

### 1: Muslim Population in Asia

*Coastal Northeast Asia, including northeast China. The core countries of East Asia are also the core of Northeast Asia, which is a broader region. Terms such as Northeast Asia, North East Asia or Northeastern Asia refer to a subregion of Asia: the northeastern landmass and islands, bordering the Pacific Ocean.*

The emergence of urban civilization The origins of farming in East Asia Before BCE, East Asia, like most of the rest of the world, was home to hunter-gatherer peoples. Throughout most of this vast region, small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers roamed the land. On the coast, however, comparatively large and stable communities had grown up, nourished by the rich and self-replenishing supplies of sea food available to them. These communities dotted the coastline in a thin chain stretching all the way from Vietnam in the south to Korea in the north, and along the western shores of the Japanese archipelago. They had a remarkably high level of material culture, making fine ceramics the Jomon people of Japan produced the earliest pottery in the world, dating from c. There is strong evidence for advanced boat-building techniques, and the fact that sea turtles, crocodiles, whales and sharks all featured in their diet suggests that the people were making deep water fishing trips. The plateau and central plain of the Yellow River Huang He gave rise to an agriculture based on millet, whilst to the south, in the central Yangtze river valley, wet-rice farming emerged. Of the two, the wet-rice agriculture of the Yangtze valley was probably the first to develop. Wet-rice farming in the Yangtze valley Wild rice is a marsh plant, so it is hardly surprising that the earliest wet-rice agriculture began in wetland environments of the central Yangtze river basin, on the margins of lakes and rivers. In the areas where it grew, wild rice had always been a part of the hunter-gatherer diet. The Yangtze valley is on the northern edge of wild rice habitats, and the presence of wild rice there had fluctuated with climatic changes. It is possible that, as the climate cooled after c. Edible water plants such as lotuses and water caltrop were also prominent, and hunting and foraging were still important sources of food. This mix of wetland plant cultivation and hunter-gathering was well suited to this low-lying region of lakes and marshes, and enabled these early farmers to expand outwards into new lands. Along with stone tools, which included the traditional flaked pebble choppers and axes which harked back to earlier hunter-gatherer times, these people made wooden spades specially to cultivate the soil, and also possessed pottery in which rice husks were added to improve its firing qualities and weaving technologies. They lived in permanent villages surrounded by defensive ditches, and their houses were raised on piles or posts above flood levels. Intensification of rice cultivation The early farmers soon benefited from the nutritious qualities of rice, and after BCE they relied more and more upon this plant. The mature domesticated strain was developed, soon dividing into its two main varieties, Indica and Japonica. They were located in swampy terrain suited to the establishment of rice fields, and the use of the plough shows a further intensification of rice cultivation. The Daxi people also raised cattle, sheep and pigs, and supplemented their diet with hunting and fishing. Wet-rice agriculture spread out from the core lakelands of the central Yangtze valley and down towards the sea. It also spread upriver, into the Three Gorges area of the Yangtze valley. The Yellow River region Several hundred miles north of the Yangtze river, the Yellow River region is much drier and cooler, and unsuitable for rice cultivation. Here, millet became the major crop. After rising in Tibet and crossing regions of mountain and grassland, the Yellow River cuts through a plateau covered by deep loess soil. Loess is a fine dust which has been blown in from the central Asian steppes over thousands of years, and is some of the most fertile earth on the planet. The soil in the water builds up in places, making the river prone to frequent flooding. The villages contained sunken houses with walls made from wood and clay, and roofs made of thatch; the inhabitants of these villages would have numbered in the low hundreds. Later, two major Neolithic cultures developed, the Yangshao culture c. As time went by, both cultures saw increasing population densities and social stratification. Surrounding ditches and wooden palisades showed the need for defence. One interesting development that appears in the Yellow River region around BCE is pottery inscribed with symbols which look very much like primitive characters. These were probably marks of ownership, or something simple like that, but it represents strong evidence that what later became the Chinese writing system had its roots in this

