



KS3 Knowledge Organiser - China

Key Terms

Densely populated	An area with a high population concentration e.g. towns and cities
Desert	An area with very low annual precipitation.
Hemisphere	Half of the Earth either north or south of the Equator
Human Feature	Something that is man-made
Physical Feature	Something that is naturally occurring
Population Distribution	a measurement of how many people are in an area.
Rural	An area of countryside
Sparsely populated	An area with a low population concentration e.g. the countryside
Urban	An area of town or city

What are the key human and physical features of China?

Human features	Physical features
Shanghai	Himalayas
Beijing	Yellow River
Chongqing	Gobi Desert
Great Wall	Takla Makan Desert
Three Gorges Dam	Yangtze River

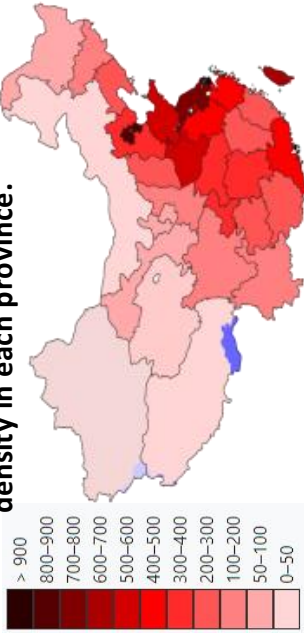
Where is China?

China is located in:

- The northern hemisphere,
- Eastern Asia
- To the north east of India
- To the south of Russia
- It has a coastline on the Pacific Ocean



Choropleth map showing China's population density in each province.



How is China's population distributed?

The east of China is densely populated. The west and north are sparsely populated.

Why is China's population unevenly distributed?

Cold deserts such as the Gobi and Takla Makan are harsh environments and too cold/dry to grow many crops.

The east/south east has a tropical climate with hot summers and warm wet winters. Perfect for growing lots of crops. Relative flat land is good for building. Trading occurs along the coast.



The Himalayas in the south west are very high. High altitude areas suffer extreme weather, cold temperatures all year round, have poor soils and are difficult to build on.



Key Terms

Abortion	When a pregnancy is terminated.
Adult Literacy	The percentage of adults who can read and write in a country
Birth Rate	The number of babies born per 1000 of the population per year
Death Rate	The number of people who die per 1000 of the population per year,
GNI per Capita	Gross National Income, total value of a country's economy divided by the population.
HDI	A development indicator that combines adult literacy, life expectancy and GNI per capita.
Life Expectancy	The average age people live to when born in a country.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another
Propaganda	Art created by a government with the aim of influencing people's behaviour.
Pull Factor	A positive reason that draws people into an area
Push factor	A negative reason that causes people to move away from an area.
Sterilisation	Removing a person's ability to have children.

How developed is China?

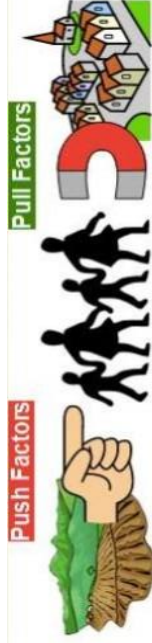
Indicator	China
Life Expectancy	79
Birth Rate	7
Death Rate	7
GNI per Capita	\$12,850
HDI	0.788
Literacy Rate	99%

- China is **JUST** a HIC (High Income Country)
- It has a very high literacy rate.
- The life expectancy is only 2 years less than that of the UK.
- The birth rate of China is now very low.

What is rural to urban migration?

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city. In China around 50 million people make this move each year.

Why does rural to urban migration occur?



Push: People leave rural areas to escape

- Unemployment
- Shortages of food (dry climate so poor yields)
- Risk of disease (few clinics available)
- Lack services

Pull: Many migrate to the city to find:

- Wide range of jobs (business attracted to cities)
- Higher wages
- Good health care
- Improved education

Impacts of rural to urban migration

Social	Economic	Environmental
• Not enough housing • Cramped living conditions • Women migrants often turn to prostitution.	• Jobs are poorly paid and back breaking e.g. Bang-Bang men • There aren't enough jobs	• Huge amounts of untreated sewage are released into the Yangtze • Smog is very common.

Why did China introduce the OCP?

The OCP was introduced in 1979 to try and slow population growth and avoid the worst effects of overpopulation.

How was it enforced/encouraged?

Follow the rules and:

1. First child receives a free higher education.
2. Adult are encouraged to be sterilised after first pregnancy.
3. Access to priority housing, pension, family benefits.
4. Increased likelihood of promotion for both parents in the workplace.
5. Free access to contraception appointments and birth control.

Break the rules and:

1. Granny police reports.
2. Second child will not receive state funded health care or education.
3. Second children born will be unregistered.
4. No tax breaks
5. Heavy fines.
6. Destruction of property.
7. Confiscated belongings.
8. Forced abortions.

What were the impacts of the OCP?

- 400 million excess births were avoided
- Gender imbalance – 40 million more men than women
- Huge pressure on individuals to look after their parents and grandparents.
- Children have been spoilt