

YEAR 8 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY

WEEK BEGINNING 4TH MAY 2020 AND WEEK BEGINNING 11TH MAY

What are the learning objectives for this fortnight?

Lesson 4: Development in China - To describe how China has developed and how this has improve the life of the people living in the country.

Lesson 5: China in an interdependent world – to understand how China depends on other countries

How long should I spend on work in GEOGRAPHY this fortnight?

Aim to spend at least 2 hours on GEOGRAPHY work this fortnight. You can split your time up into 20 minute slots.

What should I do if I complete the work early? There are some EXTENSION activities at the end of each lesson which you could complete if you finish activities early.

Where can I find the resources for these lessons?

Brine Leas Website; Portal; Click on either the Microsoft Logo or the Apple Mac one; Type in Username and Password; Click on remote desktop(look for the link at the bottom of screen and press connect – you will need to re-enter password at this point) Click on This PC; Go to (x) students; **Read only** folder; **Home Learning** folder; **Year 8** folder; **Geography** folder; **Week beginning 4th May** folder.

LESSON FOUR: DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA (this lesson should take 1 hour – aim to complete week beg 4th May)

DO NOW

1. What is the name of the party which rules in China?
2. Which year was the policy abolished (stopped) in China?
3. How many births has the policy prevented?

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

<p>1. When was the one child policy introduced in China? (tick the correct <u>answer</u>)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> 1954 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 <input type="checkbox"/> 2016</p>	<p>4. What does the term “development” refer to in geography?</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>2. What is China’s largest city called?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3. Which country has the largest population after China?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> USA <input type="checkbox"/> Russia <input type="checkbox"/> India <input type="checkbox"/> Brazil</p>	<p>5. What year did Captain Scott attempt to reach the South Pole</p> <p>.....</p> <p>6. What was the name of the man who beat Captain Scott to the south pole?</p> <p>.....</p>

Activity Two – Activate

Read the following information:

About 45 years ago, most people in China were living in poverty and the population was growing rapidly.

China was a communist state. The state owned all the land, the farmers were told what to grow and everything grown would belong to the state. The state also owned the factories and other businesses. People were told what work to do. In return, people had free food, education, healthcare and support when they grew old. China has also turned its back on most other countries.

In 1979, China was in poor shape and so its leaders decided on some reforms. Farmers could now farm land for themselves (subsistence farming), and sell any extra food they produced (commercial farming). People could also start their own free enterprise businesses.

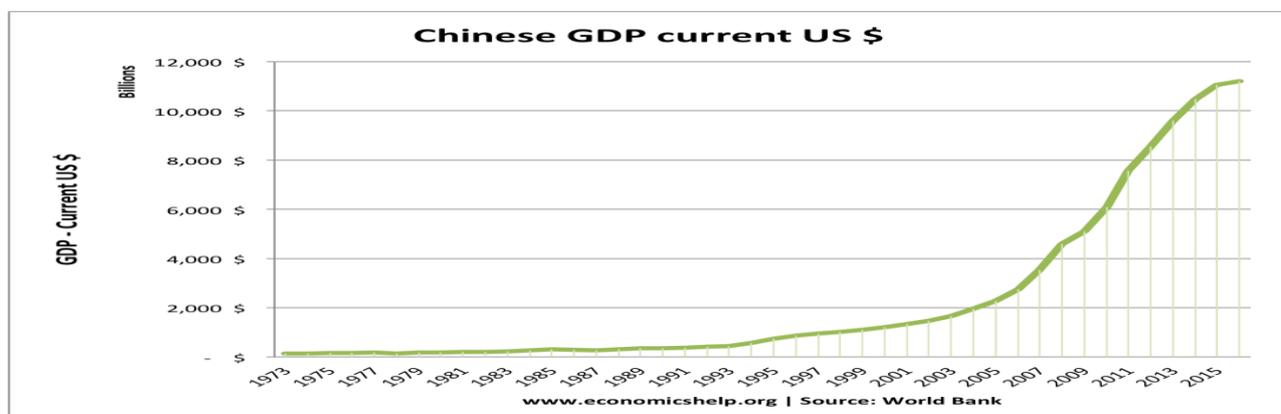
China started trading with the rest of the world and transnational companies (TNCs, a company that operates in more than one country such as Nike or Apple) could set up in China. TNCs were attracted to China due to the large workforce and cheap labour (as people were not paid much).

