

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

# WORLD STUDIES

Year 8 Geography  
China Term 1

Name:

Class Teacher:



# ENQUIRY QUESTIONS












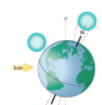
1. How has China's political party shaped its development?
2. What are China's physical features?
3. How does China's climate vary across the regions?
4. What factors influence the distribution of China's population?
5. Does China have a population problem?
6. Why is China prone to earthquakes?

## HOMework













Big Question	Task	Due Date
4	Revise pages 6-10 and complete Homework 1 on page 11	
7	Revise page 13 – 14 and complete Homework 2 on page 15	

**Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 and 5 will be tested throughout the unit**

# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
<b>Biome</b>		Large area characterised by its vegetation, soil, climate and wildlife.
<b>BRICs</b>		Collection of countries that are experiencing rapid development i.e. Brazil, Russia, India and China
<b>Capitalism</b>		Hard work of individuals is rewarded resulting in a rich and poor divide
<b>Climate</b>		The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
<b>Communism</b>		Everyone is treated equally and supported by the government through the sharing of resources.
<b>Confluence</b>		The point at which a river and tributary meet
<b>Coronavirus</b>		A large family of viruses that cause illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe illness
<b>Eccentricity</b>		The change in the earth's orbit from circular to elliptical
<b>Geography</b>		The study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these.
<b>Globalisation</b>		The way that companies, ideas and lifestyles are spread around the world.
<b>Infectious disease</b>		Can be spread from person to person
<b>Precession:</b>		The gradual change or 'wobble' in the orientation of the Earth's axis

# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Migration		Process of people changing their place of residence, either within or between countries
Population Density		Population/area = PD
Primary industry		Extract raw materials from the earth or sea
Quaternary Industry		Include research and technology
Secondary industry		Process and manufacture goods from raw materials
Tertiary Industry		Providing a service
Tilt		The change in the earth's tilt between 22.2° and 24.5°
Transnational Corporation (TNC):		Businesses which operate in more than one country
Tributary		A small stream/river that flows into the main river
Watershed:		The area of land drained by a river and its tributaries
Weather		The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time
World Health Organisation (WHO):		An international organisation run by the United Nations (UN) which aims to keep the world safe from disease

# WHERE IS CHINA LOCATED?



- Located in Southeast Asia
- China is the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest country
- Bordered by 14 countries
- Country area is 9.6 million sq.km
- Capital city is Beijing
- Coastline on the Pacific Ocean

# BQ1 & BQ2: HOW HAS CHINA'S POLITICAL PARTY SHAPED ITS DEVELOPMENT?

**China had been a republic from 1912**



It was no longer ruled by emperors.

The country was unstable, and the government had little control.

In 1928, The National People's Party (NPP) set up a new government with the support of the businessmen and landowners.



**1927 and 1934, NPP waged war against the rival communists**

In 1934, Mao and 100,000 communists fled to north-west China on 'the Long March' only 20,000 arrived alive, but Mao was able to create a small communist state and build up his power.



After the Second World War, **the communists waged a war against the NPP government.**

The government was corrupt, and did nothing to improve the life of the peasants.



Mao's communists were popular with the peasants, promising land reforms.

Mao Zedong took control of a country of 600 million peasants, that was ruined by war and on the brink of mass-starvation.

# BQ1 & BQ2: HOW HAS CHINA'S POLITICAL PARTY SHAPED ITS DEVELOPMENT?

## Agricultural reform



- ❑ 1950 Mao introduced an **Agrarian Reform Law**.
- ❑ Took land from **landlords** and gave it to village **peasants**.



- ❑ 'Land reform **decreased productivity**.



- ❑ The population was growing and to avoid **famine**, Mao introduced **Mutual Aid Teams**.



- ❑ Peasants worked on each other's land, fertilising, killing pests or harvesting so that each family's plot would become **more productive**.

## Industrial change

When the CCP took over the economy was in **ruins**. Industry had been destroyed and inflation was over **1000%**.



- ❑ Ordered prices and wages to be fixed at a low rate



- ❑ Increased taxes paid by businesses



- ❑ Took over the banks to stabilise the Chinese currency



- ❑ Rebuilt railway links to ship coal to industries

## The Five-Year Plan 1953-1957

- ❑ By 1953 the economy had **stabilised** and Mao began the first **5 Year Plan**.