early period. South-east China and beyond The expansion of rice farmers into the sub-tropical zone in south China was taking place by c. Hundreds of miles to the south of the Yangtze valley, wet-rice farming reached the south coast of China, around the mouth of the Pearl River near present-day Macao and Hong Kong, sometime after BCE. For millennia, this region had been occupied by hunter-gatherers and fisher groups. As elsewhere, the rich marine environment had enabled them to form impressively large communities. The intrusion of farmers into the area in the 3rd millennium BCE resulted in the emergence of a new hybrid culture. From the coast of southern China, farming spread to Taiwan. Deep-water transport technologies had been developed by coastal populations by c. Similarities in material culture show that groups had crossed from the mainland to Taiwan by c. Such groups were probably ancestral to the Austronesian-speaking peoples who would go on to colonize much of South East Asia, the far-flung islands of the Pacific and as far west as Madagascar. South-west China and beyond Rice farmers had reached the area of the modern-day province of Yunnan, in south-west China, in c. Some of the greatest rivers of Asia flow through Yunnan, from sources high in Tibet or in Yunnan itself. On a map of East and South-East Asia, these rivers resemble the spokes of a wheel, with Yunnan as the hub. It is easy to see how Yunnan functioned as the hub for the movement of peoples and cultures from southern China into South East Asia. It was by boat that the rice-farming settlers had first arrived in the region from lower down the Yangtze, and it was by boat that their descendants carried their rice-farming culture down into the lands to the south. Korea and Japan Farming came to the Korean peninsula in c. Wet-rice cultivation probably reached the peninsula from China early in the 2nd millennium BCE, but then took centuries of adaptation to adapt to the northern climate. After BCE, however, wet-rice became established as the staple crop, at least in southern Korea. In Japan, meanwhile, the very successful Jomon hunter-gatherer-fisher culture continued to flourish, effectively keeping farming at bay. The large coastal settlements showed many similarities with farming communities elsewhere the earliest pottery anywhere in the world comes from Japan, dated to as early as BCE. However, farming did not become a major part of the economy until after BCE. Towards civilization The growth of towns in the Yangtze region In the central Yangtze valley, early walled and moated towns were appearing by c. They consisted of stoutly constructed wooden longhouses with internal subdivisions for individual rooms. Some graves contained many luxury objects jade jewellery, fine pottery vessels, lacquerware and silk garments as well as human sacrificial victims, showing that they belonged to powerful, high status individuals, probably chiefs. This technological advance accompanied increasing population densities and more marked differences in social ranking, with an elite ruling class emerging. Pottery fragments have been recovered which are inscribed with composite ideographs, which would become the basis of the highly sophisticated Chinese writing system. Influences from the west Metallurgy reached China sometime around BCE, almost certainly from the west. It first appears in East Asia in the central Asian steppes, where semi-nomadic peoples, with a culture clearly linked to those in the Caspian and Black Sea regions, lived. Amongst these peoples, a pastoral economy based on the rearing of sheep and cattle predominated. These people were, unlike in later times, Indo-European speakers, who had been the first people to domesticate the horse. Horse transport offered the potential for quick, long-distance movement across the steppes, and this factor was probably key to the spread of new technologies from west to east. These semi-nomadic peoples had brought copper metallurgy to the eastern steppes as early as BCE, and cultures capable of manufacturing forged copper knives and bangles had emerged in present-day north-west China by c. The steppes of central Asia reach deep into northern China, and cultures here, whilst not as advanced as those in the Yellow River region, seem to have played a crucial role in the transference of western technologies to the rest of China. Bronze objects are present which very probably came from the west, as they share characteristics with bronzes from central Asia. As in the Longshan, the drilling and heating of animal bones for divination was widespread. Several clay female figures, as well as jade representations of dragons and birds, recovered from burial mounds made of stone, are in styles similar to later Shang and Zhou dynasty figures. This may suggest that the later dynastic states of China were formed when these northern groups intruded southwards into the Yellow River region. The emergence of urban civilization From the 4th millennium BCE onwards, there is increasing evidence of contact between the various cultures within China. The painted pottery of the north-west, the distinctive black-burnished pottery of

