Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**SS7G9 The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia.**

**b. Locate** on a world and regional political/physical map the countries of **China, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Vietnam**

**a. Locate** on a world and regional political/physical map: **Ganges River, Huang He (Yellow River), Indus River, Mekong River, Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Sea of Japan, South China Sea, Yellow Sea, Gobi Desert , Taklimakan Desert, Himalayan Mountains, and Korean Peninsula.**

**CHINA**

* China is the fourth largest country in area (after Russia, Canada, and the U.S.)
* China is the world's most populous country with more than 1.3 billion people
* China's geography causes an uneven population distribution; 94% live in the eastern third of the country.

**INDIA**

* India includes a peninsula extending into the Indian Ocean and is a land of great contrasts in geography
* India is second only to China in country population but India is growing faster

**JAPAN**

* Japan, a country of 4 large islands and over 4000 smaller islands, extends along the Pacific coast of Asia
* Only an estimated 18 percent of Japan's territory is suitable for settlement—so Japan's cities are large and densely populated

**NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA**

* The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or North Korea, occupies the northern part of the Korean peninsula in East Asia, with mountains covering more than 80 percent of the land.
* The Republic of Korea, or South Korea, consists of the southern half of the Korean peninsula in East Asia and many islands lying off the western and southern coasts.

**VIETNAM**

* Vietnam, in Southeast Asia, stretches 1,000 miles north to south.
* It is only about 25 miles wide at its narrowest point near the country's center.
* **SS7G9 The student will locate selected features in Southern and Eastern Asia.**

**Physical Features of S & E Asia**

**The Ganges River**

* The **Ganges** [gan-jeez] **River** is India’s most important river. It begins in the **Himalayan Mountains** and flows southeast through India and Bangladesh
* The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich **sediment** enriching the farmland along its path
* Because so many people live and work along the **Ganges**, the water in the river is heavily polluted

**The Huang He (Yellow) River**

* China’s fertile farming areas lay north and east of this great desert region. The **Huang He**  (hwang ●he) or **Yellow River**
* Begins in the mountainous plateau of Tibet, It flows toward the east and finally empties into the **Yellow Sea**.
* This river is also used for transporting people and goods.
* Annual floods make conditions along the river’s path dangerous
* The frequent flooding has led some to call the Huang He *“China’s Sorrow.”*
* **Why is it called Yellow River?**
* The yellow dust blowing out of the Gobi Desert is
picked up by the Huang He and is carried along as **loess** (lus or lō●uhs)**,** or silt, giving the river a yellowish color

**The Yangtze River**

* The **Yangtze** [yang-see] **River** or **Chang Jiang b**egins in the **Tibetan Plateau**.
* Travels east until it reaches the **East China Sea**.
* Shanghai, one of China’s most important ports, is located at the mouth of this river.
* The **Yangtze River** is over 3,400 miles long
 making it China’s longest river.
* For over two centuries the Yangtze has served as a transportation highway and commercial thoroughfare.

**The Bay of Bengal**

* The Bay of Bengal (largest bay in the world,) forms the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean.
* The climate of the Bay of Bengal is dominated by the monsoons.

**The Indian Ocean**

* The Indian Ocean
* The Indian Ocean is the third largest of the world's five oceans (after the Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, but larger than the Southern Ocean and Arctic Ocean).

**The Sea of Japan**

* A small sea bound by Russia to the north, the Korean Peninsula to the west, and Japan to the east

**South China Sea**

* The South China Sea is one of the most important trade routes in the world
* The Mekong River empties into the South China Sea

**The Yellow Sea**

* The Yellow Sea is famous for its fishing grounds.
* The rivers that flow into the Yellow Sea carry so much mineral-rich soil that the water actually turns yellow.

**The Himalayan Mountains**

* The Himalayas form the southern border of China
* The mountain spreads all the way to north to form the Tibetan Plateau. This area is sometimes called “the roof of the world”
* Forms a barrier between India and countries to her north and east.
* The Himalayas include the highest mountains in the world – Mt. Everest, which is on the border between Nepal and China

**The Taklimakan Desert**

* As the Himalayan mountains begin to level off in the north of China, the land becomes desert.
* The **Taklimakan Desert** [tah-kl*uh*-m*uh*-kahn] in western China is over 600 miles in length, one of the longest deserts in the world

**The Gobi Desert**

* To the west and in the central part of China is the **Gobi** [go-bee] **Desert**, which can be one of the hottest *and* one of the coldest places in the world.
* Much of the **Gobi Desert** is covered with sand and rocks

**The Korean Peninsula**

* Is a mountainous peninsula
* Attached to China and bordered by the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan
* Mountains make up over 50% of the peninsula. Despite of all the mountains there are plenty of rich farmland
* After WWII the Korean Peninsula has been divided into two different countries: North Korea and South Korea