

DEVON PREPARATORY SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY 8

WORKSHEET 42-B

NORTHEASTERN AND WESTERN CHINA

On the large Rand McNally political map of ASIA:

Carefully outline and label:

Red – PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (P.R.C.)

Label the six main regions of China:

Xinjiang (= Sinkiang)

North China

Manchuria

Tibet = Xizang

South China

Inner Mongolia

On the small Nystrom map of CHINA AND JAPAN:

Trace the rivers in blue and label:

Amur River

Brahmaputra River

Yellow River = Huang He

Indus River

Yangtze River = Chang Jiang

+ Mekong River

On the small Arizona G.A. map of CHINA:

Trace the rivers in blue and label:

Amur River

+ Mekong River

Yellow River = Huang He

Brahmaputra River

Yangtze River = Chang Jiang

Indus River

On the large relief map of ASIA (# RG400):

Trace the rivers in blue and label:

70° East

Gobi Desert

130° East

Great Khingan Range

40° North

Manchurian Plain (or Basin)

Steppes of Central Asia (*plains*)

Amur River

Himalaya Mountains

Yellow River = Huang He

Plateau of Tibet

Yangtze River = Chang Jiang

Kunlun Mountains

Brahmaputra River

Tarim Basin = Takli-Makan Desert

Indus River

Tien Shan ("Mountains of Heaven")

Mt. Everest

Altai Mountains

On the large Nystrom political map of SOUTHEAST ASIA AND AUSTRALIA:

Carefully outline and label:

Red – PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (P.R.C.)

On the large political map of ASIA (# 24003):

Find, but do not label:

Tien Shan

Tibetan Plateau

Manchurian Basin

Locate each city with a dot and abbreviation:

+ Urumqi (Xinjiang), PRC

+ Lhasa (Tibet), PRC

+ Harbin (Manchuria), PRC

Vocabulary:

Write out and memorize the definitions of the following terms:

humid continental climate

highland climate region

continental steppe climate

Islam

continental desert climate

Buddhism

Read pp.514-515 and look at the maps on pp.559-561.

Answer the following questions in a few words in your Geography notebook:

1. Name and describe the dominant climate of Manchuria.
2. Which three very important minerals does Manchuria have in abundance?
3. In what three ways is Manchuria important to the economy of China?
4. Why is Inner Mongolia called that?
5. Why do Han Chinese outnumber Mongolians in Inner Mongolia today?
6. Name and describe the dominant climate of Inner Mongolia.
7. Why is Tibet within the borders of China?
8. What is the religion of native Tibetans?
9. Who is their spiritual leader? Why is he living in exile in India?
10. In what three ways is Xinjiang similar to Central Asia and the Middle East? (Hint: climate, population, religion.)
11. Which very important minerals does Xinjiang have in abundance?
12. Who make up most of the population in the cities and most of the work force in the mines and factories of Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Manchuria?

Internet:

Go to www.worldclimate.com and print out the Average Temperature and Average Rainfall charts for:

Beijing (North China)

Shanghai (South China)

Hong Kong (South China)

Urumqi (Xinjiang)

Lhasa (Tibet)

Harbin (Manchuria)