the east, and the jade of the south-east, were all items of long-distance exchange between the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys, and far into the peripheral regions. The jade objects and marine shells found in northern China had an origin a thousand miles and more away in southern China. The Yellow river region: The earliest-known cities of East Asia made their appearance around BCE, and China finally came into the full light of history with the Shang dynasty. Chinese craft workers were soon making some of the most beautiful bronze vessels ever produced. The Shang kingdom has a special place in Chinese historiography as being ancestral to all the dynasties which came after, right up to the 20th century. However, it is clear that it originally formed only one state amongst many in the Yellow River region of northern China, albeit the wealthiest and most powerful. The Yangtze regions The Shang kingdom stood at the centre of a trade network spanning the whole of East Asia. Trade routes between the Yellow River and Yangtze regions were particularly strong. The Yangtze valley produced a level of civilization rivalling that of the Shang, and large, wealthy urban centres emerged, displaying a distinctive southern bronze-working tradition. Sanxingdui, in particular, was a large walled city in Sichuan, reaching its height during the late Shang period and rivalling Anyang the Shang capital at the time in splendour. It was about hectares acres in size, with an area outside the walls covering at least 15 sq km 6 miles. As in the Shang cities further north, these suburbs incorporated specialist workshops for the manufacture of bronzes, lacquerware, ceramics and jade, together with residential areas for the craftsmen and others. The walls, which date to c. Sanxingdui bronzes were of a size and form unparalleled in China. The bronzes were of a striking design, their quality of a very high level. They were undoubtedly the products of a wealthy and sophisticated society, although no evidence of writing has yet come to light. Down the Yangtze, other wealthy cities dating to the late Shang period, but outside the Shang area of control, displayed a distinctive southern bronze tradition, including, for example, the casting of tigers onto the handles of bronze vessels. Towards a unified China Cultural progress was not impeded by political upheavals, as when, in the Yellow River region, the Shang dynasty was violently replaced by the Zhou. The Zhou period was one of marked advance in Chinese society. In the first centuries of the Zhou dynasty the whole of the Yellow River region was brought firmly under the rule of a single kingdom albeit one organized along quite loose, semi-feudal lines. From the 8th century BCE onwards, through war and diplomacy, more and more of the Yangtze river valley was also brought within the Zhou political system – even though or perhaps because the Zhou kings progressively lost power to regional lords. Iron technology had become established by BCE, leading to an increase in agricultural productivity. The population grew, towns and cities increased in both size and number, government became more sophisticated and society more complex. Korea and Japan Bronze technology reached the Korean peninsula from northern China in c. The migrants took with them their culture, based on wet-rice cultivation, and their knowledge of bronze working. The Steppes In about BCE a major development took place on the steppes, with the breeding of horses large enough to bear humans on their backs. This enabled the nomadic peoples to herd their animals, particularly of course their horses, much more effectively than before. It may be that this enabled them to exploit the eastern steppes, which have a harsher environment than the western steppes, better.

### 2: South Korea's president suggests World Cup bid with North Korea | Football | The Guardian

*What Countries Are Considered East Asia? Countries in East Asia include China, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan. The Russian Federation is also part of East Asia through Outer Manchuria and Siberia. East Asia is a term that is used to describe geographical and cultural traits. For.*

Though most of its continental borders are clearly defined, there are gray areas. Europe and Asia are technically located on the same overall landmass, and combined the two are referred to as Eurasia. Armenia , Azerbaijan , and Georgia are sometimes referred to as Asian and other times as European. Russia and Turkey tend to be cut into regions. On the other side of the continent, the islands which separate Asia from Oceania can also be difficult to delineate. Indonesia and parts of the Philippines are sometimes categorized as part of Oceania rather than as Asian. This being said, it is important to note that these divided regions do not constitute separate countries or autonomous regions claiming sovereignty such as the cases of Hong Kong or Palestine. Asia is often divided into culturally and geographically similar regions. West Asia is sometimes referred to as the Middle East, with is actually a misnomer since the cultural region we define as the Middle East often included countries outside of Asia, such as Egypt in Africa and Cyprus in Europe. South Asia is also referred to as the Indian Subcontinent, separated from East Asia by the Himalayan Mountains between China and India and defined largely by the Indian Tectonic Plate on which its countries largely rest. Finally, it is also worth noting that Russia is not included in any of these regions. It cannot be categorized into any of these regions alone and so is kept separate. There are also several unrecognized and partially recognized states within Asia. Palestine, which is made up of the Gaza Strip and West Bank regions in and around Israel, declared its independence in and is currently recognized as independent by countries, though it is not an official member of the United Nations and is not considered to be its own country by every G-8 nation except Russia. Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and South Ossetia are all located in the Caucasus and all declared their independence during the s, with limited recognition internationally. Northern Cyprus declared its independence in but is only recognized as a sovereign state within the UN by Turkey, with every other member considering it as simply part of Cyprus. Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan are all considered by China to be a part of its territory, but each see themselves as either entirely independent in the case of Taiwan or fully autonomous in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau , operate largely autonomously in terms of currency and government, and have varying degrees of international recognition as separate states. Taiwan actually operates under various names as a result of its contested statehood: West Asia has some of the highest temperatures on the planet as a result of its warm desert climate. Factoring in the heat index and wind speeds, summers in the region have risen to dangerous temperatures, with parts of Iraq and Iran having recorded feel-like temperatures of over degrees Fahrenheit 71 degrees Celsius. Inversely, Asia is also home to the coldest weather in the populated world excluding Antarctica , which was recorded as degrees Fahrenheit Most of the northern half of Russia is characterized by continental subarctic climates similar to Alaska and much of Canada , and its far north is classified as an arctic tundra comparable to the far north of the Canadian territories or the coasts of Greenland. Both extremes in precipitation can also be found on the Asian continent. Some of the driest places on Earth are located in the desert climates of West Asia, the steppes of Central Asia, and parts of China and Mongolia. At the same time, the northeast India n village of Mawsynram is the absolute wettest place on Earth, with an average of South Asia has a mixture of the monsoon weather which lends itself to such heavy precipitation along with tropical savannas with intense heat. Much of continental Southeast Asia has a savannah climate similar to some of the drier parts of South Asia, while its island portions between Asia and Oceania are distinct for their tropical rainforests. The various climates of Asia also allow it to have many different geographical features, such as mountains, rivers, and deserts. The Himalayas, home to Bhutan and Nepal and separating South Asia from China, is the tallest mountain range in the world and its highest peak, Mount Everest, is the tallest mountain on Earth. Three major Asian rivers are also sourced from the Himalayas, the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, and the Indus, which each approach 2, miles 3, kilometers in length. However, the longest river in Asia is actually the Yangtze River, which runs from the

