



Name:

Form:

*Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks. Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.*



### Contents

Page 2: Big Picture - Year 8 Overview

Page 3: Knowledge Organiser

Page 4: Lesson One

Page 6: Lesson Two

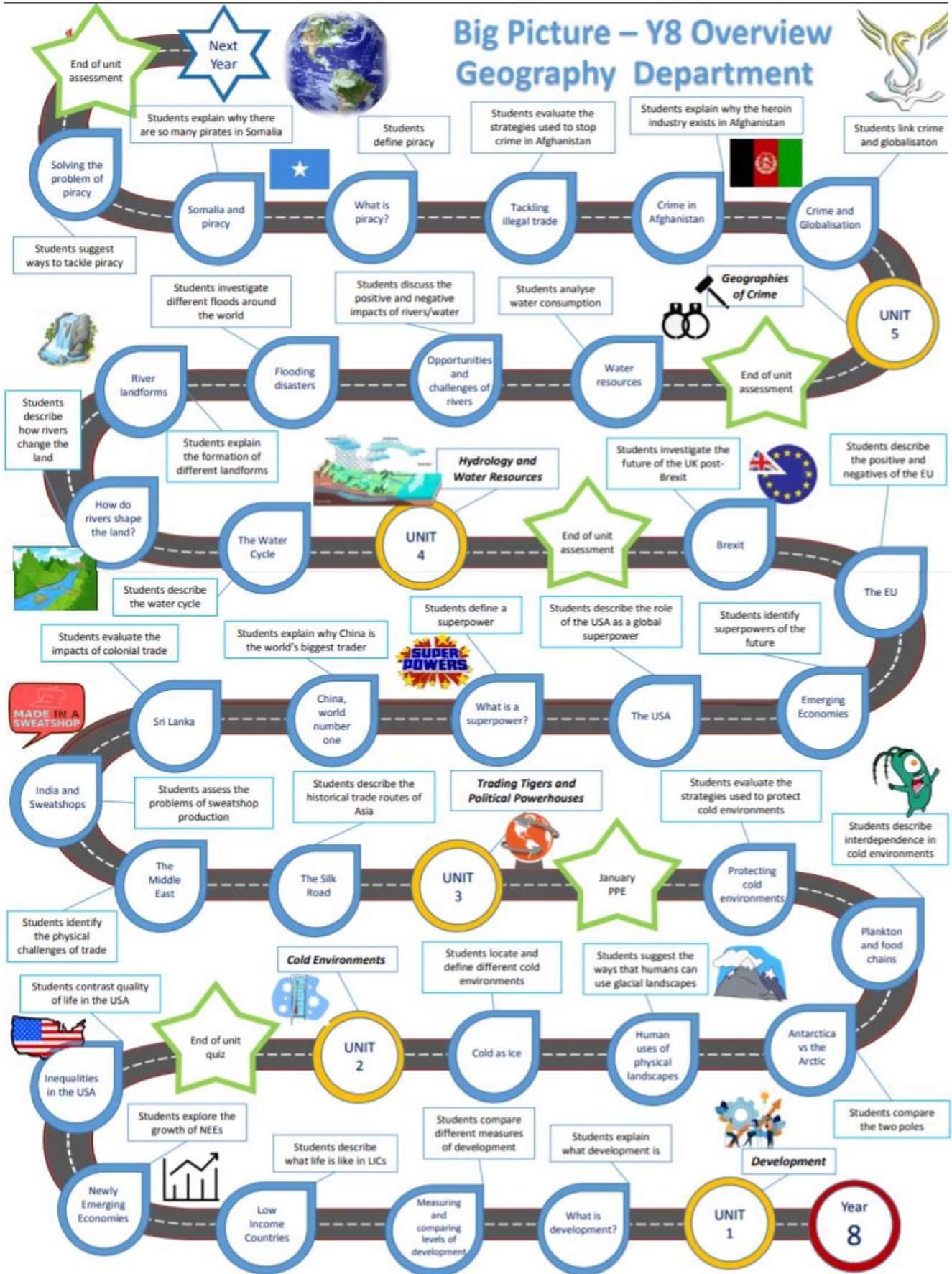
Page 8: Lesson Three

Page 9: Lesson Four

Page 13: Lesson Five

Page 16: Lesson Six

Page 17: Assessment Ladder







## YEAR 8 UNIT 3a – TRADING TIGERS AND POLITICAL POWERHOUSES

### 1. Trade: Past and Present

- Is the Silk Road a physical road?
- What is trade?
- What goods and services are traded along the Silk Road?
- How many continents does the Silk Road and greater trade networks spread across?

### 2. The Challenges of the Silk Road

The Middle East is home to many hot desert and mountainous regions. These deserts are arid, and therefore the biggest challenge for those wishing to cross them is to obtain enough water for themselves as well as for their camels.

