China Knowledge organiser

Key Vocabulary

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agriculture	Farming.
climate	What the **weather** is like over a long period of time.
culture	The 'way of life' of a country or group of people, e.g. tradition, dress, language, religion.
human-made	Built by humans.
landmarks	Important objects or features of the landscape.
livestock	Farm animals kept by humans, e.g. cows.
population	The number of people living there.
weather	The conditions outside on a given day, including temperature and rainfall.
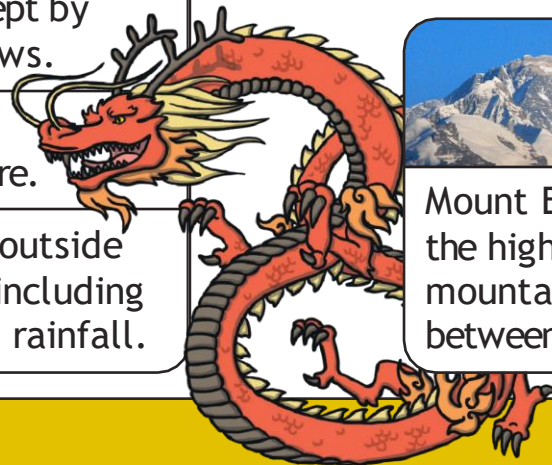
Where Is China?

- Known as the People's Republic of China.
- Located in east Asia.
- The capital city is Beijing.
- Shanghai, is the largest city.
- One of the world's biggest countries.
- More people live in China than any other country in the world.
- It has a **population** of over 1.3 billion!
- Main language spoken is Mandarin.

Great Wall of China
CHINA
Beijing
Yellow River
Shanghai
Yangtze River
Himalayan Mountains

Mount Everest (8850m) is the highest of the Himalayan mountains, lying on the border between China, Tibet and Nepal.
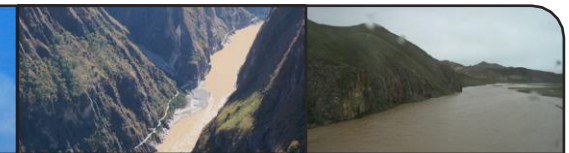
The Yangtze River is the third-longest river in the world. The Yellow River is the sixth-longest river in the world.

Chinese New Year

A very important part of Chinese **culture** is celebrating Chinese New Year. Celebrated all over the world in late January or early February, it celebrates the earth coming back to life and the beginning of the growing cycle.

Key Landmarks in China

The Great Wall of China is one of the wonders of the world! The longest human-made structure, it is more than 5000 miles long.

The Terracotta Army is part of a burial tomb built for the first emperor of China. There are over 8000 life-size statues of soldiers.

The Forbidden City or Forbidden Palace is in Beijing, it used to be where emperors of China lived and ruled.

Beijing National Stadium (the Bird's Nest), site of the Summer Olympics 2008.

Weather and Climate - The weather and temperatures are very different across the country.

The climate varies from warm tropical weather (in the south) to subarctic (as low as -30°C in the north).	In summer, most areas are hot and rainy.
There are dry seasons and wet monsoons (a seasonal wind that brings heavy rainfall).	In winter, most areas are cold and dry.

The famous giant panda, found only in China.

| School	Farming	Food
• Go to school between age 3½ to 15. • Around 35 pupils per class. • Attend 5 or 6 days a week. • Most lesson time spent on English and maths.	• Very important part of rural Chinese life. • Many people work in agriculture or with livestock. • One of the largest producers of rice, wheat, soya beans, sugar and tea.	• An important part of Chinese culture. • People usually eat with chopsticks. • Dim sum, which is lots of small dishes, is popular in China.

How has China changed over time?