southwest region of Tibet all the way to the Pacific coastal city of Shanghai and measures at 1, miles 2, kilometers in length. The height of the Himalayas, for example, blocks rainclouds coming from the Indian Ocean and pushes them back into the Indian Subcontinent while simultaneously keeping northern cold air from travelling any farther south, accounting for both the hot monsoon weather of South Asia and the cold deserts and steppes of Central Asia. The largest countries of Asia include Russia 6. If Hong Kong and Macau are recognized as separate countries, then Macau History Due to its immense size and diverse populations, it is nearly impossible to offer a unified history of Asia. The continent is the birthplace of nearly all major religions in the world today, as well as a vast number of technological and civilizational advancements. The West Asia was also home to the first known human civilizations, such as Ancient Sumer and the ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Akkadian empires. West Asia saw the creation of the first Kingdom of Israel , which fostered early Judaism, the birth of Jesus Christ and onset of early Christianity, and the birth of the Prophet Muhammad and the initial spread of Islam. Forms of early Hinduism were practiced in South Asia as far back as the Indus Valley Civilization, and it was codified as a religion during the Vedic Period which followed it. Parshvanatha, the oldest historical leader of Jainism, was born in South Asia, as was Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. Taoism has origins in East Asia stretching back to the very onset of Ancient China, perhaps even prehistoric China. The Shinto religion has ancient origins on the Japanese islands, though its first recorded history began alongside the rise of early imperial dynasties there during the Medieval Period.

Demographics With a population of roughly 4. The most populous countries in Asia are China 1. If Hong Kong and Macau are included as countries, then Macau thousand people becomes the third-least populous country in Asia. Several different religions are widely spread throughout the Asian continent. This being said, Islam is followed by about 1. However, most Muslims actually live in South and Southeast Asia. Bangladesh , India, and Pakistan have Muslim populations of well over million, while the Southeast Asian country of Indonesia has more adherents to Islam than any other country, with over million Muslims. The second-largest religion in Asia is Hinduism, which follows close behind Islam with roughly 1 billion adherents. Christianity is also fairly widespread, with the majority of people in Armenia , Georgia , and Russia following various Orthodox churches, East Timor and the Philippines adhering to Roman Catholicism, and South Korea largely following Protestantism though with a sizeable minority of Roman Catholics. Other notable religions in Asia include Sikhism and Jainism which are found mostly in India and Pakistan , Judaism with Israel being the only country in the world with a majority Jewish population , and Zoroastrianism the first Iranian religion and still practiced in parts of modern Iran and other countries. This fact can be partly explained by Communist state policies in China and North Korea regarding religion, but also by the nature of the traditionally prevalent religions of East Asia. Regarding international languages, the most widely spoken language on the continent is Mandarin, which is spoken by 1. Russian also crosses official language borders, being the official language of Russia, Kazakhstan , and Kyrgyzstan alongside various other state and regional languages and having roughly million speakers. Arabic is perhaps the third major international language, recognized as official in most of the countries in West Asia and spoken by about million people. It is also worth mentioning that English is internationally popular throughout Asia. Though it does not have many recognized native speakers, it is recognized as an official or regional language in Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Singapore. Other populous national languages include Indonesian million speakers , Bengali million speakers , Japanese million speakers , and Filipino 90 million speakers , though most other countries in Asia also have their own national languages.