- ❑ With the help of the **USSR** he began to build **new industries**.



# BQ3. WHAT ARE THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF CHINA?

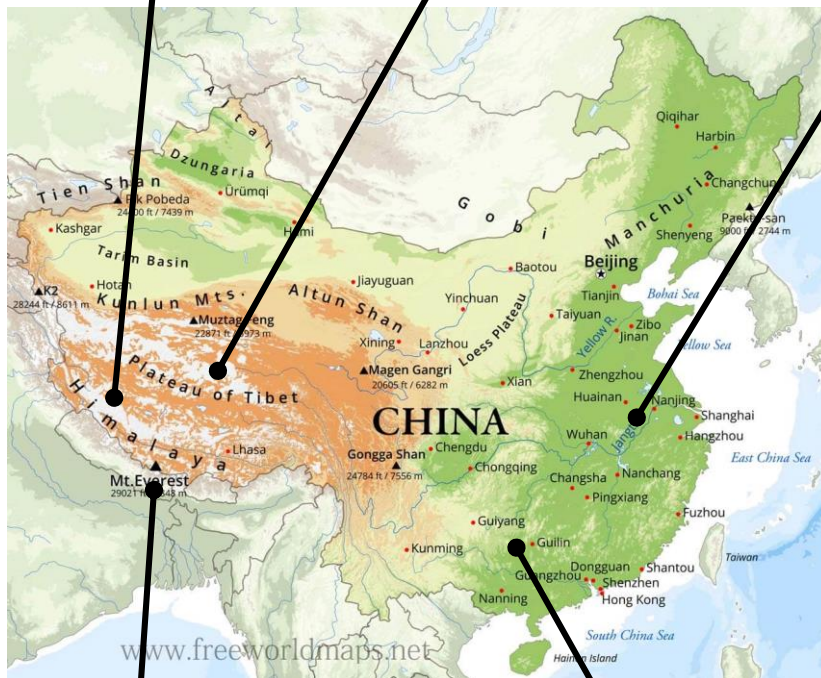


The **Himalayas** and the **Karakoram mountain ranges** – the two highest mountain ranges in the world – run along western China's western borders.

In the **west**, the land rises to the **Tibetan Plateau**, the highest plateau in the world.



Longest river in China is the **Yangtze River**.



The **Three Gorges Dam** is the largest hydro-electric power station in the world.



The world's two tallest mountains: **Mount Everest** (8,848m) on the border with Nepal and **K2** (8611m) on the border with Pakistan.



**Fertile plains and lowlands** in the **south**



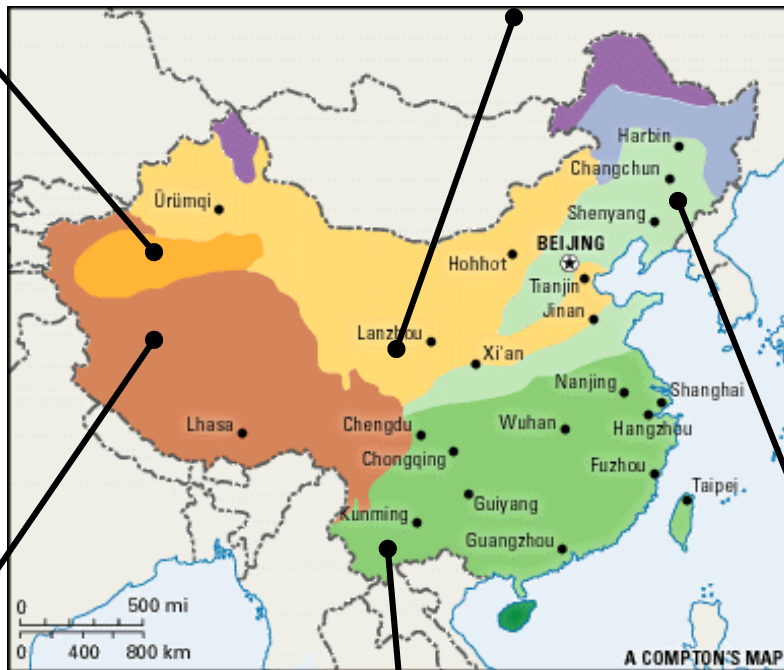
# BQ4 & BQ5. HOW DOES CHINA'S CLIMATE VARY ACROSS THE REGIONS?

