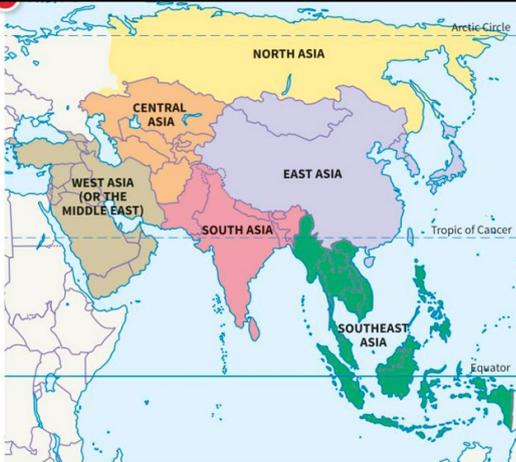


Knowledge organiser: Y9—Who will be Asia's next superpower?

KEY VOCABULARY

Cultural power—the strength of a country's influence on other areas through its language, culture, food, film and traditions.	Plateau—a flat, upland area.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - investment in a country by individuals and firms from abroad	Superpower—a country that has the power to project power and influence anywhere in the world.
Governance—the process by which a country is governed and run.	Tax Incentive— a government policy that encourages businesses to invest in an area by reducing taxes for that company.
Intergovernmental Organisation (IGO) - an organization made up of member states that work together on global issues. For example the United Nations	Transnational Corporation (TNC) - a company that has operations in more than one country.
Monsoon—a seasonal change in wind direction that brings heavy rain in summer to Southern Asia and drier winters,	Urbanisation—the increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities.

- Asia is the largest continent by land area and population size on the planet.
- Over 4.3 billion people live in Asia.
- The continent is split into 6 main regions and extends from the Ural mountains in the west to the island of New Guinea in the South

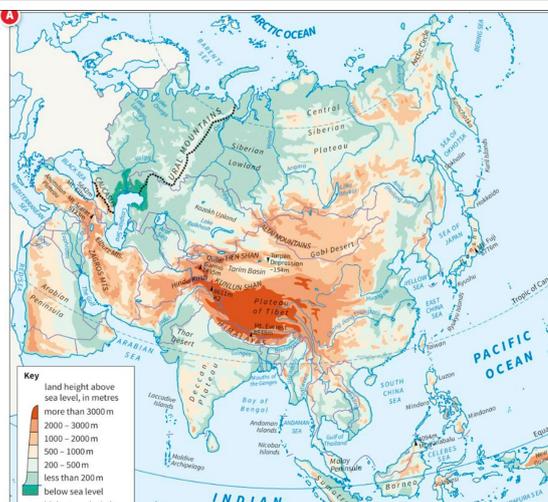


Ural Mountains

Zagros Mountains

Arabian Peninsula—hot dry desert area with lots of oil reserves.

Himalayas—world's largest mountain range including Mt Everest.



Flatter fertile land fed by Himalayan rivers and monsoon rain.

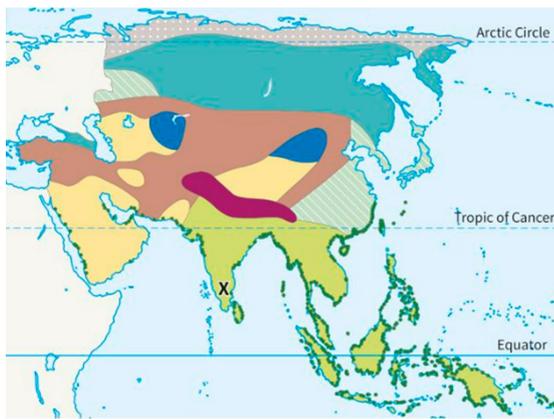
Siberia—permafrost and extreme cold climate.