China introduced the one-child policy.

The government invested in infrastructure building new highways, railways and sea ports. China has five of the ten largest container ports in the world (these are used to ship products from mobile phones to cars around the world).

This has been a success. In 1981, 85% of Chinese people lived in poverty, this figure is less than 7% now. China is the world's top exporter of manufactured goods and China has the second largest economy in the world (after the USA) with a GNI (Gross National Product) of \$12 trillion US dollars.

A graph to show the growth of China's economy:



China's success is mainly a result of rapid urbanisation (people moving to towns and cities) as new factories manufacture goods to export. Most factories are in towns and cities in the east along and near the coast. The factories caused an increase in rural-to-urban migration (people moving from the countryside to towns and cities).

Activity Three – Recall

This recall activity comes from your Year 7 module of cold environments

Describe the formation of a glacier [4 marks]

Hint, include the following key terms:

Accumulate

Compact /Compress

Advance

Retreat

Activity Four – Retrieve

Using the information from task two, write out these questions and answer them in full

1. Which year did China's leaders start their reforms?
2. What is subsistence farming?
3. What is commercial farming?
4. What is a TNC?
5. What is rural-urban migration?
6. Why did most urbanisation take place along the east coast of China?

Activity Five – Demonstrate

Answer the following question:

Explain why China began to develop from 1979 onwards?

Using the key terms that can be found throughout the lesson, answer the above question.

Use the sentence starters below for help

In 1979 China's government began reforms which allowed...

Transnational corporations were attracted to China because...

Rural to urban migration led to...

Word Bank:

Subsistence farming

Commercial farming

Transnational corporations

Rural-urban migration

Urbanisation

Infrastructure

GNI

Activity Six - Consolidate

Using the diagrams below explain how China has developed and is now a globally powerful economy and nation.



LESSON FIVE – CHINA AND AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD (this lesson should take 1 hour, aim to complete week beg 11th May)

DO NOW

What is commercial farming?
 What is a TNC?
 What is rural to urban migration?

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

1. What is subsistence farming?

- Farming the land for the government
- Farming the land for your own use
- Farming the land to sell crops and make a profit.

2. What is commercial farming?

- Farming the land for the government
- Farming the land for your own use
- Farming the land to sell crops and make a profit.

5. What types of biomes are shown here?

.....

.....



.....



3. What does the abbreviation TNC stand for?

- Trans-national country
- Trans-national corporation
- Trans-national China

4. Give an example of a TNC:

.....

.....

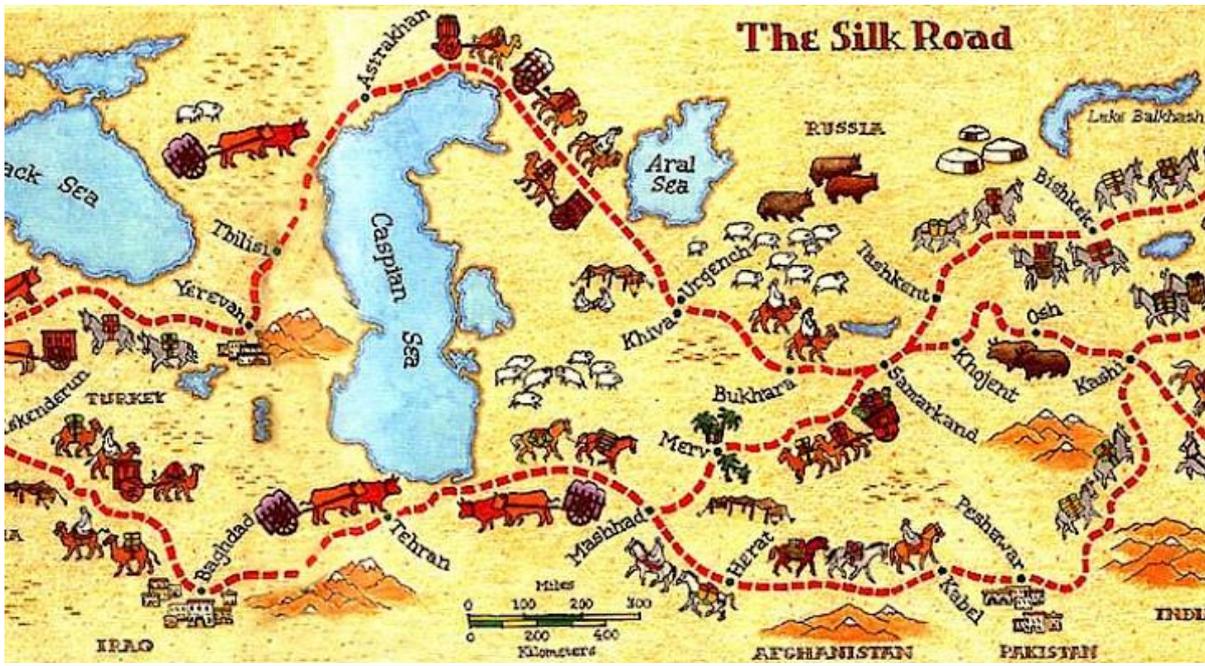
6. Which of the following are types of animals found in Polar regions? (tick all that apply)