Additional Asia Geography Notes Burma: Military authorities have promoted the name Myanmar since as the conventional name for their state. That decision was not and is not approved by any sitting legislature in Burma , and is not accepted by the U. However, Myanmar is widely accepted by numerous countries, and by the United Nations. The Russian landmass west of the Ural Mountains is commonly referred to as European Russia in most educational atlases, and by the vast majority of geography experts. It is not a separate country, but rather called that because of its political, cultural and geographical blendings with Europe. For reference purposes it is shown above to the west of the dashed-line, however, the entire country as a whole is still considered part of the continent of Asia. Countries considered part of the Middle East or West Asia are shown in a lighter shade of gray. Note that they are all still a part of the

## PART 5. KOREA IN NORTHEAST ASIA pdf

continent of Asia. Opinions vary as to what countries make up the modern definition of Asia and the Middle East. Historically, Armenia and Azerbaijan have been long associated with the Middle East, but in recent years, some sources now consider them to be more closely aligned with Europe based on their modern economic and political trends. We have moved in that direction, and the same can be said for the island country of Cyprus.

### 3: History of East Asia: Part 1 - TimeMaps

*China has been a major proponent of regional security for Northeast Asia but appears disinterested in Republic of Korea (ROK) security against North Korean missile and nuclear weapon threats.*

### 4: north east asia

*East Asia is the eastern subregion of Asia, which can be defined in either geographical or ethno-cultural terms. Culturally, China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam are commonly seen as being encompassed by cultural East Asia (East Asian cultural sphere).*

### 5: Asia Map / Map of Asia - Maps, Facts and Geography of Asia - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The Encyclopedia Britannica version of East Asia, map made through [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Encyclopedia Britannica considers East Asia to consist of the following: the continental part of the Russian Far East region of Siberia, the East Asian islands, Korea, and eastern and northeastern China.*

### 6: Russia, World War II and Northeast Asia | Asia Times

*Korea exports about as much to Northeast Asia as it does to the United States. Korea exported a little more than \$18 billion worth of goods to Japan and more than \$19 billion to China.*

### 7: Northeast Asia - Wikipedia

*For the purposes of this section, Northeast Asia encompasses China, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), and the Republic of Korea (South Korea).*

### 8: Is Korea considered part of Southeast Asia? | Yahoo Answers

*On the Brink? North Korea and Crisis in Northeast Asia Asia Society. regional stability in Northeast Asia, and the future of U.S. relations. War on the Korean Peninsula - Part 1 - Duration.*

### 9: East Asia - Wikipedia

*Contents Part 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part 4 Part 5. Poster by Pyongyang Railway Station Upon exiting Pyongyang Railway Station, the first thing that will greet you are the oversized propaganda signs.*

## PART 5. KOREA IN NORTHEAST ASIA pdf

*The full stature of a man Cavendish's last voyage. Brazde =: Rich furrows CH. 13: The Powell Way 199 Clinical Atlas of Human Chromosomes (A Wiley medical publication) More Jewish Culture Customs Now and then there's A fool such as I The Vietnam volunteer Antiriot bill, 1967. Muhammad Ali, boxing superstar The Guardian of The Tomb A contribution to the medical history of our West African campaigns Azerbaijan press on human rights and democratic freedoms National Geographic Destinations, Treasures of Alaska Features of a project Return to incomes policy Arizona territory cook book Sir Charles Wheatstone Frs 1802-1875 (I E E History of Technology Series) Infections in cancer chemotherapy Signs of life in the usa A guide to the National Gallery Nondestructive testing methods for civil infrastructure Fear No Evil (St. Martins True Crime Library) New american desk encyclopedia 1989 Syndromes with obesity Philip L. Beales, Raoul Hennekam. A manual of blowpipe analysis. And determinative mineralogy. By William Elderhorst . Republic of Palau Its Not In Your Head, Its In Your Hormones Principles of photochemistry Treasured Italian Recipes Book II Unwritten natasha bedingfield piano Structural properties of alternative building materials Bruce King International Handbook On Privatization (Elgar Original Reference) Dance pageantry in history and legend. An Arrow To The Heart Wood and How to Dry It (Fine Woodworking) The Turkish exception The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA) The productive tension of Hawthornes art The fourth book of ezra*