

**Matching**

**Key Terms**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| a. demilitarized zone | f. radical    |
| b. diversify          | g. recession  |
| c. famine             | h. Red Guards |
| d. free enterprise    | i. subsidy    |
| e. labor              |               |

- \_\_\_ 1. money given by a government to assist a private company
- \_\_\_ 2. groups of students who carried out Mao Zedong’s policies during the Cultural Revolution
- \_\_\_ 3. to add variety to

**Key Terms**

*Fill in the blank by writing the letter of the correct term below.*

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| a. demilitarized zone | f. radical    |
| b. diversify          | g. recession  |
| c. famine             | h. Red Guards |
| d. free enterprise    | i. truce      |
| e. labor              |               |

- \_\_\_ 4. Under the \_\_\_ economic system, people can start private businesses and make a profit.
- \_\_\_ 5. North Korea faced a huge food shortage, or \_\_\_\_, in 1995.
- \_\_\_ 6. To overcome the \_\_\_\_, or shrinking economy, some Japanese companies began to lay off employees.
- \_\_\_ 7. The border between the two Koreas runs through the \_\_\_\_, an area in which no weapons are allowed.
- \_\_\_ 8. The “Great Leap Forward” was a \_\_\_\_, or extreme, program intended to increase output from farms and factories.

**Short Answer**

**Key Concepts**

9. A main reason Japan became a prosperous industrial nation was its ability to do what?
10. What is the economy of North Korea based on?
11. Why does the demilitarized zone exist?
12. What was the aim of Mao Zedong’s Cultural Revolution policy?
13. Where did the Chinese Nationalists establish the Republic of China?

14. In the 1950s, the communist government in China began a policy called the “Great Leap Forward” in order to increase what?
15. Why doesn’t Japan have a growing labor force?
16. How did Japan help its economy grow?
17. What has happened to South Korea’s economy since the end of World War II?
18. What is the most important part of Japan’s economy today?
19. What part of Japan’s economy provides the most jobs today?

**Skill: Synthesizing Information**

*Use the chart and selection below to answer the following questions.*

**Japan’s Birthrate and Death Rate**

	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Birthrate	13.6	10	9.5
Death Rate	6.2	6.7	7.7

As Japan heads into the future, its challenge is to find a way to maintain its wealth. One of the resources a country needs to produce goods and services is labor. Japan does not have a growing labor force of young workers. Japan’s low birthrate affects the labor force. Fewer and fewer workers are available to support an aging population that is no longer working. In 1980 only 9.1 percent of the population was over 65 while in 2000 the percentage of population over 65 was 17.3 percent. The fact that there is no growing labor force in Japan has made the cost of producing goods and services higher there than in any other Asian country.

20. What percentage of Japan’s population was over 65 in 2000?
21. What was the birthrate in Japan in 1990?
22. By what percentage did the death rate change between 1980 and 2000?
23. What has negatively affect Japan’s labor force?
24. What was the death rate in Japan in 2000?
25. By what percentage did the birthrate change between 1980 and 2000?