One of the consequences of the need for water is the foundations of rest stops along the route taken by the travellers. These stops allowed travellers to rest, to have food and drink, and to prepare themselves for the next portion of their journey.

These places also facilitated the exchange of goods, and even ideas, amongst the travellers who stopped there. Ideally, these rest stops were placed within a day's journey of each other. In this way, travellers could avoid spending too much time in the desert, which would make them targets for bandits, another danger of the Silk Road.

As well as the climate regions, the political situation in each of these areas is vital in deterring the success of trade endeavours. As an example, when the Ottomans conquered Constantinople in 1453AD, they decided to stop trading with the West, which resulted in a decline in the use of the Silk Road.

3. What are conditions like in sweatshops?

### 4. The Effects of Colonialism:

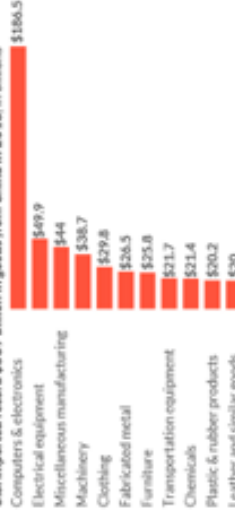
#### Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka was formerly known as Ceylon under British rule.
- The British introduced the English language which is still popular today in Sri Lanka.
- Tea became a popular export and many people worked as tea pluckers, often in horrific conditions.
- Deforestation occurred to make way for agricultural land.
- The British brought a high standard of education to Sri Lanka, as well as recreational sports like cricket.

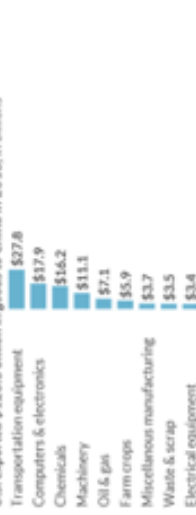
### 5. China: The World's Top Trader

#### U.S. and China trade standoff: What's at stake

U.S. imported record \$539 billion in goods from China in 2018. In billions



U.S. exported \$120.3 billion in goods to China in 2018. In billions



Source: U.S. Census

### 6. Trade Wars: Japan and South Korea

South Korea's Supreme Court ruled in late 2018 that a number of Japanese companies must compensate a group of South Koreans (or their descendants) who were forced to work for them during Japan's occupation of the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945.

Japan argues that all such claims were settled by a 1965 treaty between the two sides. South Korea's Supreme Court disagrees, and President Moon Jae-in's administration insists that it has no authority to tell the country's independent judiciary to reverse the ruling.

Frustrated with the proceedings and determined to put pressure on Moon's government to intervene in some way, Japan strengthened restrictions on several high-tech exports to South Korea in July and downgraded South Korea's status as a trusted trading partner in August. South Korea returned the trade fire, and suddenly two of Asia's largest economies were locked in a trade war.





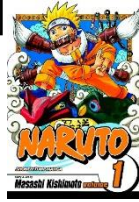
## Lesson 1 – The Silk Road

**LI: To examine the Silk Road as a major trading route**

**Task 1** - Match the product or service to the correct price, currency and country. Write the product letter and name of the currencies in the table.

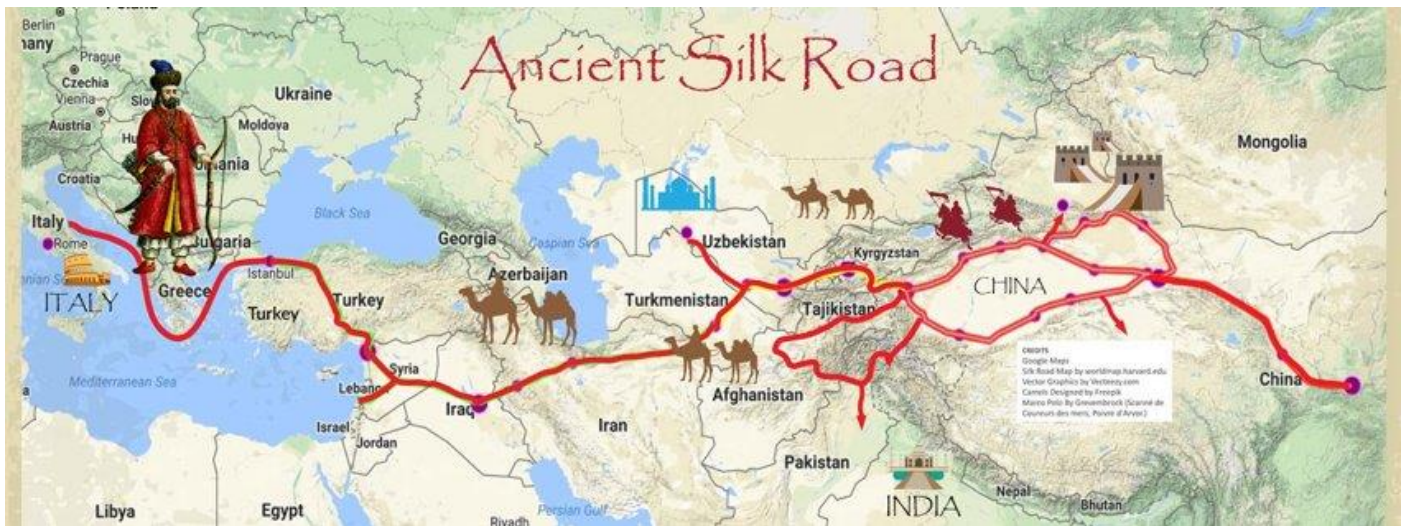
Item	Price	Currency
	₩1,390,000	
	¥600	
	ريال 15,146	Rial
	₹1100	
	¥237	Yuan