## Desert

Long, very hot summers  
Cool winters  
Little rain

## Steppe

Short, hot summers  
Long, cold winters  
Little rain or snow



## Mountains

Climate varies with  
altitude and exposure

## Sub-tropical

Long, warm summers  
with heavy rain  
Short, mild winters  
with light rain

## Humid Continental

Long, warm summers  
Short, cold winters  
Rain in the summer  
snow in the winter

# CHINA HOMEWORK 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

China is the world's ____ largest country (1)	
How many countries share a border with China? (1)	
What is the capital of China? (1)	
Name two bodies of water surrounding China (2)	
Name two mountain ranges in China (2)	
What is the name of the Plateau found in China which is the highest in the world? (1)	
What is the longest river in China? (1)	
How many major tectonic plates are there? (1)	
Name the four parts of the Earth's structure (4)	
What material is the centre of the Earth made of? (1)	
Name the two types of crust (2)	
How old is the continental crust? (1)	
How old is the oceanic crust? (1)	
How hot is the inner core? (1)	
What is the area of semi-molten rock in the mantle called? (1)	
Name three types of plate boundary (3)	
What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	
	<b>Total out of 29:</b>

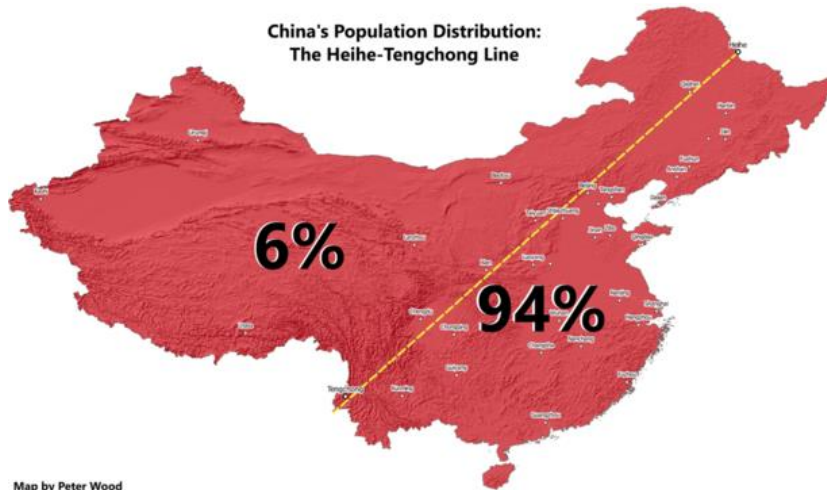
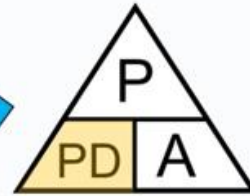
# CHINA HOMEWORK 1: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

China is the world's ____ largest country (1)	3rd
How many countries share a border with China? (1)	14
What is the capital of China? (1)	Beijing
Name two bodies of water surrounding China (2)	Bay of Bengal/ South China Sea/ Pacific Ocean
Name two mountain ranges in China (2)	Himalayas and Karakoram mountains
What is the name of the Plateau found in China which is the highest in the world? (1)	Tibetan Plateau
What is the longest river in China? (1)	Yangtze River
How many major tectonic plates are there? (1)	7
Name the four parts of the Earth's structure (4)	Inner core/ Outer core/ Mantle/ Crust
What material is the centre of the Earth made of? (1)	Iron and Nickel
Name the two types of crust (2)	Oceanic and Continental
How old is the continental crust? (1)	1500 million years old
How old is the oceanic crust? (1)	Less than 200 million years old
How hot is the inner core? (1)	6000 degrees
What is the area of semi-molten rock in the mantle called? (1)	The Asthenosphere
Name three types of plate boundary (3)	Conservative/ destructive/ constructive
What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	Continental
	<b>Total out of 25:</b>

# BQ6. WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHINA'S POPULATION?

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{P. Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$



China's **population** has **grown quickly** and steadily since 1901 and it is the most populous country in the world

Areas in south and east have a **dense population density**

- Near the **Yangtze river delta**
- Low relief, good soils, consistent rainfall and temperatures have allowed intensive agriculture to develop
- Special Economic Zones** have been built along the coastline attracting TNCs and therefore migrants for work

**Areas to the west are sparsely populated**

- Tibet Plateau
- Mountains and desert areas with **extreme climates** mean agriculture is difficult
- Lack of government investment** means transport and communication links are poor resulting in migration from rural to urban areas.

