



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 1: The Geography of the Koreas

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. North and South Korea are located on the _____ Peninsula in eastern Asia.
2. The Korean Peninsula is in the _____ climate zone between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer.
3. The _____ of North Korea have made it more difficult for its people to be successful with agriculture, unlike people in South Korea and in other parts of Asia.
4. There are fast-flowing rivers in the mountains where North Koreans have developed _____ power plants.
5. In comparison, South Korea has fewer _____ than North Korea.
6. _____ Korea has short summers and long, bitterly cold winters. This is a result of North Korea's _____ in the northerly, mountainous parts of the Korean Peninsula.
7. South Korea's climate is _____ than North Korea's.
8. One of the most important effects of the ocean winds is the _____ season. In the summers, the ocean currents bring monsoon rains to _____ Korea.
9. While _____ land is not a common resource, it is very important to the Korean people, especially in _____ Korea where they have to grow all of their food to survive.
10. _____ is one of the biggest environmental issues in North Korea.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

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Guided Reading

11. South Korea is more _____ than North Korea. As a result, air _____ is a major problem in cities across South Korea.
12. As in North Korea, _____ pollution is a problem in parts of South Korea.
13. Most of the people in _____ Korea live along the western half of the country where the mountains slope down to the sea and _____ is more successful.
14. About 60 percent of North Korea's population lives in _____ areas.
15. About 83 percent of the people in South Korea live in _____ areas.
16. _____ is the language of the people in both countries. In South Korea, however, many people also learn to speak _____.
17. One of the biggest differences between the two countries is the total _____.
18. There is a big difference in _____ practices between the countries.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 2: A Brief History of the Koreas

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The Korean _____ is thousands of years old.
2. The Koreans, however, have maintained their own spoken and written _____ and culture.
3. Around the year 668, Korean rulers _____ most of the peninsula into a single kingdom.
4. The _____ dynasty ruled Korea until the Japanese invasion in 1910.
5. _____ knew little of Korea until the mid-1600s.
6. At the end of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, _____ occupied Korea.
7. Korea would not become _____ again until Japan surrendered to the United States in 1945, ending World War II.
8. The terms of _____ for Japan called for Japanese forces north of latitude 38° North to surrender to _____ troops. South of this line, the Japanese were to surrender to _____ troops.
9. While it seemed the United States and Soviet Union were in agreement about how things would be handled at the end of the war, each country had very different _____.
10. The Soviet Union also wanted to make sure these new countries would be their _____, so they wanted to make sure the new countries would be _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 2: A Brief History of the Koreas

Guided Reading

11. Korea was one of the countries where the superpowers competed for control during the _____.
12. On June 25, 1950, North Korean forces _____ South Korea.
13. The two countries are separated by a _____
_____ (DMZ), an area where it is forbidden to have any kind of military presence.
14. The first leader of North Korea, President Kim Il-sung, began a policy of “self-reliance” to limit the amount of outside _____ on the country.
15. The goal of North Korea was to one day _____ North and South Korea.
16. Today, North Korea is a cause of _____ for the international community.
17. South Korea, formally called the Republic of Korea, was created at the end of World War II with a _____-based government.
18. Unfortunately, the first _____ in South Korea did not last long.
19. In 1987, former army general Roh Tae-woo won South Korea's first free presidential _____ under a revised democratic constitution.
20. In 1993, Kim Young-sam became the first _____
(nonmilitary) president of South Korea, which began a new democratic era for South Korea.
21. _____ by North Korea have stopped most inter-Korea relations for much of the last decade.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 3: The Governments of the Koreas

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. At the end of World War II, the _____
controlled the northern half of the Korean Peninsula and the
_____ controlled the southern half.
2. North Korea became a _____ country allied with the Soviet Union.
3. South Korea became a western-style _____ allied with the United States.
4. The United States believed that, if any additional countries in Southeast Asia became _____, others would quickly follow.
5. Today North Korea is still a communist country under the _____ rule (a system of government where supreme power is concentrated in the hands of one person) of the supreme leader.
6. The country has heavy industry and a well-armed military, but there are many other problems, including poor _____ production and frequent problems with _____.
7. The _____ branch of North Korea’s government is made up of the premier, the chief of state, and the cabinet.
8. The _____ is listed as head of government; however, Kim Jong-un is chief of state and is fully in charge of all government functions.
9. Even though North Korea is an _____, there is a legislative branch. It is a unicameral parliament called the Supreme _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 3: The Governments of the Koreas