Missing currencies: Rupees, Won and Yen

<p>E. Peking Duck for two people</p> 	<p>D. Samsung Galaxy 10</p> 	<p>C. 1 litre of petrol</p> 	<p>B. One ticket to the Taj Mahal</p> 	<p>A. Naruto Manga Volume 1</p> 
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**Task 2** – Define what you think trade is.

**Task 3** – Describe the route of the Silk Road using the map.



**Task 4** – Watch the two videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vn3e37VWc0k>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfe-eNq-Qyg>

Task 5 – Answer the questions below in full sentences:

1. What were some of the goods traded across Eurasia?
2. What is importing?
3. What is exporting?
4. What is silk?
5. Do you think the silk road was an actual road?
6. What could it be a symbol of?

Task 6 - Using the vocabulary in the word bank below, explain what this map is showing.

<b>Word Bank</b>	China	India	Silk Road	Islamic World	Mali
	Trans-Saharan	Indian Ocean	West Africa	Mediterranean Sea	Asia

This map shows

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## Lesson 2 – The Middle East

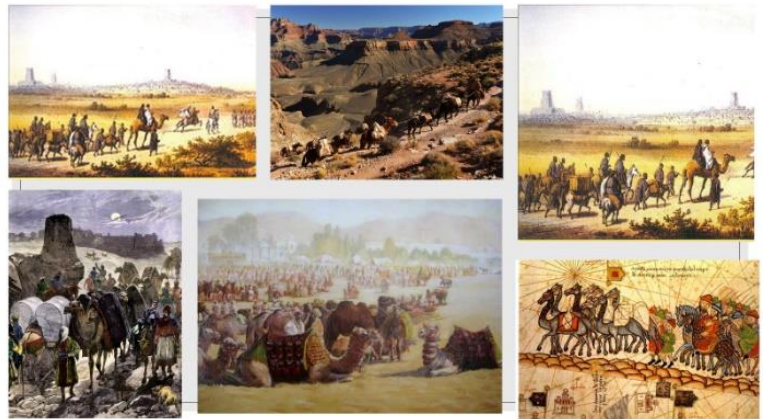
**LI: To explain the challenges faced by traders on the Silk Road**

**Task 1** – Describe what the Silk Road is, use your learning from Lesson 1 and the map below



**Task 2** – Take down the notes below about trading through the Middle East

- The Middle East was once the pathway overland to Europe
- The routes were conquered by numerous civilisations to control the trade
- The landscape is often desert or mountainous or both
- It took skilled nomads and merchants to cross this region



**Task 3** – Using the images provided, write a paragraph **describing** what you think it would have been like to trade and travel through the Middle East