# BQ7 & BQ8. DOES CHINA HAVE A POPULATION PROBLEM?

- ❑ In 1950 the rate of population change in China was 1.9%
- ❑ Previous governments had encouraged large families to increase the workforce
- ❑ By 1970 the growth was unsustainable and large areas of China were suffering from famine and a lack of water and energy.
- ❑ **1979 China introduced the One-Child Policy**

## Impacts:



Birth rate has fallen so growth rate is now 0.7%



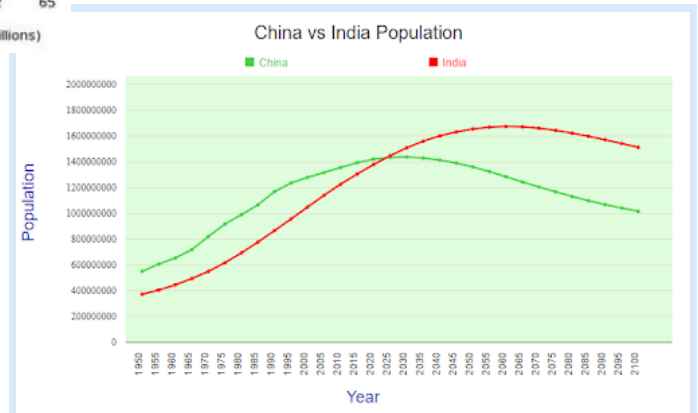
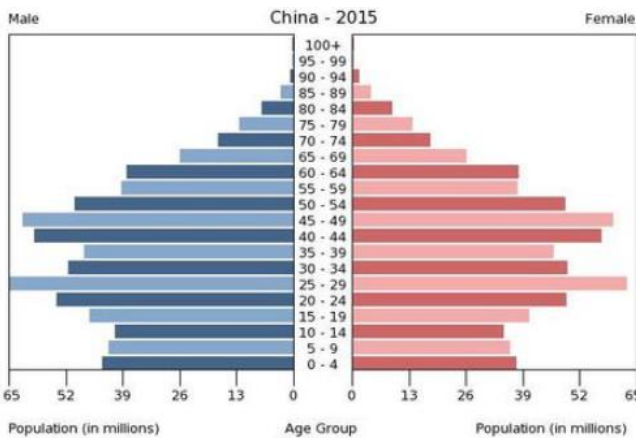
By 2025 there will be more elderly than children in China



Increased abortion of female babies



Prevented 300 million babies being born



# CHINA HOMEWORK 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Name two mountain ranges in China (2)	
What is the longest river in China? (1)	
What material is the centre of the Earth made of? (1)	
How old is the oceanic crust? (1)	
What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	
What was the rate of population change in China in 1950? (1)	
Why was this level of population deemed to be unsustainable? (1)	
In what year was the One Child Policy introduced? (1)	
Outline two impacts of the One Child Policy? (2)	
Since what year has China been a republic? (1)	
Why was Mao popular with the peasants? (2)	
When did Mao introduce Agrarian Reform Law (1)	
Outline two features of the Agrarian Reform law (2)	
Outline two ways that Mao resolved the economic issues facing China (2)	
When was the First Five-Year Plan? (1)	
<b>Total out of 29:</b>	

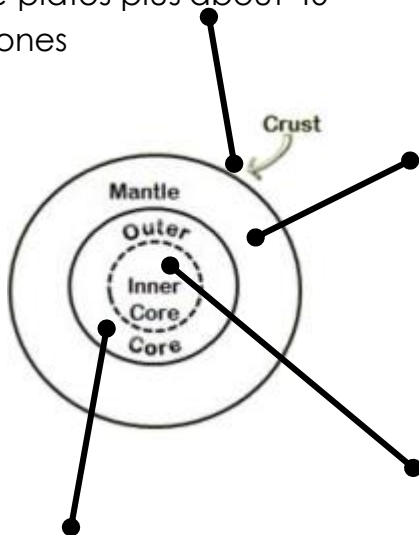
# CHINA HOMEWORK 2: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