Guided Reading

10. There is also a _____ branch in North Korea's government. It has a Supreme Court, which is also called the _____ Court, made up of a chief justice and two People's Ambassadors.
11. Since the 1980s, South Korea has moved toward _____ and economic freedom.
12. Pro-democracy activities intensified in the 1980s, and South Korea transitioned into a strong, _____ country.
13. South Korea has a _____ democracy.
14. The _____ branch is made up of the president, prime minister, and cabinet.
15. The legislative branch is made up of the _____, which is also called the Kuk Hoe.
16. The judicial branch of South Korea's government is made up of the Supreme Court of South Korea and the _____ Court.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 4: The Economies of the Koreas

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea has one of the least _____ and most government-controlled _____ in the world today.
2. North Korea’s economy is a _____ economy. The _____ owns all the land and the factories, and the government decides what jobs will be done and who will do them.
3. _____ in North Korea does not produce enough to feed the population.
4. A _____ farm is organized as a unit and worked by a community under state supervision.
5. As a result, the people of North Korea experienced a _____ (an extreme scarcity of food) that killed an estimated 3 million people.
6. In March 2016, the North Korean government warned its citizens to prepare for another _____ after the UN Security Council voted to enforce stricter sanctions on North Korea after several _____ and nuclear tests.
7. Severe _____ in parts of North Korea in 2007 only made the suffering worse.
8. _____ production and the manufacture of machinery are leading industries in the country, as well as some production of textiles.
9. Since the late 1970s, South Korea has experienced _____ growth that led to the development of a high-tech industrialized economy.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 4: The Economies of the Koreas

Guided Reading

10. Today South Korea has a growing and developing _____ economy.
11. Some of the long-term challenges facing South Korea include a rapidly _____ population, an inflexible labor market, the dominance of large business, and the heavy reliance on _____.
12. In fact, _____ is the only country that exports goods to North Korea.
13. The United States had imposed an almost complete economic _____ on North Korea in 1950 when North Korea attacked the South.
14. South Korea has benefitted significantly from _____ trade.
15. The Korean Peninsula does not have large amounts of _____ resources.
16. Since North Korea is virtually shut off from the rest of the world, it is very hard to know what investments in _____ capital the government is making.
17. The high-tech industries that are the basis of South Korea's economy require highly _____ and skilled employees.
18. While North Korea wants to have _____ growth, it does not always invest in capital goods. Much of the money that the North Korean government spends is on the _____ and industry that will support the military.
19. The government of South Korea has invested in _____ goods as part of a push to help its economy grow.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 4: The Economies of the Koreas

Guided Reading

20. This investment is one of the reasons South Korea has one of the most _____ and growing economies in Asia.
21. Since North Korea is an autocratic, communist country, _____ is illegal.
22. _____ is becoming more and more important and common in South Korea.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea – Section 5: Relationships Between the United States and the Koreans

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The United States and North Korea have no formal _____.
2. The United States supports the peaceful _____ of Korea on terms acceptable to the Korean people.
3. In 1994, the United States and North Korea reached an agreement on a roadmap for the _____ (removal of nuclear weapons) of the Korean Peninsula.
4. The United States and North Korea do not have _____ relations.
5. In 1953, at the conclusion of the Korean War, the United States and the Republic of Korea signed a _____ Treaty.
6. The United States and South Korea _____ closely on the North Korean nuclear issue and the _____ of the Korean Peninsula.
7. As the South Korean _____ has grown, trade and investment ties have become an increasingly important part of the US-South Korea relationship.
8. In recent years, the US-South Korea alliance has expanded into a deep, comprehensive _____ partnership, and South Korea's role as regional and global leader continues to grow.
9. South Korea is a committed member of various international _____ nonproliferation groups.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

*Chapter 16: Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea
– Section 5: Relationships Between the United States and the Koreas*

Guided Reading

10. The United States provides no development _____ to South Korea. In fact, South Korea, which received US assistance in the years after the Korean War, is a development aid _____ today.