**Task 4** – Can you label the countries in the Middle East? (blank map on Page 7)

**Task 5** – Answer the question:

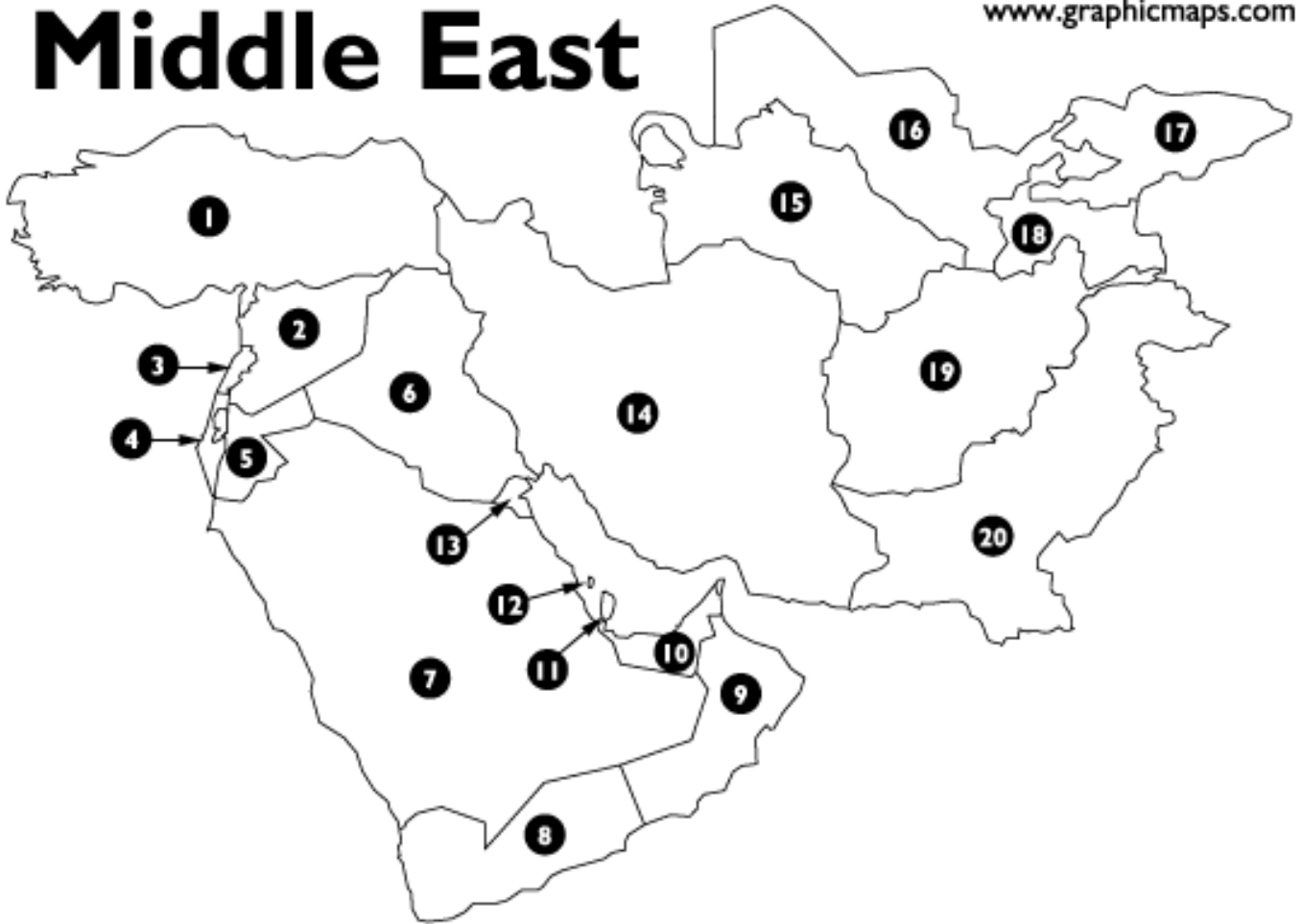
“Explain how the topography and climate of the Middle East caused challenges for the traders along the Silk Road.”

Use your knowledge organiser, the atlas and your own knowledge





# Middle East



Name the Country!

- |         |          |          |          |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 6 _____  | 11 _____ | 16 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____  | 12 _____ | 17 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____  | 13 _____ | 18 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____  | 14 _____ | 19 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ | 15 _____ | 20 _____ |

**LI: To investigate how clothes are being made so cheaply in India for the UK market**

*Task 1 – Describe what you think the cartoon is showing.*



*Task 2 – Write down your own definition of what a sweatshop is. Why do you think we have sweatshops around the world?*

*Task 3 – Watch the videos about sweatshops*

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSyOnA3bFHg&disable\\_polymer=true](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSyOnA3bFHg&disable_polymer=true)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GWoeorQCKoM>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pPgOX3S0vQs&disable\\_polymer=true](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pPgOX3S0vQs&disable_polymer=true)

*Task 4 – Take down the notes about sweatshops*

- Sweatshops are not just found in India
- In fact, clothes are made in poor conditions in more countries than you might expect
- Typically, they are found in LICs and NEEs where labour and resources are cheap

*Task 5 – Answer the question: How do HICs profit from sweatshops in NEEs like India?*

Use your knowledge organiser and your own knowledge

*Task 6 – Can you name the brands that have been associated with sweatshops in the past?*



