



China

a cultural perspective

Australia and China

2

section two

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Australia or China

These statements can be completed by writing **Australia** or **China**.

- e.g. China has a larger population than Australia.
1. _____ has a land border with Vietnam.
 2. _____ has six stars on its flag.
 3. _____ was visited by Marco Polo.
 4. _____ has only one time zone.
 5. _____ has the Indian Ocean to its west.
 6. _____ is a communist state.
 7. _____ has higher mountains.
 8. _____ has summer in June, July and August.
 9. _____ is closer to New Zealand.
 10. _____ is in the northern hemisphere.
 11. _____ has six states and two territories.
 12. _____ has more large rivers.
 13. _____ is closer to Japan.
 14. _____ has hosted two Olympic Games.
 15. _____ has a population that is larger than India.
 16. _____ invented fireworks.
 17. _____ is closer to the equator.
 18. _____ is the fourth-largest country by area in the world.
 19. _____ has a capital that is at approximately 40°N latitude.
 20. _____ has more low ground.
 21. _____ belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations.
 22. _____ is also a continent.
 23. _____ is crossed by the Tropic of Capricorn.
 24. _____ has a large World Heritage reef off its eastern coastline.



Australia—China

let's talk statistics

SIZE

China 9,596,960 sq km

Australia 7,686,850 sq km

POPULATION

China 1,330,044,605
(July 2008 estimate)
Population growth 0.629%
(July 2008 estimate)

Australia 20,600,856
(July 2008 estimate)
Population growth 0.801%
(July 2008 estimate)



CLIMATE

China Extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in the north. Natural hazards include frequent typhoons, damaging floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, droughts, and land subsidence.

Australia Generally arid to semiarid; temperate in the south and east; tropical north. Natural hazards include cyclones along the coast, severe droughts, and forest fires.

TERRAIN

China Mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in the west; plains, deltas and hills in the east. Highest mountain: Mount Everest 8850m.

Australia Mostly low plateaus with deserts; fertile plain in southeast. Highest mountain: Mount Kosciuszko 2229m.



Made in China Scavenger Hunt

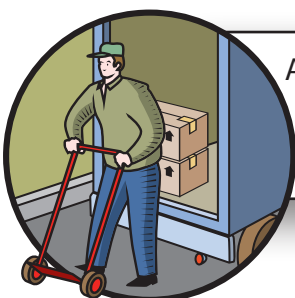
China is Australia's leading trading partner.

Go on a scavenger hunt around your home and school to find items that were made in China.



Make a list.

1 _____	11 _____	21 _____
2 _____	12 _____	22 _____
3 _____	13 _____	23 _____
4 _____	14 _____	24 _____
5 _____	15 _____	25 _____
6 _____	16 _____	26 _____
7 _____	17 _____	27 _____
8 _____	18 _____	28 _____
9 _____	19 _____	29 _____
10 _____	20 _____	30 _____



Australia's main exports to China are iron ore, wool, copper, zinc and educational services.



Australia's main imports from China are clothing, computers, telecommunications equipment, toys, games and sporting equipment.



Chinese in Australia

Contact between Chinese explorers and Aboriginal people of northern Australia probably dates to the 1400s. However, it was not until the Gold Rush of the 1850s–60s that the Chinese arrived in large numbers. It is estimated around 50,000 Chinese arrived to make their fortunes. Not only did they mine for gold, they set up a range of businesses, ran restaurants and cultivated market gardens.

The gradual decline in the numbers of Chinese people in Australia and the impact of Federation and the White Australia Policy are significant in the history of Australia.

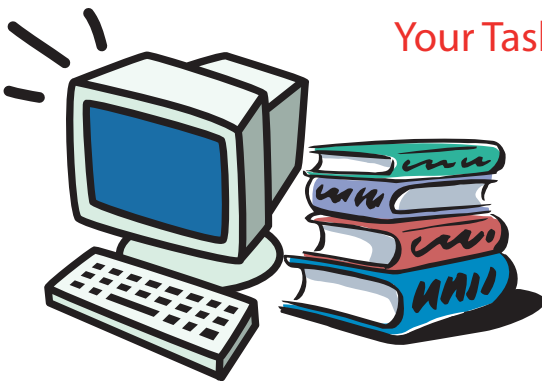
A rich heritage dating from the early Chinese settlement and influence remains today. The Australian Government Culture and Recreational Portal contains excellent resources about the Chinese in Australia past and present and their contribution to contemporary Australia.

Access the website

www.cultureandrecreation.gov.au/articles/chinese



Your Task



Using this website and other internet and print resources carry out your own research about the influence of the Chinese in Australian Society—either as an historical or contemporary study.



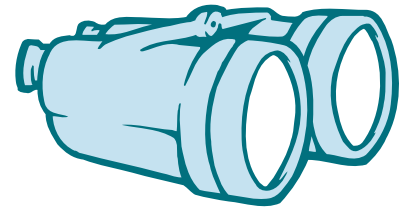
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activity 10
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How far is it to Beijing?



Your challenge is to complete the table with “as the crow flies” distance (rounded to the nearest 100km) to provide data for the distance between cities in the Asia–Pacific region and Beijing.



1. Locate the cities listed in the table below on the map of the region.
2. Mark them on a copy of the blank map provided.
3. Using the scale on a map in your atlas and a ruler, estimate the distance from each of the cities to Beijing.
4. Complete the first column on the table below
5. On your map rule an “as the crow flies” line between each city and Beijing.
6. On the line, write your estimated distance as you have recorded in the table.
7. Check the lines on the map and your table estimations to see if you may have overestimated or underestimated some distances.
8. Check the accuracy of your estimations using the *How far is it?* website at www.indo.com/distance
9. Complete the table below and calculate how far out you were with your estimations.
10. Find the distance between your state’s capital city and Beijing.

How far from Beijing as the crow flies?

City	My estimation to the nearest 100 km	Distance to the nearest 100 km	Difference
Tokyo			
Bangkok			
Kuala Lumpur			
New Delhi			
Jakarta			
Manila			
Hanoi			
Wellington			
Seoul			
My Capital city			