

## GOVT 201, East Asian Politics Final Exam Study Guide

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<http://www.faculty.sbc.edu/aclem/EastAsianPolitics.html>

NOTE: Use this guide in conjunction with the textbook and the course Web site. The final exam format will be similar to the midterm exam, with a map section. Essays count for half of the total score, and they allow for a range of choice. Cite specific names, events, and institutions!

**Geography:** Capital cities, rivers, mountains, industries, historical battles, Olympic games...

**Leaders:** Know the most significant historical leaders, and some recent ones. (See Web site.)

**Political system:** Executive, legislature, other institutions, party system, status of democracy.

**Themes of the course:** Political and economic development, modernization, cultural tradition and adaptation to globalization, democratization, contemporary social conditions. Think about the broad trends exhibited by each country, and how they compare to each other.

### Key terms, events, institutions, characteristics:

#### China:

Opium War: memories of foreign dominance	Long March
Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution	Great Leap Forward
Standing Committee of the Politburo	“Gang of Four”
Marxism-Leninism vs. Confucianism and pragmatism	Iron rice bowl
Chinese Communist Party Central Committee	Tiananmen Massacre

#### Japan:

Meiji Restoration	Zaibatsus	Liberal Democratic Party
Keiretsus	Iron triangle(s)	constrained military power
dynamism via emulation	rigid social structure	Shinto religion, role of emperor

#### Korea:

Yongbyon Nuclear complex	longing for reunification	personality cult of Kim Jong Il
Chaebols	vulnerable strategic position	Emerging two-party system in South

#### Philippines:

Spanish colonization	Huk guerrillas	“people power” of Cory Aquino
Moro guerrillas	military influence	weak parties, based on leaders

#### Indonesia:

Dutch colonization	military influence	Islam: milder, more eclectic
petroleum wealth	populism of Sukarno	separatism: East Timor, Aceh, etc.

#### Vietnam:

French colonization	Viet Minh guerrillas	Viet Cong guerrillas
Ho Chi Minh	Doi Moi (renovation, 1986-)	trend toward pragmatism, like China