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 Notes

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	
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	
10.	There is also a branch i also called the Court, made	n North Korea's government. It has a Supreme Court, which is 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 dem	ocracy.
14.	The branch is made up	of the president, prime minister, and cabinet.
15.	The legislative branch is made up of the the Kuk Hoe.	, which is also called
16.	The judicial branch of South Korea's government is made up of the Supreme Court of South Koreas and the Court.	