<b>Name two mountain ranges in China (2)</b>	Himalayas and Karakoram mountains
<b>What is the longest river in China? (1)</b>	Yangtze River
<b>What material is the centre of the Earth made of? (1)</b>	Iron and Nickel
<b>How old is the oceanic crust? (1)</b>	Less than 200 million years old
<b>What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)</b>	Continental
<b>What was the rate of population change in China in 1950? (1)</b>	1.9%
<b>Why was this level of population deemed to be unsustainable? (1)</b>	Large areas of China were suffering from famine and a lack of water and energy.
<b>In what year was the One Child Policy introduced? (1)</b>	1979
<b>Outline two impacts of the One Child Policy? (2)</b>	Birth rate has fallen so growth rate is now 0.7%/ By 2025 there will be more elderly than children in China/ Increased abortion of female babies/ Prevented 300 million babies being born
<b>Since what year has China been a republic? (1)</b>	1912
<b>Why was Mao popular with the peasants? (2)</b>	The government was corrupt so did little to improve the lives of peasants/ Mao promised land reforms
<b>When did Mao introduce Agrarian Reform Law (1)</b>	1950
<b>Outline two features of the Agrarian Reform law (2)</b>	Took land from landlords and gave it to peasants/ introduced Mutual Aid Teams
<b>Outline two ways that Mao resolved the economic issues facing China (2)</b>	Ordered prices and wages be fixed at a low rate/ increased taxes paid by businesses/ took over the banks to stabilise the Chinese currency/ rebuilt railways to ship coal to industries.
<b>When was the First Five-Year Plan? (1)</b>	1953-1957
	<b>Total out of 29:</b>



# BQ9. WHY IS CHINA PRONE TO EARTHQUAKES?

The **crust** is where we live and it's divided into seven major tectonic plates plus about 40 smaller ones



The **mantle** has the hottest rock when it is nearest to the core (5,000°C).

The rock is semi molten and contains an area know as the **asthenosphere**.



The area heating all of these up is the **core** - made up of rocks containing iron and nickel.

The **inner core** is solid and has a temperature of 6,000°C, as hot as the surface of the sun.

There are two different types of crust – **continental** crust and **oceanic** crust which have different characteristics.

## Continental crust is:



Older – most is over 1,500 million years old.

Less dense – so cannot sink

Cannot be renewed or destroyed.

## Oceanic crust is:

Newer – most is less than 200 million years old

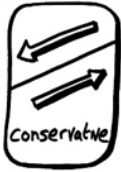


Denser – so therefore can sink

Can be renewed and destroyed

# BQ9: WHY DOES CHINA EXPERIENCE EARTHQUAKES?

Where two tectonic plates meet – this is called a **plate boundary**.



## Conservative Plate Boundary

Two plates slide past each other creating earthquakes.



## Destructive Plate Boundary

Two plates move towards each other, the denser plate is **subducted** creating earthquakes and volcanoes.



## Constructive Plate Boundary

Two plates move apart from each other allowing magma to rise between forming new land.

### Sichuan 2008 Earthquake

- ❑ China is part of the **Eurasian Plate**.
- ❑ Caused by the Indian plate colliding with the Eurasian plate.
- ❑ The two plates became locked causing pressure to build up.
- ❑ This pressure is released as seismic energy as the plates snap past it each other causing an earthquake.

#### Impacts:



40,000 people confirmed dead



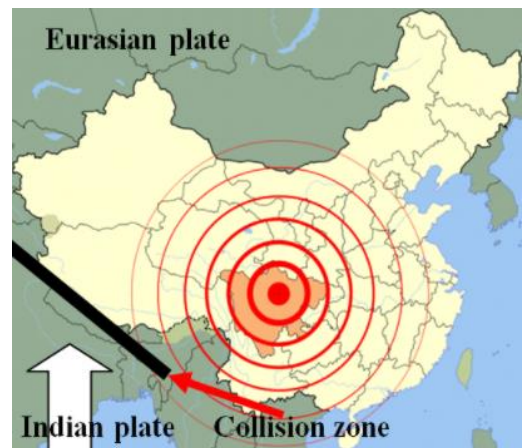
5-11 million people homeless.



5 million buildings collapsed.



374,000 people were injured.



