1. **Asian Values** - A set of values that are considered by many scholars to have contributed to the accelerated economic growth of the Pacific Rim nations

2. **monsoon** - The seasonal reversal in surface wind direction; associated primarily with the southeast quadrant of Asia.

3. **Ainu** - The proto-Caucasian population of ancient northern Japan; still found in small numbers on the island of Hokkaido.

4. **burakumin** - A social minority in Japan occupying the bottom of the social and economic ladder.

5. **Great Stagnation** - A period of economic downturn that has gripped Japan since the late 1980s.

6. **Japan Model** - The Japanese approach to development, characterized by efficient government and bureaucracy, a sound currency and banking system, growth of Education, and effective harnessing of the abilities of the Japanese people.

7. **keiretsu** - Large industrial/financial cliques that formed in Japan after the American occupation ended following World War II.

8. **Ring of Fire** - The circum-Pacific zone of earthquake and volcanic activity.

9. **sunset industry** - Industry in Japan that the government considers no longer competitive and therefore appropriate to be phased out.

10. **Tokaido Megalopolis** - A large, multinuclei urbanized region in Japan extending from Tokyo to Osaka.

11. **yakuza** - The Japanese mafia; many Japanese banks extended loans to yakuza interests, which are now uncollectible. This has contributed to the Great Stagnation.

12. **zaibatsu** - A large Japanese financial enterprise, similar to a conglomerate in the United States but generally more integrated horizontally and vertically.

13. **Boxer Rebellion** - A political uprising (1899-1900) promoted by a secret Chinese society and directed, in part, against the intrusion of foreign interests and foreign missionaries into China.

14. **chaebol** - A select few mega corporations in South Korea.

15. **Confucianism** - The philosophy based on the writings and teachings of Confucius, which emphasized the importance of living a virtuous life characterized by obligations to others.

16. **Cultural Revolution** - The upheaval in China during the 1960s when old cultural patterns were condemned and new Maoist patterns were strongly enforced.

17. **Grand Canal** - A 1,400-mile long canal between modern-day Hangzhou and the heart of the North China Plain.

18. **Great Leap Forward** - China’s 1958-1961 attempt to socialize agriculture and increase production in both farming and industry.

19. **household responsibility system** - A Chinese policy based on a production contract in which a peasant household is obliged to produce a specific amount of grain or cotton to be sold to the state at a regulated price.

20. **Huang He** - The Yellow River of China, so called because of the yellow hue of its loess sediments.

21. **key point cities** - Certain cities designated by the Chinese government to spur new industrial growth.

22. **Legalism** - A philosophy opposed to Confucianism, it advocated the idea that humans are essentially selfish and that a system of strictly imposed laws is required to ensure acceptable behavior.
23. Middle Kingdom - A reference to China, reflecting the traditional Chinese view of China as the center of the known universe.

24. open door policy - A reversal of hostile attitudes by the Chinese government to encourage foreign investment.


26. pinyin - New system of spelling Chinese words in the Latin alphabet that has been adopted by the Chinese government to replace the older Wade-Giles transliteration system.

27. regional comparative advantage - A market-oriented policy in China that allows regions to specialize in what they do most efficiently.

28. Semi-Colonialism - An expression for the colonial experience of China, which consisted of foreign domination of many coastal regions but not of the interior.

29. Special Economic Zones - Five areas in China that function as modern-day treaty ports, receiving a substantial amount of foreign investment.

30. state-led industrialization - A development philosophy found in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and other Asian countries, in which the state either partially owns corporations that operate under commercial principles or directs the structure and orientation of the national economy.

31. Sunshine Policy - A policy of reconciliation between South Korea and North Korea, introduced in 2000.

32. Malacca - The successor state to Majapahit, on the Malay Peninsula.

33. mercantile colonialism - Western governments trading with local elites for native luxury goods in colonial areas.

34. Multimedia Super Corridor - The name given to a region designated by the Malaysian government for development as an information technology research center.

35. New Economic Policy - Malaysia's master plan, the goal of which was to increase the economic contributions of the majority ethnic Malays, at the expense of both Chinese and Western economic interests.

36. Newly Industrializing Economies - Refers to any of the Pacific Rim nations such as South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, and China that in recent years have relied on aggressive government policies promoting export-led industrialization as a development strategy.

37. doi moi - "Economic renovation"; a program adopted by Vietnam's leaders in the 1980s to attract foreign investment.

38. dual economic system - A modern plantation or other commercial agricultural entity operating in the midst of traditional cropping systems.

39. economic enclaves - The result of plantations or haciendas developing stronger economic linkages with the outside world than with their surrounding hinterlands.

40. extended metropolitan region - A space economy of regionally based urbanization in which the proliferation of manufacturing facilities in rural locations along urban-centered transportation corridors has caused the social and economic traits of rural spaces and their residents to become urban in character.

41. growth triangle - An area of industrial growth in Southeast Asia centered on Singapore, the Malaysian state of Johor, and the Indonesian island of Batam.

42. Sunda Shelf - The area of shallow seas between the Malay Peninsula, Sumatera, Jawa, and Bomeo.

43. industrial colonialism - Western political control of colonial territory and economic interests.

44. thalassocracy - A sea-based state.
45. **internal colonialism** - A condition found in many less developed countries where local elites, often living in urban cores, exploit the masses, many of which live in outlying peripheral rural regions.

46. **Khmer Rouge** - The communist party of Cambodia, overthrown by the Vietnamese but of continuing importance as an insurgent group and a political force.

47. **Aryans** - A culture group that began to invade South Asia from the west beginning ca. 2000 b.c.

48. **Hindi** - One of the national languages of India; one of India’s several languages of Indo-European origin.

49. **Hinduism** – A formalized set of religious beliefs with social and political ramifications; the dominant religion of Indian society.

50. **bustee** - A "village in the city" in India.

51. **Jammu and Kashmir** - The northernmost Indian state with mixed Hindu and Muslim populations.

52. **caste system** - A rigid system of social stratification based on occupation, with a person's position passed on by inheritance; derived from the Hindu culture.

53. **Madrassas** - Conservative fundamentalist Islamic schools in Pakistan.

54. **Damodar Valley** - The principal heavy-industrial region of India, located west of Calcutta, with Jamshedpur sewing as the region's focus.

55. **Deccan Plateau** - "South" plateau in India, ranging in elevation from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. It contains the largest share of India's minerals, but limited water.

56. **Dravidian** - One of the earliest inhabitants of India; referring to dark-skinned peoples of peninsular India; also, a family of languages that includes Tamil, Kannada, and Telugu.

57. **Pushtuns** - An ethnic group of the northwest comer of India that also occupies portions of Afghanistan.

58. **scheduled castes** - The name given to the Hindu and Sikh untouchables by the Indian government.

59. **Sepoy Rebellion** - A rebellion in India against the British East India Company in 1857, resulting in the British government's extended control over much of the subcontinent.

60. **gender subordination** - The under valuation and, in some cases, the total disregard for the importance of women's contribution to society and the economy in certain countries.

61. **Sikhism** - An Indian religion that includes elements of the Hindu and Islamic faiths.

62. **Ghats** - "Steps" on the edges of the Deccan Plateau. The Western are a steep mountain range, the Eastern are a line of disconnected hills.

63. **Harappan culture** - The Indus River Valley Empire, dating back to ca. 2350 b.c.

64. **Tamil** - Language spoken by Sri Lankan Hindu of Dravidian descent, who are known as Tamils, and who are also a minority in Sri Lanka.

65. **Thar Desert** - Desert located on the Indo-Gangetic Plain of South Asia, between the Indus and Ganges rivers.