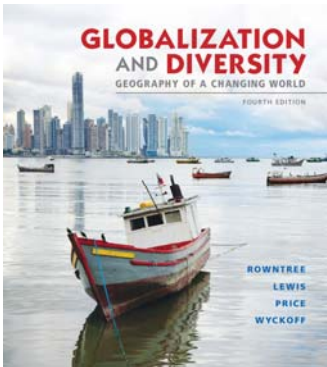


Chapter 11 Lecture

Globalization and Diversity

4th Edition

East Asia



East Asia


- China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Taiwan
- Historically unified culture
- Politically and ideologically divided



China Proper

Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land

Environmental Issues in East Asia



- The Yangtze River
 - Third largest (by volume) in the world
 - Historically the main transportation corridor to the interior
 - Famous in Chinese literature for its beauty and power



Flooding and Dam Building in China

- The Three Gorges Controversy
 - Created to prevent flooding and to generate electricity
 - Jeopardized several endangered species, flooded a major scenic attraction, and displaced more than 1 million people



Flooding and Dam Building in China (cont.)

- Flooding in northern China
- Huang He, or Yellow River
 - Sediment load
- Erosion on the Loess Plateau
 - Loess



Discharge on the Yellow River



Sustainable Development on the Loess Plateau

Other East Asian Environmental Problems

- Forests and deforestation
- Mounting pollution
- Japan – **pollution exporting**

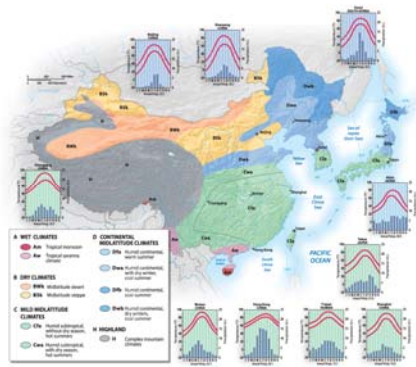


Denuded Hillslopes in China

Air Pollution in China



Climate



East Asia's Physical Geography

- The northernmost tip of China lies as far north as central Quebec.
- China's southernmost point is at the same latitude as Mexico City.
- Geologically active
 - Volcanoes
 - Earthquakes



East Asia's Physical Geography (cont.)

Japan's Physical Geography

Forested Landscapes of Japan



East Asia's Physical Geography (cont.)

- Taiwan's environment
 - Island about the size of Maryland
 - Central and eastern regions are rugged and mountainous
 - The west is mainly a lowland alluvial plain
 - Extensive forests



East Asia's Physical Geography (cont.)

Landscape Regions of China

The Fujian Coast of China



Drought in Northern China
Desertification

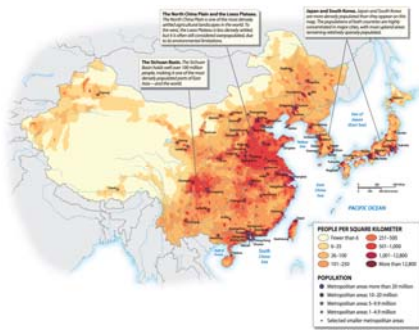


East Asia's Physical Geography (cont.)

- Korean landscapes
 - Well-defined peninsula
 - Mountainous country with scattered alluvial basins
 - The uplands of North Korea have been heavily deforested
 - South Korea has seen extensive reforestation



Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins



Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins (cont.)

Population Indicators

TABLE 11.1 POPULATION INDICATORS

Country	Population (billions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010-12*
China	1,350.4	141	0.5	1.5	51	16	9	-0.3
Hong Kong	7.1	6,487	0.0	1.2	100	12	14	2.0
Japan	127.6	338	-0.2	1.4	94	13	24	0.4
North Korea	24.8	204	0.5	2.0	60	23	9	0.0
South Korea	48.9	491	0.4	1.2	82	14	11	-0.1
Taiwan	23.2	446	0.2	1.1	78	15	11	0.0

*Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision Population Database

Source: Population Reference Bureau, World Population Data Sheet, 2012.

Japanese Settlement and Agricultural Patterns

- Urbanized country
- Agriculture must share the limited lowlands with cities and suburbs
- Extremely intensive farming practices
- Importance of rice

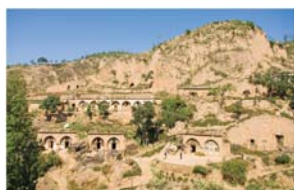
Japanese Urban Farm



Settlement and Agricultural Patterns China

- Largely rural
- Two main agricultural regions
 - South – rice
 - North – wheat, millet, and sorghum
- Anthropogenic landscapes in the North China Plain

Loess Settlement



Settlement and Agricultural Patterns in Korea and Taiwan

- Korea
 - Densely populated
 - South Korean agriculture – rice
 - North Korean agriculture – corn and other upland crops that do not require irrigation
- Taiwan
 - Most densely populated state in East Asia
 - Virtually the entire population is concentrated in the narrow lowland belt in the north and west.