# PREPARING FOR YOUR ASSESSMENT

## Locational Knowledge

- China's location in Asia
- Physical features in China
- China's Rivers

## Physical Geography

- Climatic regions in China
- Earthquakes in China
- Environmental problems created rapid development
- Greenhouse effect
- Climate change is a natural process
  - Solar output theory
  - Volcanic eruption theory
  - Eccentricity
  - Axial tilt
  - Precession

## Skills

- I can draw a bar graph to show immigrant groups
- I can draw a climate graph
- I can draw a population pyramid
- I can interpret choropleth maps showing climate data and population distribution in China

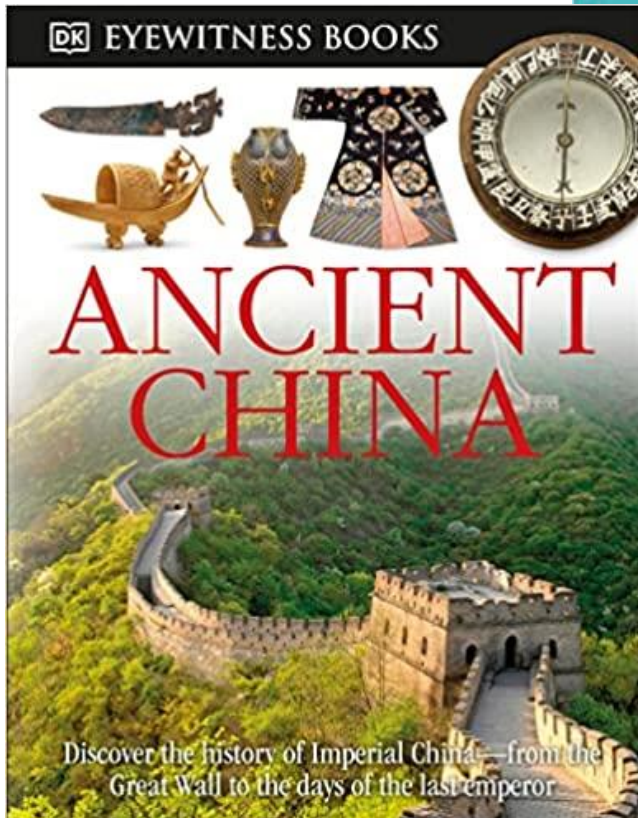
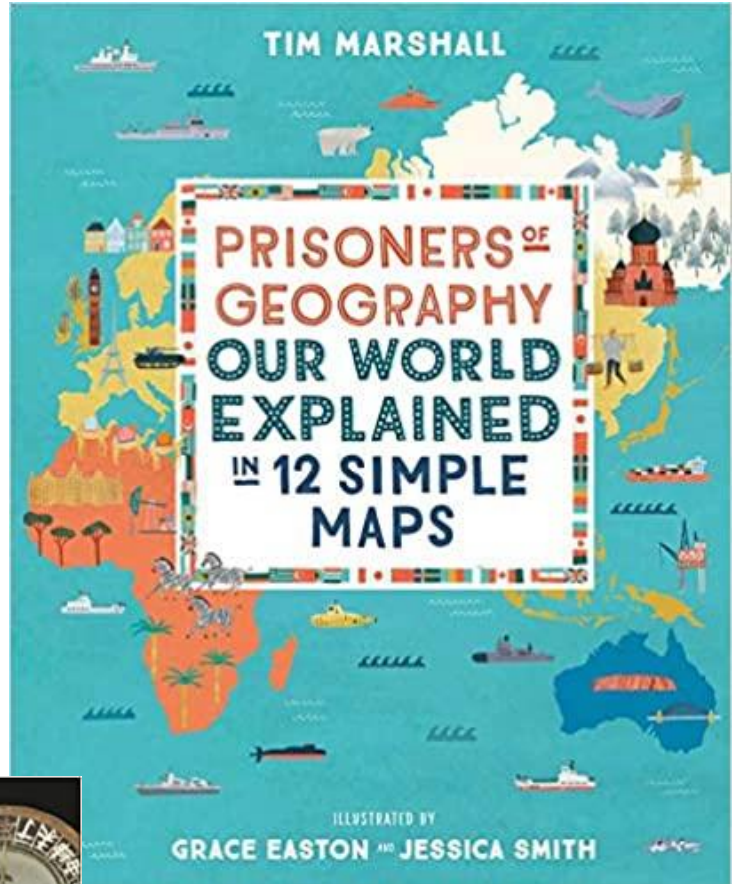
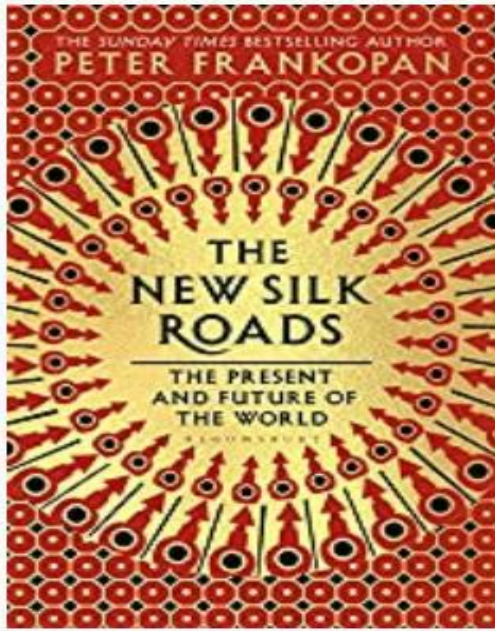
## Human Geography

