

Fast Five

1. What are human features?
2. What are physical features?
3. Can you name the 8 compass points?
4. What continent is the UK in?
5. What countries make up the UK?

Fast Five Answers

1. Human features are built by humans, e.g. roads.
2. Physical features are naturally created, e.g. mountains.
3. North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, North West
4. Europe
5. Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England

Can I explore the impact of
human activity in China?

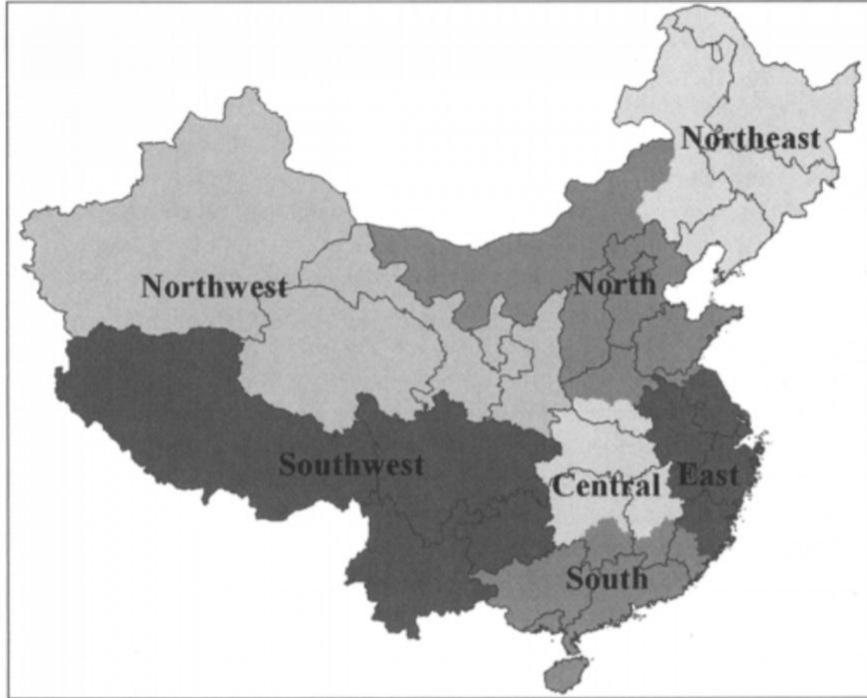
Human Activity

The actions of human beings can impact life in a country. They could affect settlements, population, trade and transport to name a few things.

The Great Leap Forward

- Happened between 1958-1961 and led by Mao Zedong
- The plan was to improve China's economy by increasing grain and steel production
- The plan was unsuccessful for many reasons and ended in widespread famine and death

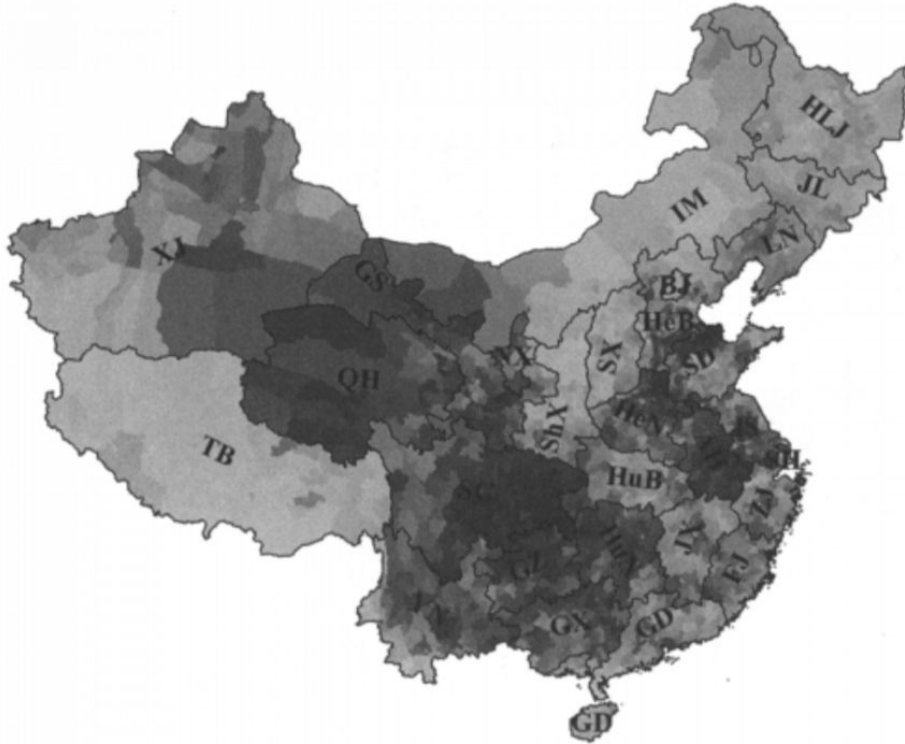
Grain Supply Regions



Grain- there different types: they are important for food like rice and wheat.