- Relief
- Arctic Fox
- Dolphins
- Polar bears
- Arctic Hare
- Snakes

Activity Two – Activate

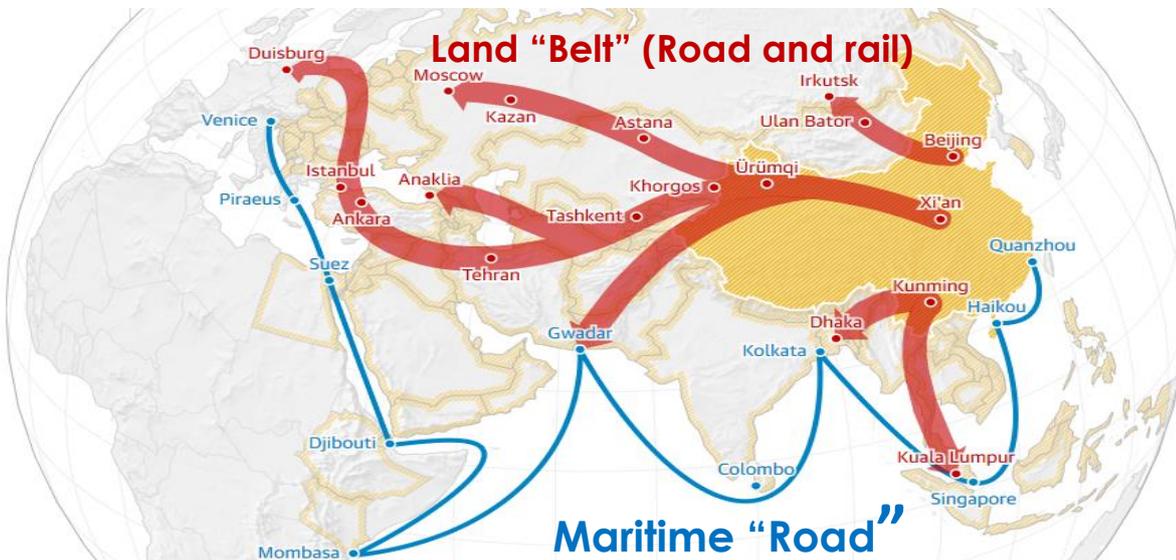
Read and apply the information below:

The Silk Trial



The ancient Silk Road was a collection of trading routes which linked China to Europe over both land and sea. It was known as the Silk Road or sometimes the Spice Road due to the trade in valuable silks and spices that they enabled. It operated from the 2nd Century. BC until around the 18th Century. Political issues and technology led to its collapse. Over the 2 thousand years it operated, it made China very wealthy.

China's "belt and road" initiative



China has a plan for a new project called the 'Belt and Road'. It is a global plan to fund infrastructure developments, which will make the world more interconnected and interdependent, which will increase trade links. China see this as a modern version of the ancient Silk Road, and a way for it to increase its wealth through better global connections and interdependence.

China plans to boost economic growth across Asia by investing in infrastructure such as pipelines and ports in Pakistan, bridges in Bangladesh and railways to Russia. The Belt and Road project will connect 71 countries and around 65% of the world's population to China.

