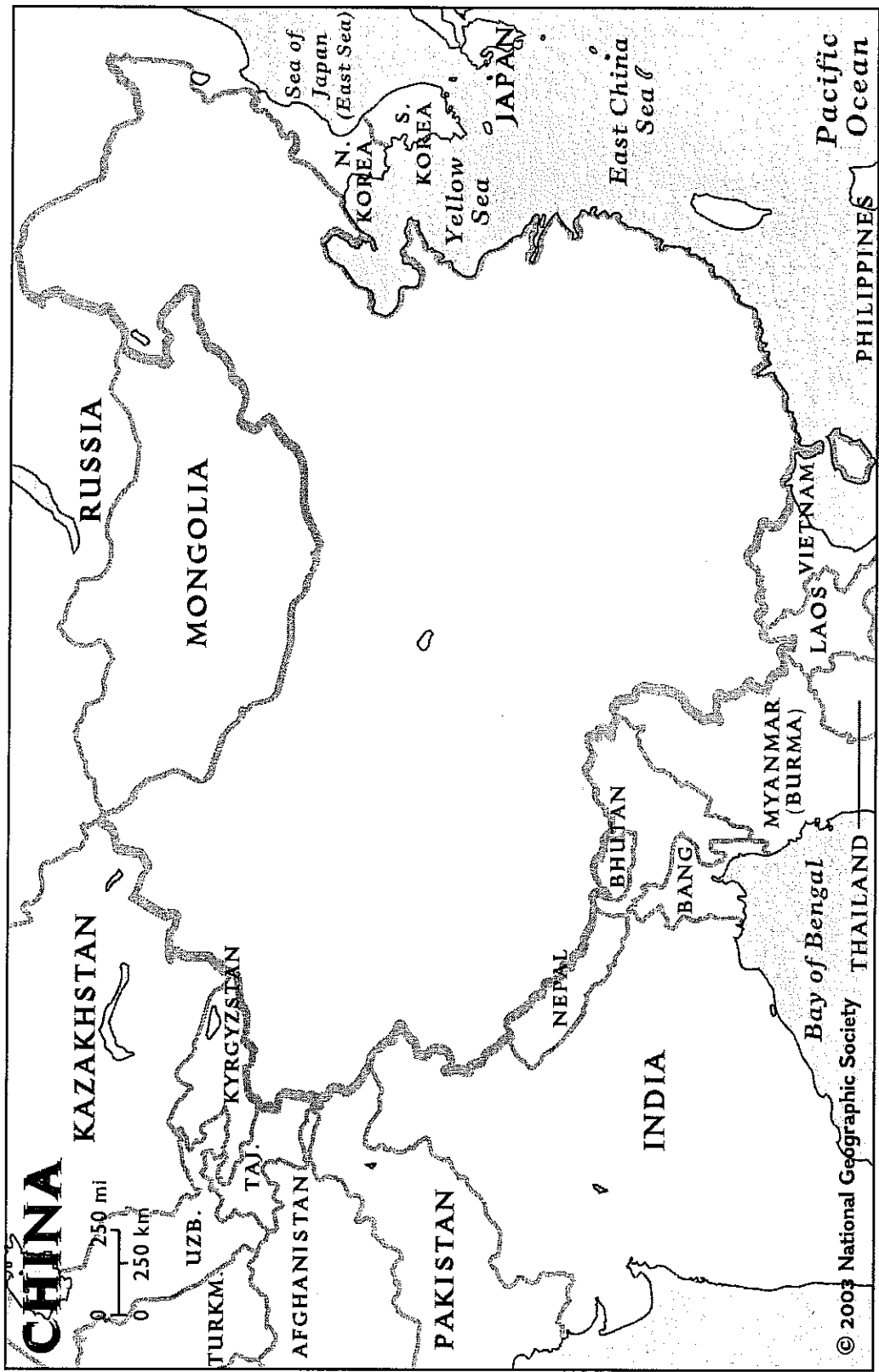


China

Yangtze River

Web Tour



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Directions for Creating a Relief Map of China

1. Cut along the dashed lines on the four pages of **Student Handout 1.1A** and remove the thin strips of paper. Then place the four pages together to create the base of your relief map. The arrows on each page should be pointing to the middle of the base. When the pages are properly positioned, tape them together to form the base of your relief map.
2. Neatly affix the base of your relief map to a 17" by 20" piece of cardboard.
3. Color the elevation level on **Student Handout 1.1B** green, affix it to a piece of cardstock, and carefully cut it out. Repeat this process for the remaining three elevation levels, coloring **Student Handout 1.1C** yellow, **Student Handout 1.1D** brown, and **Student Handout 1.1E** purple.
4. Place **Student Handout 1.1B**—the elevation representing Level 1: 0–1,150 feet—in the center of **Student Handout 1.1A**, so that it covers the arrows. Make sure that the words on the map are right side up.
5. Place **Student Handout 1.1C**—the elevation level representing Level 2: 1,150–4,500 feet—on top of **Student Handout 1.1B**. Affix the piece so that it fits within the first elevation level. Make sure the borders of the map and the rivers are properly aligned. Continue this process for **Student Handout 1.1D** and **Student Handout 1.1E**, the remaining two elevation levels, making sure the words and borders are properly aligned.
6. Color in the boxes on the map key so that each box corresponds with the elevation level it represents.
7. Use the information from **Student Handout 1.1F** to fill in the temperature and precipitation gauges for each of the eight physiographic features shown on your relief map. Fill in the temperature gauges with the color red and the precipitation gauges with blue.
8. Use the information from **Student Handout 1.1F** to create a visual representing the vegetation type of each of the eight physiographic features shown on your relief map. Draw the visuals in the circles corresponding to the physiographic features.