East Asian Agriculture and Resources in Global Context

- Countries of importers
- Japan – meat, feed, soybeans, wheat, fishing the world’s oceans
- South Korea – food and forestry resources
- China – invest heavily in infrastructure, farming, and mining projects in Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere

Chinese Overseas Investments



Urbanization in East Asia

- Movement of Chinese people from the countryside to urban areas—one of the largest population transfers that the world has ever seen
- Shanghai
- Beijing
- Hong Kong

Urbanization in East Asia (cont.)

Urban Concentration in Japan



Contemporary Seoul



Tokyo Apartments

Superconurbation (megapolis)

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm?

- Shares certain historically rooted ways of life and systems of ideas
 - Traced back to ancient Chinese civilization
 - 4,000 years ago

Unifying Cultural Characteristics

- Ideographic writing
 - Chinese
 - Japanese
 - *Kanji*
 - *Hiragana*
- Confucianism



Japanese Writing

Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia

- Mahayana Buddhism
 - Stresses the quest to escape an endless cycle of rebirths and reach union with the cosmos
 - Allows followers to practice other religions



The Buddhist Landscape

Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

- Shinto
 - Closely bound to the idea of Japanese nationality
 - Subtle set of beliefs about the harmony of nature and its connections with human existence
 - Place- and nature-centered religion

Japan's Ise Grand Shrine



Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

- Taoism
 - Stresses spiritual harmony
 - *Feng shui*
- Minority religions
 - Christian, Muslim
- Secularism and **Marxism**

Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia

The Language Geography of East Asia



Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

- Language and national identity in Japan
 - Not related to any other language
 - Form one of the world's most homogeneous peoples
 - Ainu
 - Koreans in Japan



Ainu Men

Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

- Language and identity in Korea
 - Korean **diaspora**
- Language and identity among the Han Chinese
 - Sinitic language
 - **Tonal**
- Language and identity in Taiwan

Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

- The non-Han peoples

Tribal Villages in South China



- **Autonomous regions**

Language Groups in Yunnan



East Asian Cultures in Global Context

Korean Pop Star Se7en



Chinese Theme Park



Geopolitical Framework: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan



The Evolution of China

- The Manchu Qing Dynasty
- The Modern Era

- Spheres of Influence

The Rise of Japan

- The closing and opening of Japan
 - Shogun
- The Japanese Empire



19th-Century European Colonialism

Postwar Geopolitics

- The division of Korea
 - Soviet forces were to occupy the area north of the 38th parallel, whereas U.S. troops would occupy the south.
 - "Sunshine Policy"

Funeral of North Korean Leader Kim Jong-il in December 2011



Postwar Geopolitics (cont.)

- The division of China
- The Chinese territorial domain

Chinese Soldiers in Tibet



Economic and Social Development: A Core Region of the Global Economy

TABLE 11.2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Country	GDP per capita, PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000-10	Human Development Index (2011) ¹	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a Day	Life Expectancy (2012) ²	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011) ³
China	7,640	10.8	.687	29.8	75	48	18	91	0.209
Hong Kong	47,880	4.6	.958	—	83	—	—	—	—
Japan	34,610	0.9	.961	—	83	6	3	—	0.123
North Korea	1,900*	—	—	—	69	45	33	100	—
South Korea	23,110	4.1	.897	—	81	8	5	—	0.111
Taiwan	38,200*	4.0*	—	—	79	—	—	96*	—

¹United Nations, Human Development Report, 2011.
²Population Reference Bureau, World Population Data Sheet, 2012.
³Additional data from the UN World Development Indicators, 2012.
 *Gender Inequality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market that range between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.
 Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2012.

Japan's Economy and Society

- Boom and bust economy
- Intertwined corporate economies
- High cost of living
- Low unemployment; government health care
- Marriage and fertility rates in decline

Automated Japanese Auto Factory



The Newly Industrialized Countries

- The rise of South Korea
- Taiwan
- Hong Kong
 - Laissez-faire economic system

Protests in South Korea



Chinese Development

- China under communism
- Toward a postcommunist economy
- Industrial reform
 - **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**

Shenzhen



Chinese Development (cont.)

Economic Differentiation in China



Social Conditions in China

- One-child policy
- Fertility varies from province to province
- Growing gender imbalance
- The position of women