- Population distribution in China
- China's population growth
- Population control strategies
- Political geography
- Migration to the EU
- Role of manufacturing in China's economy
- Climate change is a human induced process:
  - Fossil fuels
  - Agriculture
  - Deforestation
- Is China responsible for the climate change we are experiencing?
- Hydroelectric power in China
- China's role in the global stage
- Health geography
- China's political problems

# WIDER READING



Wider reading is a vital skill in geography in order to extend your knowledge. For each book listed here that you read, write a book report outlining your thoughts and you will **receive 30 house points**.





# GUIDED READING: SHORT STORIES FROM SICHUAN

Welcome to China

## **Flight into the mountains**

The flight we took from Chengdu was relatively short. From the busy city on the plains of Sichuan, the flight took us into the mountains. It was very dark outside, but we could make out the outlines of the mountain peaks. Very occasionally we spotted signs of life – isolated pinpricks of light. It was somewhat surprising to hear the pilot announce first in Chinese and then in English that we were 10 minutes from landing. As the plane lost altitude we could make out the closeness of the land. We were passing through a corridor in the mountains and there did not seem to be any flat land. Suddenly the plane lifted up a mountain slope, levelled off and landed on a runway. We had arrived at the airport which served the tourist region of Jiuzhaigou in the Northern mountains of Sichuan province. The airport seemed to be perched on top of a mountain with a flattened top.

## **Hard Boiled eggs for breakfast**

The guide and bus driver met us at the Jiuzhaigou airport. From there it was a twenty minute drive down to the town in the nearby valley. Our travel company in the UK had already warned us about our accommodation. “It may or may not be fully ready but I’ve arranged for you to stay there as it’s another three hours travel to the next available hotel”. We asked the guide about the situation.

He shrugged his shoulders, smiled and said – “it’s not quite finished, like many buildings in the town. Here we are still recovering from 2008”. What did he mean – “2008”?

It was after midnight when the bus pulled up into the empty hotel carpark. We collected our luggage and entered the hotel lobby. The hotel receptionist gave us keys and pointed to the stairs. “I know it’s inconvenient, but you will have to carry your luggage up to your rooms. The lifts are not yet finished”.

We came down the next morning for a breakfast of hard boiled eggs. Our guide met us after to take us out for the day. As we drove out through the town we could now see what we hadn’t spotted last night. Everything was new or still under construction. Our guide explained “since May 2008 just about everything here has required construction”.

## **A day out in Sichuan**

As the bus left the valley, the road began to climb up to the pass. The road surface was new as were the guide rails. “This is much better than the old road that was here before 2008”, mentioned our guide. We learnt the road was an important highway linking with others all the way to Tibet which had been built by the national government. The investment was significant, but the new highway gave a boost to local income and employment.

Suddenly we came to a halt. Part of the road had collapsed. "This is a minor landslide", said our guide. "See the landslips in front of us? This is an area where the earth trembles and landslips are quite common". Despite the landslide, we were able to edge around the rubble on the road to continue our journey.