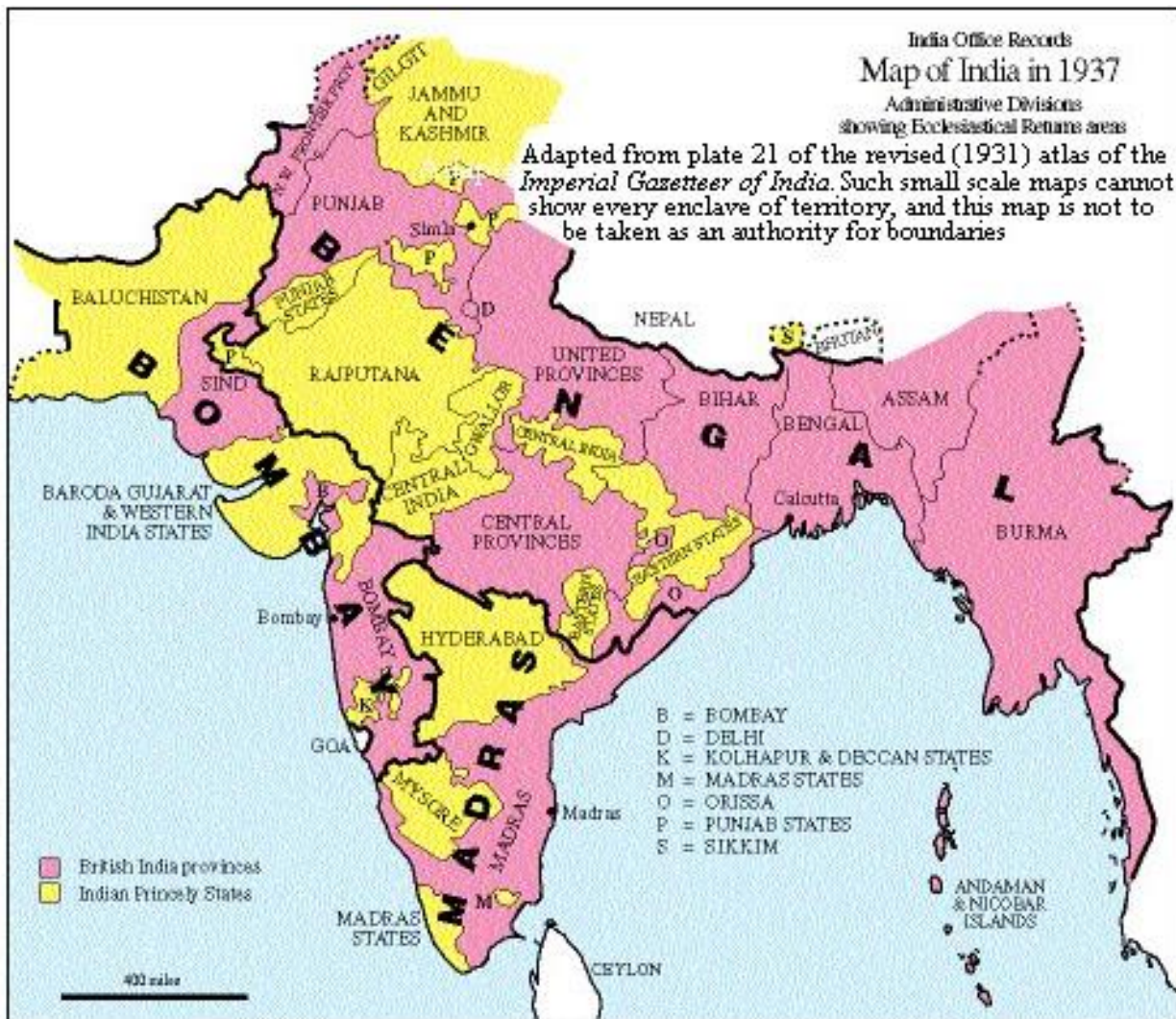


LI: To evaluate the effects of colonialism

Task 1 – Do you know what this symbol represents?



Task 2 – Have a look at the map of the British East India Trading company control. Can you recognise where any modern-day countries are located? Label them on the map.



