

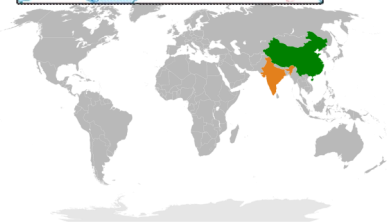
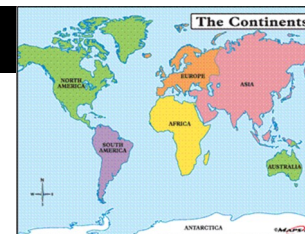
## YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY – ASIA

### 1. KEY VOCABULARY—Asia

Population density	A measure of how many people on average live in a square kilometre.
One Child policy	A rule brought in by the Chinese government to limit couples to having one child to control the rapid population growth.
Choropleth shading	A method of representing information by using heavier and lighter colouring to show amounts of something.
Urban	Built up areas like towns and cities.
Rural	Countryside areas including villages.
Urbanisation	The process of people moving to the towns and cities causing rapid growth of cities.
Chongqing	The fastest growing city in China due to trading and manufacturing.
Trade	The process of buying and selling goods to other countries.
Goods	A word meaning products that countries buy.
Monsoon	A seasonal wind that brings a wet and a dry time of year.

### 2. Location of Asia

Asia is mainly located in the Northern Hemisphere to the East of the UK and Europe. It is the largest continent by land area and has the largest population. China (in green) is located in the South West of Asia with its East coast bordering the East and South China seas. India (in Yellow) is located to the South of Asia with its coastline dominated by the Indian Ocean.



### 3. China's One Child Policy

In the late 1970s, the Chinese government introduced a number of measures to reduce the country's birth rate and slow the population growth rate. The most important of the new measures was a **one-child policy**, which decreed that couples in China could only have one child.

In 1950 the rate of population change in China was 1.9% each year. If this doesn't sound high, consider that a growth rate of only 3% will cause the population of a country to double in less than 24 years!

Previous Chinese governments had encouraged people to have a lot of children to increase the country's workforce. But by the 1970s the government realised that current rates of population growth would soon become unsustainable.

The birth rate in China has fallen since 1979, and the rate of population growth is now 0.7%.

There have been negative impacts too - due to a traditional preference for boys, large numbers of female babies have ended up homeless or in orphanages, and in some cases killed. In 2000, it was reported that 90% of foetuses aborted in China were female.

As a result, the gender balance of the Chinese population has become distorted.

Today it is thought that men outnumber women by more than 60 million.

The policy has now been cancelled.



## YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY– ASIA

### 4. CHONGQING

Chongqing is the fastest-growing urban centre on the planet. Its population is already bigger than that of Peru or Iraq, with half a million more arriving every year in search of a better life. Many people are migrating from the Rural areas in the west of China to the more industrialised areas in the East where the manufacturing and trading takes place. The communist Chinese government is trying to spread the wealth in China a little more evenly so has undertaken a programme of rapid urbanisation in Chongqing, encouraging migrants to move there. Is on the banks of the Yangtze river and the Three Gorges Dam means that the River can be used all year round to transport the goods to The shipping ports to be traded round the world. Original Inhabitants of Chongqing are being re-housed many Kilometres away as new factories and hi-rise buildings are Constructed, this causes conflict.



### 5. THREE GORGES DAM

Costing \$37 Billion to build, and relocating 1.3 Million people the Three Gorges Dam is a controversial scheme containing the largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. The communist government has pushed through the scheme despite protests concerning loss of land and ecological degradation. The government see it as a way to reduce Greenhouse gasses.



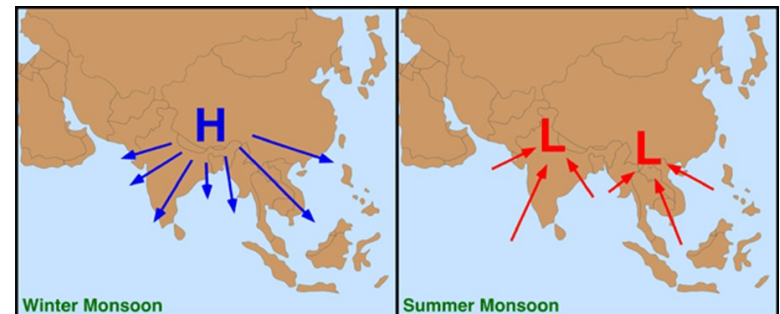
Positives of the Dam	Negatives of the Dam
The dam will control flooding downstream	The dam has caused the flooding of 137 cities and towns, 4,000 hospitals and 1,100 villages.
Hydrological energy will be made by the dam and this will provide energy to homes and factories.	By 2000 more than 180,000 people had been moved from farms near the river.
The Chinese government says that the dam will open up the Yangtze River for large ships and will supply water to northern cities.	Farmers say the land is very fertile near the river so they can grow lots of crops. Their new farm-land is not so good for growing crops.
10 million people living downstream of the dam will be protected from flooding.	85% of the Yangtze basin's original forest cover has been removed.
China's leaders see the Three Gorges Dam as a symbol of the importance of China.	Conservationists say that the Three Gorges Dam will provide a dump for waste from abandoned factories.

### 6. INDIA—WHY IS IT AN IMPORTANT COUNTRY?

- India is the second most populated country in the world with 1.4 billion people living there, 13 times the number in the UK.
- It has a population density of 319 per square kilometre.
- It has a diverse climate with Cherrapunje getting 12 metres of rainfall per year, 15 times the amount in the UK.
- 80% of Indians are registered as Hindu.
- 560 Million households are connected to the Internet.
- By 2050 India is set to become the most populated country in the world and many global jobs are now being set up there (outsourced) including secretarial services.

### 7. THE MONSOON CLIMATE

This is the name of the great wind system which dominates the Indian climate. The monsoon changes direction at different times of the year, when it blows from the land it brings dry weather, when it blows from the Ocean it brings wet weather.



Monsoons are very important to farming in India and other places. Farmers depend on monsoon rains to grow their crops. But the amount and the timing of the rains can change greatly from year to year. The right amount of rainfall produces good crops, but years of poor rain may result in crop failure over large areas. Flooding from heavy monsoon rains can also damage crops.