**Visiting the Wolong panda park**

When we arrived at our destination, we noticed a large memorial in front of the main building. On closer inspection, the plaque was inscribed in Chinese letters. Our guide gave us a translation:

"In memory of the 2008 Sichuan Earthquake victims at the Wolong Panda Park"

He explained that five staff members and three giant pandas had died and many more were injured. Mao Mao, the park's oldest panda was crushed when the wall of her enclosure collapsed. The centre suffered a huge amount of damage which was repaired through donations from the charity Pandas International. The memorial also mentioned that there were unknown numbers of deaths in the wild panda population. Experts have estimated that 80% of the bamboo forest in this part of Sichuan was buried in landslides of rock and mud, making food supply for the wild pandas a major concern. The Wolong nature reserve uses income from tourism to replant the bamboo, which is continuing today.

**Where in China is Sichuan?**

.....  
.....

**How was the top of the mountain removed to create a runway?**

.....  
.....

**Why do you think all the buildings were new?**

.....  
.....

**Why were there few hotels despite the town being near an airport?**

.....  
.....

**What happened in Sichuan in 2008?**

.....  
.....

**How are the tourists affected during their visit by what happened in 2008?**

.....  
.....

**Where has investment for the region come from?**

.....  
.....

**How do roads “boost local income and employment”?**

.....  
.....

**Why was building an airport a priority after 2008?**

.....  
.....

**Explain how an earthquake and a landslide are linked.**

.....  
.....

**What were the impacts of the event in 2008 on nature?**

.....  
.....

**Why might the loss of pandas be internationally significant?**

.....  
.....



To grow an economy, you need to raise its income – or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As the name suggests, GDP is the total of everything produced across a nation in a year: on farms, building sites, factories and in offices, whether they are private or in government control. There are three ways of measuring GDP: adding up everything that's spent; everything that's produced; or everyone's earnings. There are plenty of options for ramping up GDP growth, or, in effect making the economy wealthier. Like identical triplets, no one of these measurements is superior, and each might show small variations. When you're calculating the output of millions of people and businesses, minor differences are inevitable.

China has focused on industry and manufacturing. It's all very well churning out the goods, but who's going to buy them? China's rising income may mean workers have

more consumer power, but its impact is still relatively modest compared to the dollar-waving American market.

During the gold rush, Chinese factories and plants had sprung up like weeds; steel mills were working flat out. China was left producing more than it could sell. This being China, those affected were largely state-owned enterprises. The government was left with a costly headache, and stacks of unsold goods. It had to look closer to home to keep the fires of growth burning. The government decided it was time for the consumer to step up.

The Chinese government wants its people to fork out not just on the basics, such as food and drink but to splash the occasional yuan on treats. It's that kind of spending that makes all the difference to growth in the economy as a whole. Chinese households have, on average, reached the point where that kind of frivolous spending is becoming affordable. And there's a huge reservoir to be tapped. Chinese households now earn about \$5 trillion every year.

It's a huge shift in mindset for both the government and the Chinese

people, and the result is that in China, over the first half of 2016, almost three quarters of growth came from the spending of its citizens. As incomes have risen, premium brands from abroad have become big business in China. Box-office receipts jumped 50% in just one year. Travel abroad became a hot ticket: some 70 million Chinese took a trip overseas last year. China is now the largest carmaker. And it's the market for SUVs – the shiny gas-guzzlers synonymous with American consumerism – that's enjoyed the fastest success. What's more for the most time, in 2015, the service sector – including shops, restaurants and the like – accounted for half the output in the economy.

The USA is also earning from those Chinese tourists, who took advantage of their rising incomes to spend \$250 billion on travel in 2015. Add in spending on education, software licences, finance and some other areas, and China is the fourth biggest foreign buyer of American services.

What is **GDP**?

.....  
.....

What three ways are used to **measure** GDP?

.....  
.....

What has China focused on to **increase** its GDP?

.....  
.....

What is meant by the term '**consumer power**'?

.....  
.....

What does the writer mean by the term "**sprung up like weeds**"?

.....  
.....

What are **yuan**?

.....  
.....

What type of spending makes a difference to the growth of an economy?

.....  
.....

How much growth came from Chinese citizens in 2016?

.....  
.....

As incomes in China rise, what are people choosing to spend their money on?

.....  
.....

What is the **service sector**?

.....  
.....

Explain how the USA also benefits from China's rising income?

.....  
.....