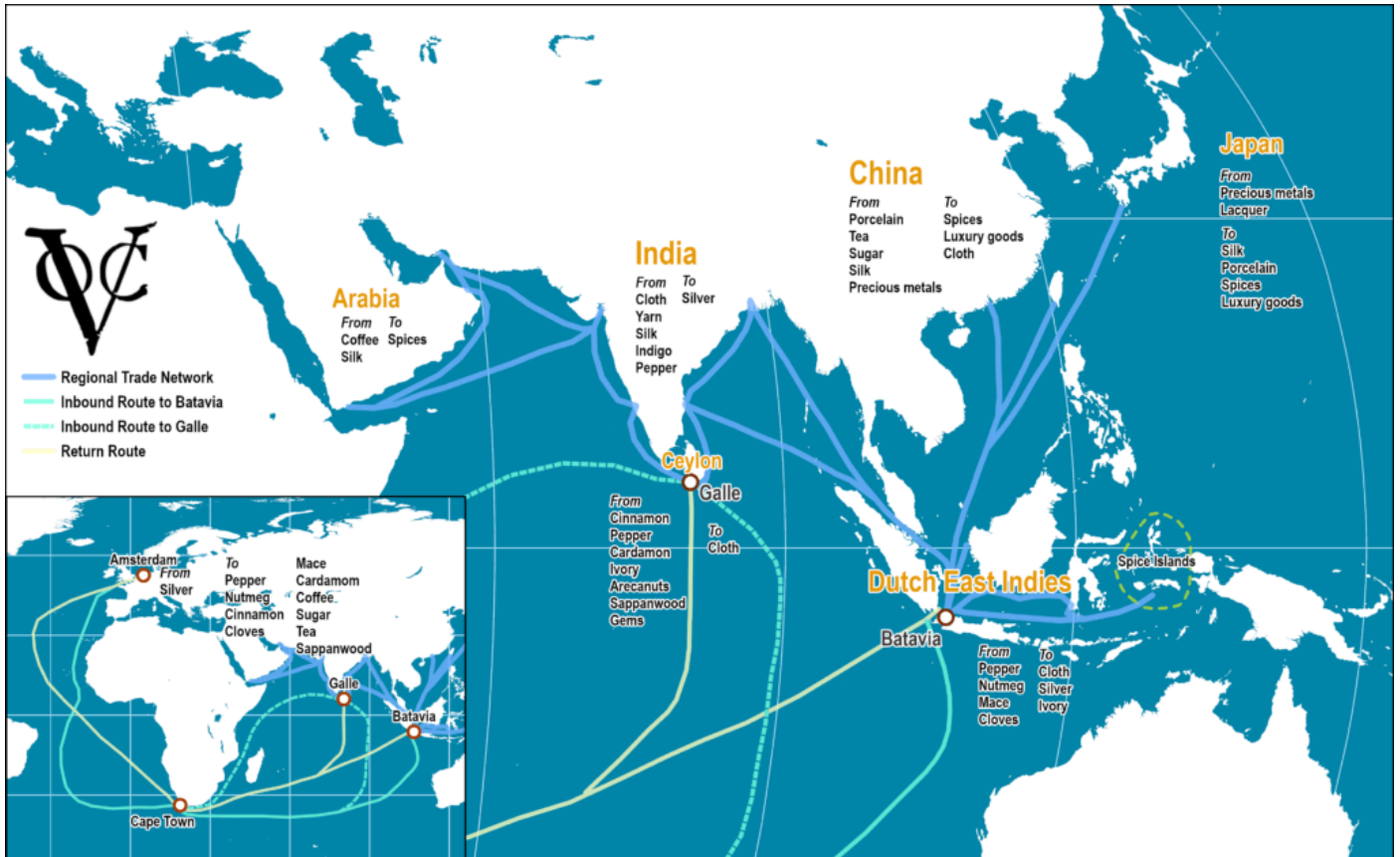
Task 3 – Take down the key terms

- Colonialism: taking full or part control of a country including its government, resources and placing settlers there
- Empire: a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or government

## Task 4 - Case study example: Ceylon (modern day: Sri Lanka)

- An important country to the Dutch and British was Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
- Some of the goods that were traded included cinnamon, tea, ivory and gems

## Task 5 - Describe the route that good would take to be traded by sea from Sri Lanka to the UK.



## Task 6 – DART: Effects of colonialism

Read through the information. In two different colours, highlight the positive and negative impacts of colonialism in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka has been a colony of three different European countries – Portugal, the Netherlands and Great Britain. All three left a mark, but Great Britain’s influence is the most noticeable, having been the last colonizer before the island’s independence. When Sri Lanka was a British colony, between 1815 and 1948, it was called Ceylon, hence the name, Ceylon tea.

The most important and notorious influence that the British had on the island of Sri Lanka was the introduction of their language. Today, there are three official languages in Sri Lanka: the local Sinhalese and Tamil, as well as English. Even though Sinhalese uses some words that resemble Dutch and

Portuguese, only English made a complete impression. All schools teach English, along with the local languages, and it is expected of children to learn English quite well. All street signs are in three languages all over the island as a rule. When you hear Sri Lankans speak English, you'll notice they have a certain British twang to their pronunciation.