Information About China's Geographic Factors

Directions: Once you have assembled your relief map, use the information below to fill in the temperature and precipitation gauges on Student Handout 1.1A. Then draw a visual for the type of vegetation found around each physiographic feature in the circle provided.

Physiographic Feature	Elevation	Temperature	Annual Precipitation	Vegetation
Chang Jiang (River)	17,000 feet to sea level	summer: 65° F winter: 22° F	40 inches	rainforest
Gobi Desert	3,000 feet	summer: 113° F winter: -40° F	5 1/2 inches	desert
Himalayan Mountains	20,000 feet	summer: -13° F winter: -100° F	80 inches (snow)	none
Huang He (River)	17,000 feet to sea level	summer: varies widely winter: varies widely	16 inches	sparse grasses
North China Plain	sea level (0 feet)	summer: 82° F winter: 28° F	23 inches	grassland
Plateau of Tibet	17,000 feet	summer: 45° F winter: 18° F	10 inches	sparse grasses
Taklimakan Desert	3,000 feet	summer: 100° F winter: 15° F	5 inches	desert
Tian Shan (Mountains)	11,000 feet	summer: 41° F winter: -9° F	10 inches	forest

Place Annotated Relief Map Here

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

<http://www.mitchellteachers.org/ChinaTour/UnitRoleofWater/UnitRoleofWaterMainPage.htm>

Stop 1: Shanghai "Paris of the East"

Questions:

1. The city of Shanghai is divided into 2 parts.
_____ and _____.
2. Shanghai means _____.
3. After China lost the first Opium War _____,
_____, _____, establish territories in
Shanghai
4. In _____ the Chinese Communist Party held its first
meeting in Shanghai.
5. Today, the port of Shanghai is ranked _____ in the world for
cargo shipped and received.

Focus Question: *How has Shanghai's geography affected its history, its current growth and its importance?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch a picture of the Shanghai skyline:

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 2: Zhouzhuang "Venice of the East"

Questions:

1. Zhouzhuang is compared to Venice because both use _____ for transportation.
2. The Grand Canal; the largest ancient canal in the world connects these five river systems. _____

3. One of the most famous buildings in Zhouzhuang is a two story 100 room mansion known as the _____
4. Another is Chengxu Taoist Temple also known as _____

Focus Question: *How has Zhouzhuang's location and canal system affected its development and connection to greater China?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch and label a sight to see in Zhouzhuang

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 3: Three Gorges Dam "The Great Wall Across the Yangtze"

Questions:

1. The 3 reasons for building the Three Gorges Dam were:

2. The dam is _____ miles long and _____ feet high.

3. Because of the flooding it is estimated that _____ million people will have to be relocated.

Focus Question: *What are the main reasons for building the Three Gorges Dam and what affect is it likely to have on the Chinese?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch a picture to describe how a lock system works

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 4: The Three Gorges "Rapids to Reservoir"

Questions:

1. The Three Gorges Dam gets its name because the Yangtze cuts through these three gorges: _____

2. Before the Three Gorges Dam _____ had to pull boats up the Yangtze from along the shore..
3. After the Three Gorges Dam large container ships can now transport goods from _____ to _____ and any port in the world

Focus Question: *How have the Chinese used the Yangtze River throughout their history?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch a picture of how "junks" moved upstream prior to the Three Gorges Dam



Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 5: Fengdu "The Ghost City"

Questions:

1. The city of Fengdu will be submerged when the water level reaches _____ meters.
2. The county of _____ had to relocate the most people because of the building of the dam.
3. The _____ were an ancient people that placed _____ in the cliffs along the banks of the Yangtze River.
4. From Taoist and Buddhist mythology Di Yu is means _____

Focus Question: *What are some of the sacrifices and benefits that Chinese citizens living along the Yangtze River have endured?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch a picture of one of the places you would like to visit in the "Ghost City"

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 6: Chongqing "An Inland Port"

1. Chongqing is located at the intersection of the _____ and _____ rivers.
2. During WWII The Republic of China moved it' s _____ to Chongquig
3. Chongqing is believed to be the most _____ city in history.

Focus Question: *How has Chongqing's location helped influence its culture and development in relation to greater China and the rest of the world?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Draw a symbol of picture to represent Western Influence on Chongqing.

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 7: Leshan Giant Buddha: "Guardian of the Rivers"

Questions:

1. The Leshan Buddha is the largest sculpted one in the world measuring _____ feet.
2. The Leshan Buddha watches over the intersection of the _____, _____, and _____ Rivers.
3. This Buddha is a Maitreya Buddha known as the Buddha of the _____.

Focus Question: *How has the role of water and Chinese religion merged here?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch your best example of the Leshan Buddha

Name: _____

Notes on Yangtze River Web Tour

Stop 8: Dujiangyan Irrigation Project: "Taming the Dragon"

Questions:

1. The Dujiangyan Irrigation Project provides water resources for over _____ cities.
2. The Dujiangyan region is known as the _____ of China because it provides much of the food that feeds the country.
3. _____ was the civil engineer that planned and carried out the Dujiangyan Irrigation Project.

Focus Question: *How does the Dujiangyan Irrigation Project utilize the resources of the Yangtze tributary, the Minjiang River, and also protect the Chinese from flooding?*

Response to Focus Question:

Illustration: Sketch the Dujiangyan Irrigation Project label all the parts A-L.

