionally, there were four main castes: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras. The Brahmins, the highest caste, included the priests and wise men. The Kshatriyas included the warriors and rulers. Merchants, traders, and small farmers made up the Vaishyas. Finally, the Shudras were the peasants and field workers. There is one more group of people in the caste system: the untouchables or casteless people. Many people in this group had been removed from their caste by breaking a caste rule. As a result, the untouchables had to do the jobs viewed as "unclean" by the rest of society, such as cleaning toilets, streets, and gutters, and jobs that involved handling the bodies of the dead.

22. How did Siddhartha become the Buddha?

Buddhism

Buddhism is another religion that began in South Asia. The creation of Buddhism begins with a young prince named Siddhartha Gautama around 500 BC. Siddhartha was raised as a Hindu and grew up in a life of luxury with little contact with the outside world. Once he left his sheltered home, he was troubled and upset with the poverty and suffering he saw in the world around him. He asked some of the Hindu priests why there was so much suffering in the world, but he was not satisfied with their answers. As a result, he left his family and began searching for the answer to his question. Finally, he stopped wandering and simply sat and meditated about the suffering in the world. While meditating under the Tree of Wisdom, the answer came to Siddhartha. At this point, he became known as "Buddha," which means "The Enlightened One." According to Buddha, the cause of human suffering is greed and the desire for material things.

Buddha and his followers began to spread his message to different parts of India and South Asia. It is important to remember that Buddhists do not worship Buddha. They view him as a teacher, not a god. The Buddha taught the same Hindu beliefs of reincarnation and karma, but he did not accept the caste system or the need for priests. The central teaching of Buddhism is called the **Four Noble Truths**. The first Noble Truth is that life always brings pain. The second is that suffering and sorrow are usually caused by greed and desire for material things. The third is that, in order to end suffering and reach Nirvana, a person has to give up greedy desires. **Nirvana** is a state of perfect peace. The fourth Noble Truth is that, in order to reach Nirvana, you have to follow the Middle Way. The **Middle Way** contains the Eightfold Path, a list of these eight rules for conduct: try to recognize the truth, try to avoid evil actions and bad people, do not say things that will hurt others, respect other people and their belongings, choose a job that does no harm to others, do not think evil thoughts, avoid excitement and anger, work at meditation, and think carefully about what matters in life. Buddha believed that unselfishness was the key to everything. He did not recognize gods or see a need for priests. He felt man alone could change evil into good. If one followed the Middle Way, one's soul would eventually reach a state of perfect peace.

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. _____

Shinto

Shinto is a religion that is unique to Japan. It began in Japan so long ago that there is no known founder nor is there an official time frame for when it started. The name Shinto means "the way of the gods." The main belief of Shinto is reverence for the **kami**, which are spirits that Shinto followers believe live in nature. The word kami means "superior." Shinto followers believe that kami live in beautiful places, animals, and especially as a person's ancestors. Additionally, many believers think that some of the mountains and rivers in Japan are homes to the kami and are considered to be sacred. Shinto also stresses the importance of cleanliness.

The main religious practice of Shinto is for followers to offer prayers and perform rituals to honor and please the kami. There is no belief in one central god and no sacred text. There is also not a large emphasis on what happens after a person dies. People often have small altars in their homes where the family will offer prayers for the spirits they hope will bless and protect them.

Shinto has been a part of Japanese life for so long that it is often not even thought of as a religion but part of Japanese culture. Many Shinto followers believe that one can follow the ideas of Shinto as well as another religion. The worship of nature has also led the Japanese to perfect the art of creating small, beautiful gardens as areas of quiet and reflection in their crowded world. Before World War II, Shinto was the official religion of Japan. Today it is no longer the official religion. Because Shinto is unique and intertwined with Japanese culture, there are relatively few followers outside of Japan.

28. What is Confucianism? _____

29. What is the Golden Rule? _____

Confucianism

Confucianism is not a religion. It is a philosophy created by a Chinese scholar named Confucius. Confucius was born around 550 BC—when the Chinese government was having a hard time keeping order and warlords controlled much of the countryside. He believed that the key to peace and social order was for people to behave with good character and virtue. Virtue means behavior that is fair to others. Confucius's **Golden Rule of Behavior** might be familiar to you. He said that "What you do not like when done unto you, do not do to others." In other words, if you would not want something to happen to you, do not do it to another person. One example would be this: If you do not want people to gossip about

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:

Religion	Founder	Followers	Sacred Text	Place of Worship	Major Beliefs
Hinduism					
Buddhism					
Shinto					