

Year 8 China Knowledge Organiser

Key Words

Development: A process of change and improvement usually associated with industrial or economic advancement

Communism: Economic and social system in which all (or nearly all) property and resources are collectively owned by a classless society and not by individual citizens

Democracy: A system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting

Environmental: To do with the natural and artificial world around us.

Exploit: To make use of a place, or people, for your own benefit

Famine: When food is scarce; people may starve to death

Human Development Index: Measure of people's quality of life based on literacy rate, life expectancy and GNI PPP (average income in real terms)

Gross Domestic product (GDP): the total value of goods produced and services provided in a country in a year.

Sustainable Development: Meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

Industry: economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.



Differences between Democracy and Communism

Communism		Democracy
<u>Socialist</u> -Gov't owns all -No private property -No competition	Economic System	<u>Capitalist</u> -Gov't regulates some but... -Private property -Competition
Seizes power No alternatives	How leaders come into power	Elected by ppl Alternatives
No civil rights Strict control	Rights given to people	Civil rights

Key facts

1. China is officially known as the People's Republic of China.
2. The official language is Chinese, Mandarin. More people speak Mandarin as their first language than any other language in the world.
3. China stretches 5000 km from east to west and 5500km from north to south.
4. China has many different landscapes including mountains, high plateaus, sandy deserts and dense forests.
5. The two main rivers are the Yellow River and the Yangtze River which both flow from west to east. At 6300km long, the Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world.
6. China has a population of nearly 1.4bn, about a third of the population live in cities.
7. China is ruled by a powerful central government. The large workforce and natural resources drives has led to the communist government allowing more economic and personal freedom, but at a huge cost to the environment.

Useful Websites: BBC Bitesize-KS3 History-China <https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/china-facts.html>
<https://thisisgeography.co.uk/ks3/china>

Why was the One Child Policy Introduced?



- Changes to an industrial economy caused a famine from 1959-61, with 35 million deaths.
- Couples were encouraged to have large families to repopulate the country
- In the early 1970s, the government realised the country was headed for famine
- A lack of resources such as jobs meant that there were not enough taxes being paid

The Policy The one-child policy was introduced in 1979. It said that:

- Couples must not marry until their late 20s.
- Most have only one successful pregnancy.
- Would receive a 5-10% salary rise for limiting their family to one child.

The punishments for disobeying the rules were:

- A fine so large that it would bankrupt most households
- The family would have to pay for the education of both children and health care for all the family
- Second children born abroad were not penalised, but they were not allowed to become Chinese citizens
- In 2007, 39% of the population was subject to a strict one-child restriction.

Problems with the Policy

- Women were forced to have abortions, even as late as the ninth month of the pregnancy.
- The Granny Police were older women entrusted with keeping a regular check on couples of childbearing ages, even accompanying women to contraception appointments to make sure they attended.
- Chinese society preferred sons over daughters leading to female infanticide
- Gender imbalance: more than 30 million young men than young women.

Benefits of the Policy

- The famine which was previously forecast has not occurred.
- The population growth rate has decreased by more than 10% since the policy was introduced.
- New industries have lifted millions out of poverty, although technology from other countries has helped to do this.

Changes to the policy

- The end of China's one-child policy was announced in late 2015, and it formally ended in 2016. Beginning in 2016, the Chinese government allowed all families to have two children, and in 2021 all married couples were permitted to have as many as three children.