The country was split into 7 regions. Farmers were forced to work together. New technologies were experimented with and a lack expertise was present so grain supply declined.

Famine



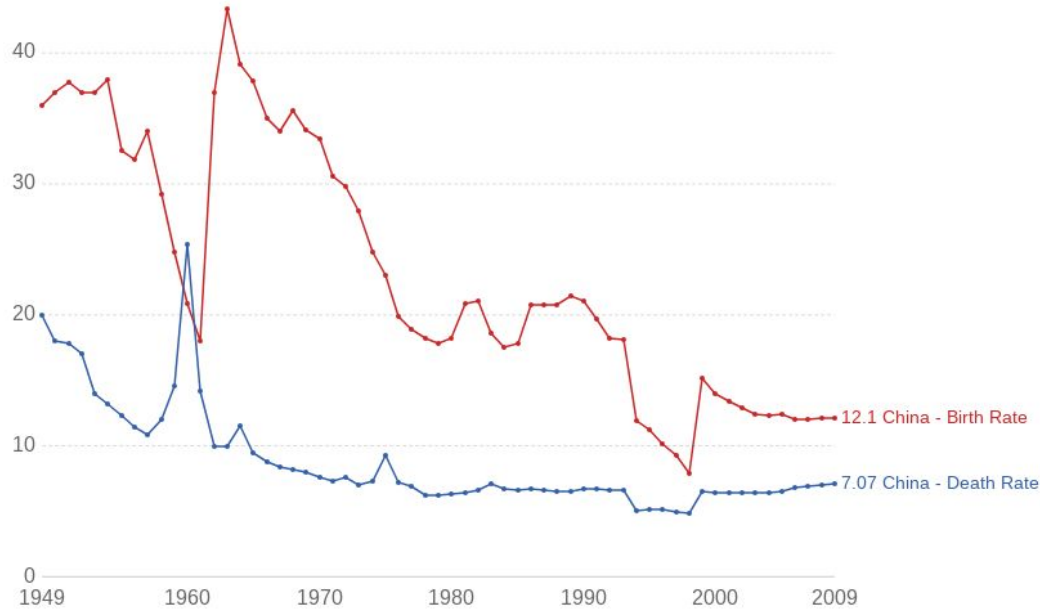
Famine- meaning an extreme shortage of food.

Severe famine is represented by the dark circles. You can see there was a serious problem across China during this time.

Population

Birth and Death Rates in China and how they were affected by the Great Leap Forward Famine (1959-1961), China

Both the birth and death rate are expressed per 1,000 of the population



Source: Brian Mitchell - International Historical Statistics

Our World
in Data

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During 1958-1961, you can see that the number of births fell significantly and the number of deaths increased.

Famine and forced labour meant high mortality rates and broken up families.

Steel Production



Mao wanted China to lead trade in steel across the world.

‘Backyard furnaces’ were set up. Everyday people were made to produce steel without any expertise. People were made to move from their homes to work and live at these communes.

Low quality steel was produced and material shortages resulted.

Summary

- Rural areas were made to mass produce grain. Grain supply fell and food shortages resulted.
- Famine was widespread and this meant the population size fell.
- People were forced to move to different parts of China.
- Some people were moved to 'backyard' furnaces to produce steel.
- Steel production failed and worsened the impact on China's economy.

Depending on how confident you feel choose one of the activities below:

Red

Match each point about the 'Great Leap Forward' to one impact.

Point	Impact
There was widespread famine	People were forced to move homes
There was a lack of planning and expertise in grain farming	The population size fell
Backyard furnaces were set up	This made conditions worse for the economy
The steel produced was largely useless	There was a shortage of grain supply

Yellow

Write one impact for each of these points about the 'Great Leap Forward'.

Point	Impact
There was widespread famine	
There was a lack of planning and expertise in grain farming	
Backyard furnaces were set up	
The steel produced was largely useless	

Green

Using the information about the 'Great Leap Forward', write a paragraph explaining how human activity impacted life in China.

(Challenge: can you include a colon and a semicolon in your writing.)