Critics fear the Belt and Road project will give China too much power over smaller and poorer countries.

Activity Three – Activate

Read the below article and watch the following clip

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/china-watch/business/belt-road-projects-list/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ACbbz0rOv6A> – What is the Belt and Road (CNBC)

Complete the following table, using the information in activity two and the article and YouTube clip.

<p>Examples of Belt & Road Infrastructure</p>	<p>Benefits to China</p>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p style="text-align: center;">China's new "Silk Road"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Belt & Road Initiative</p> </div> <div style="flex: 2;">  <p>The map illustrates the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) routes. The Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) is shown as a red line connecting major cities like Moscow, Istanbul, Beijing, and Xi'an. The Maritime Silk Road (MSR) is shown as a blue line connecting ports from Rotterdam to Singapore. Other routes include the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in brown and the New Eurasian Land Bridge in green. A red star indicates a Chinese overseas military base in Djibouti. The map also labels various countries and cities along these routes, including the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, India, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia.</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Benefits to other countries</p>	<p>Possible disadvantages</p>

Activity Four – Retrieve

Using the information from task two, write out these questions and answer them in full

1. What was the ancient "Silk Road"?
2. What is the Chinese government's initiative which is creating a modern version of the Silk Road?
3. What is infrastructure?
4. What infrastructure projects have China funded through the initiative?
5. What proportion of the world's population may be affected by the initiative?

Activity Five – Recall

Outline two reasons why a migrant would want to move from a low income country to an urban area in a high income country. (2 marks)

Hint – try and include push (something that makes you move away from an area) and pull (something that makes you move to an area) factors in your answer.

Activity Six – Demonstrate

Explain how the “Belt & Road” project is creating an interdependent world?

Answer the above question in your book or on your paper. You can use these sentence starters and the word bank for help.

China's Belt and Road project is...

An example of infrastructure created by the project is...

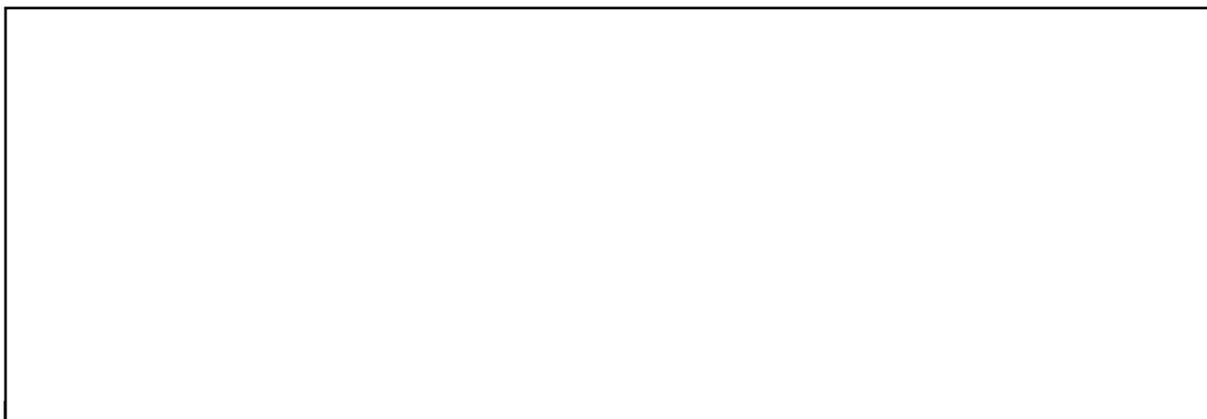
Another example is...

This is creating an interdependent world because...

Keywords: initiative, silk road, funding, bridge building, pipelines, railways and ports

Activity Seven – Consolidate

Draw an image that represents how China is an interdependent country; use the information from today lesson to inform the drawing.



Complete a leaflet or poster which explains in more depth what the silk road was and how it represents China's earliest form of interdependence (one country depending on another for trade or goods).

OR

Create your own knowledge quiz on China and ask someone in your family to complete it, try and provide the answers to the questions that you write.

OR

Using articles on the internet create an information fact file based around one of the TNC (such as Apple) that have many factories in China.