After the British takeover of the Kandyan kingdom and the hill country lands, different crops were planted to see which would fare better. Coffee was the number one crop in Sri Lanka for over 20 years at the beginning of the 19th century. When a leaf disease killed all the coffee plants, other crops were introduced, and tea was the all-time winner. This brought on a large immigration of Indian Tamils who immigrated as family units to work the plantations, picking the leaves by hand. The same work applies today as the work was handed down by Tamil families. The living conditions of the Tamil tea pluckers were deplorable and have only gotten better for the ones that work for big tea companies that take care of their pluckers. Some tea pluckers still live in dreadful conditions still.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees and is a huge problem in Sri Lanka. Due to deforestation, in Sri Lanka the size of land covered by natural forests decreased from 80% in 1820 to 43% in 1948. This was partly caused by British colonialism from 1801 to 1948 which increased the amount of tea, coffee and rubber plantations. The natural forest cover further decreased to 23% in 2000. Drivers of recent forest degradation are an increase in population, road construction, timber production, agricultural development and forest cleaning by private businessmen. Even though there are conservation areas, the management is partly insufficient. The government of Sri Lanka has adopted the target to increase the size of land covered by forests to 32% by 2030. In order to achieve this, the government intends to reforest degraded forests, to increase urban forests, and to improve the forest plantations.

While British officials were settled in Ceylon, they brought many things with them, including their recreational sports. Three notable sports brought from the motherland were cricket, golf and rugby.

Today, cricket seems to be much bigger in Sri Lanka than it even is in England! There are cricket matches all



year round, all the schools have cricket teams and just like South Americans play football on their neighbourhood streets and parks, Sri Lankans play cricket. British officials built three memorable golf courses with adjoining Country Clubs in Colombo, Nuwara Eliya and Kandy, all of which are still functioning.

With the propagation of the tea industry and a boom in education for the locals, roads were built, and railroad tracks were laid. Schools were built and so were official buildings like the post office in Nuwara Eliya, the Old Parliament Building in Colombo and the National Museum in Cinnamon Gardens. The British built the tea planters' bungalows in the hill country, which are now being refurbished as boutique hotels. They constructed parks and green spaces in both Colombo and Nuwara Eliya. The most memorable is Colombo's Victoria Park, now called Viharamahadevi Park.

Of all the infrastructures that the British left as a legacy to Ceylon, the most important remains the train routes that connect the country. The first train tracks were laid during British rule and all the lines we know now and still use were engineered by them. The train is a huge part of daily life in Sri Lanka. There are few well-constructed roads for easy car transportation, so the train remains one of the best and easiest forms of transport. Trains run from Colombo to other cities and through the hill country along the coast, to both north and south.

*Task 7* - Did colonialism, and the influence of the East India Trading Company, have a more positive or negative effect on Sri Lanka? Justify your opinion with 2-3 examples from the DART.

## Lesson 5 – China: World Number One

**LI: To investigate how China has become the world's top trader**

**Task 1-** Look at the news headline and answer the questions.

1. What does this headline mean?
2. How might this have happened?

### China 'overtakes' US as world's largest goods trader

© 10 January 2014






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**Task 2 – Describe the location of China**



**Task 3 – Using the data, answer the questions about China and trade**

	Country	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
1	 <a href="#">United States</a>	583.3	429.7	153.9	275.8
2	 <a href="#">European Union</a>	573.08	375.1	197.9	177.1
3	 <a href="#">Japan</a>	303.0	137.2	165.8	-28.6
4	 <a href="#">Hong Kong</a>	286.5	279.2	73.1	206.1
5	 <a href="#">South Korea</a>	280.2	102.7	177.5	-74.8

All numbers are measured in billions (US)

1. What is trade?
2. What is an import?
3. What is an export?
4. What is a trading partner?
5. Who is China's biggest trading partner?
6. Does this surprise you? Why?
7. What might China be importing and exporting from these countries?

Task 4 – Watch the videos and read through the information about China's power.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hF\\_EF\\_yrFA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hF_EF_yrFA)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EvXROXilpvQ>

## China as a regional and world power

### Economic power

China is one of the world's foremost economic powers. With the largest population in the world (1.35 billion), the Chinese economy produces almost one quarter of the world's wealth – GDP US \$18.03 trillion (World Bank, 2014). However, China's large population ensured that per capita income in 2014 was only \$7,500 (World Bank). This is considerably lower than many other countries in the world.

In 2001 China joined the World Trade Organisation (WTO). This was another important step towards the development of a market economy.

By the end of 2014, in terms of GDP (around \$10.3 trillion, World Bank), the Chinese economy was the second largest in the world, after the USA. Some economists think if Chinese economic growth rates remain as high (average 8-10 per cent per annum), China will have the world's largest economy by 2020.

China is the largest trading nation in the world. In 2014, it was the largest exporter (\$2.2 trillion) and second largest importer of goods (\$1.56 trillion). Over 40 per cent of Chinese manufactured goods are sold overseas.

In recent years, China has developed new multi-billion dollar trade deals significantly increasing its influence in parts of South America and Africa. Chinese banks and investment companies have also invested heavily buying up businesses from across the world.

### Defence spending

China is an established military power. Although it lags behind the US in defence spending (2 per cent) and technological expertise, China is a nuclear power, has the world's largest army (2.2 million personnel) and is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

In 2003 China became only the third country in the world to put a person into space.