- China was not officially a colony – but colonial powers (e.g. Britain) used Beijing for trade.
- In 1948, China became a communist country run by Chairman Mao.
- Mao banned foreign companies from China and wanted to concentrate on farming.
- Workers were sent away from the cities to work on the farms. Beijing went into decline.
- In 1978, China launched an 'open door' policy – foreign companies were allowed back to invest in China.
- This created jobs and wealth. China developed quickly.
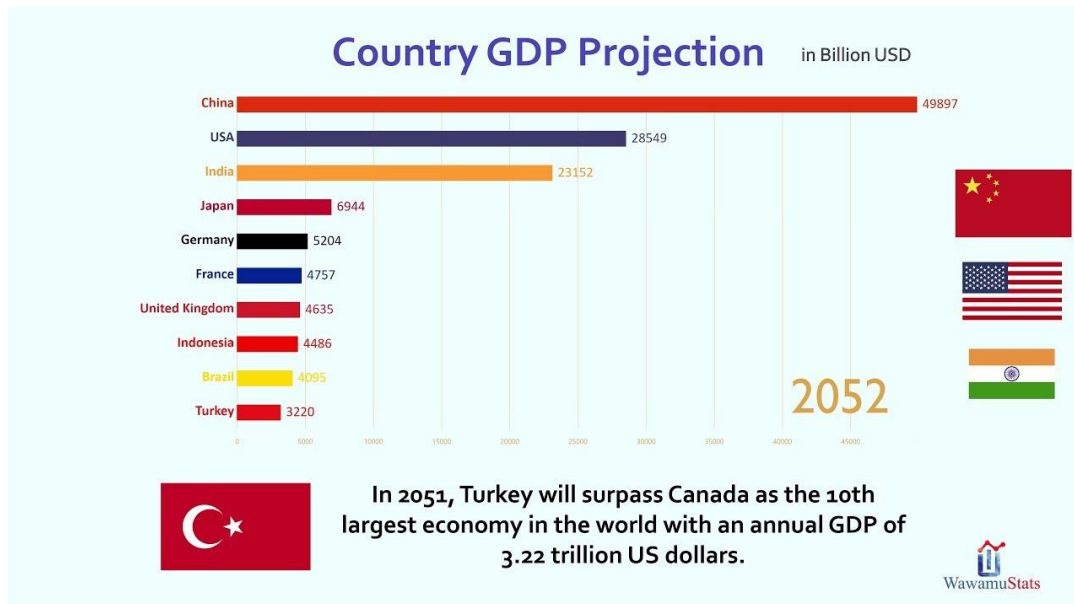
Globalisation

Many products are made in India and China.

Many Chinese and Indian factories are used by TNCs, This has many impacts such as:

- increased profits
- large workforce
- poor working conditions
- mass production for little cost
- different job opportunities

Many products from jeans to iPhones are made in factories in LICs and NEEs such as China and India

Country GDP Projection   in Billion USD

Country	GDP
China	49897
USA	28549
India	23152
Japan	6944
Germany	5204
France	4757
United Kingdom	4635
Indonesia	4486
Brazil	4095
Turkey	3220

2052

In 2051, Turkey will surpass Canada as the 10th largest economy in the world with an annual GDP of 3.22 trillion US dollars.

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Pollution and its solutions

China has a major pollution problem. Pollution comes in three categories: air, water and visual.

China creates much of its energy from coal which releases lots of greenhouse gases, creating lots of air pollution.

China is trying to be more sustainable by creating more renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power.

The Three Gorges Dam is one of the biggest dams in the world. The dam creates enough power for more than 2 cities.

Rural to Urban migration push factors	Rural to Urban migration Pull Factors
Lack of employment opportunity	Could earn 10x more in the city
Corrupt government officials	Far more job opportunities available
Not enough land to farm	Could send extra money home to family
Lack of modern amenities like running water	Better chance at a higher quality of life.
Lack of access to affordable healthcare	

Problems with mass migration in China:
1. Public services are over capacity such as schools and hospitals.
2. People cannot get access to emergency care because of the overcapacity in hospitals
3. Air pollution has dramatically risen because of the increase in population and therefor vehicle usage.
4. Slum settlements are developing because there are not enough homes to house the mass influx of people.
5. Due to the number of low skilled low wage farmers moving to the cities, wages have fallen dramatically for people with existing jobs as a result of the competition.

China's One Child Policy

1960s the Chinese people are told to have as many children as they wanted, this led to rapid population growth.

1970s the population was too large leading to famine, lack of homes and lack of jobs.

1979 the One child policy was introduced to slow birth rate.

Benefits of the policy were a reduction in the birth rate, famine stopped and there was enough homes.

Negatives of the policy were enforced abortions, more males than females and spoilt children.