### Trade disagreement

China has been accused of unfairly protecting its industries from global competition. This is against WTO rules. The USA claims that China unfairly blocks US exports and is keeping the value of the Chinese currency (the yuan) artificially low. This helps boost China's exports but makes imports to China more expensive. China denies these claims.

There have also been disagreements between China and the US over 'Chinese state-sponsored cyber-espionage' (the stealing of intellectual property rights for commercial gain). At a meeting in September 2015 between Presidents Xi and Obama in Washington, talks in relation to 'cyber-espionage' highlighted sharp divisions between the leaders of the two countries.



US-China relations have been strained by disagreements in other areas as well as trade. US weapon sales to Taiwan and President Obama's meeting with Tibetan leader the Dalai Lama have caused tension between Washington and Beijing. In November 2013, the US and Japan faced down a Chinese no-fly zone in the Yellow Sea. This, along with China's failure to prevent the piracy of many manufactured goods have strained US-Chinese relations.

More recently, in 2018, President Trump introduced \$200 billion in trade tariffs with China. The Chinese responded in kind with tariffs on US products, sparking fears in financial markets of a long-running trade war.

*Task 5* - Create a mind map and note down important information about China's rise to power. Try to write between 8-10 points.

*Task 6* – Answer the question: “How has China become the world's top trader?” (6 marks)

Structure/guidance

*How do I start?*

*China is the world's most populated country and reported to be the world's top trader. This means that China imports and exports a large amount of goods.*

*Higher income countries played an important role in China's development and position as top trader. They did this by...*

*China's top trading partners are countries like...*

*China trades the most with....*

*This brings money into China, except for countries like...*

*Without China trading so much, there might be problems such as...*

## Lesson 6 – Trade Wars

### LI: To explain modern trade wars and economic conflicts

**Task 1** – Write down the key term: A trade war is a situation in which countries try to damage each other's trade, usually by charging tariffs for the exchange of goods or limiting the number of products that can be sold in their country.

**Task 2** – Describe the location of South Korea and Japan using the maps.



**Task 3** – Read through the DART about trade wars between South Korea and Japan

The two countries have a complicated and long history. The Japanese once colonised South Korea and the people were treated incredibly poorly. Since gaining its independence from Japan in 1945 after World War II, South Korean and Japanese relations have been strained. In 2019, an economic dispute broke out and the now the third and eleventh most powerful economies are engaged in a trade war.

It began when Japan made it more difficult for South Korea to import chemicals needed to construct technological products – South Korea's main export. (South Korea is home to Samsung; a technology giant). When the South Korean retaliated by boycotting Japanese goods, Japan removed South Korea from its trading 'white list'. This means that the Japanese have decided that South Korea isn't safe to trade with anymore. This situation is ongoing and isn't improving. This economic dispute looks to continue, although as South Korea still finds Japan responsible for atrocities (forced labour, destruction of palaces etc) committed while it was a colony of Japan, and with no reparations from Japan in sight, this age-old conflict brought to modern times seems destined to continue.

**Task 4** – Find and write down the definitions of all the underlined words.

**Task 5** – Answer the following questions in full sentences. Write between 5-10 lines for each question

1. Why is it important that countries trade with one another?
2. How do you think this will affect Japan and South Korea in the future?

**Task 6** – Watch the video and write down 5 key points that you have learnt

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwa3vLoeNmQ>

**Task 7** – Imagine you are a government official in Japan or South Korea. Write an action plan for solving the trade war.

*Point to include: what is a trade war, why it has happened, impacts on your country, what you can do to improve the situation, what you would like the other country to do, how quickly you expect the situation to improve.*



Trading Tigers & Political Powerhouses		
Assessment criteria – Who is the biggest superpower?		
Level	Marks	Description
3 (Detailed)  Yellow Plus	7-9	AO1 Demonstrates excellent knowledge of what a superpower is and uses examples to show this  AO2 Shows accurate geographical understanding of the characteristics of a superpower and explains how different characteristics make a country a superpower or not.  AO3 A clear judgement is made and appropriate knowledge and examples are used to back this up. (Justification is detailed)
2 (Clear)  Yellow/Blue	4-6	AO1 Demonstrates good knowledge of what a superpower is and uses some examples to show this.  AO2 Shows clear geographical understanding of the characteristics of a superpower and explains how different characteristics make a country a superpower or not.  AO3 A judgement is made and appropriate knowledge and examples are used to back this up (Justification is well supported)
1 (Basic)  Green/White	1-3	AO1 Demonstrates limited knowledge of what a superpower is and uses few examples to show this.  AO2 Shows some geographical understanding of the characteristics of a superpower and attempts to explain how different characteristics make a country a superpower or not.  AO3 A limited judgement is made and knowledge and examples do not clearly back up the opinion. (Justification is simple)