Gobi Desert—cold and dry

Tibetan Plateau—flat, high upland area

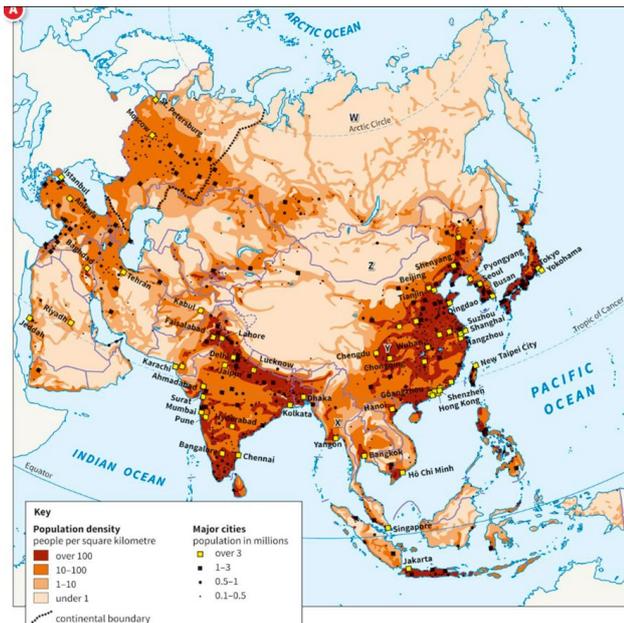
Tropical rainforest & warm, wet climate.

Biome's across Asia



- Biomes in Asia are determined by the latitude and altitude of the continent.
- Areas between the tropics have a warm, tropical climate and tropical forest biomes.
- Areas approximately 30 degrees north of the Equator are desert areas,
- High altitude and latitude areas have cold climates and biomes,

Population Density in Asia



- Over 60% of the world's population live in Asia.
- Population is unevenly distributed across the continent.
- China and India have over half the entire population of Asia.
- Some countries in Asia have rapidly ageing and shrinking populations for example China and Japan.
- Whereas other countries have youthful and growing populations. For example Afghanistan and India.
- Governments have to develop different policies

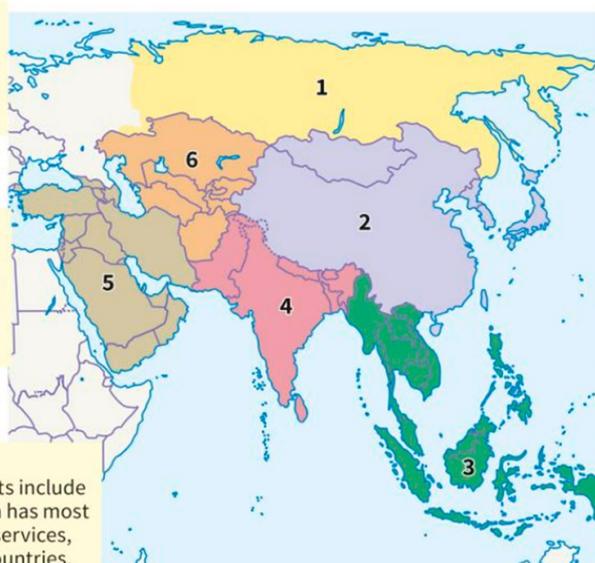
Economic regions across Asia

- Wealth is distributed unevenly across Asia. The wealthiest regions include the Middle East and East Asia.
- Most investment in Asia is concentrated in 4 countries—China, India, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates because these countries have physical resources, attractive incentives or cheap labour and markets that attract TNCs
- Some countries have not benefitted from globalisation. For example Nepal, Mongolia and Cambodia.

6 Central Asia
Not so well off. Kazakhstan has the strongest economy in this region, thanks to its oil, gas, and other minerals.

5 The Middle East
It has a big share of the world's oil and gas reserves. This has made some countries very wealthy. Qatar, for example.

4 South Asia
Asia's poorest region. Exports include textiles and foodstuffs. India has most of the industry, and runs IT services, and call centres, for other countries.

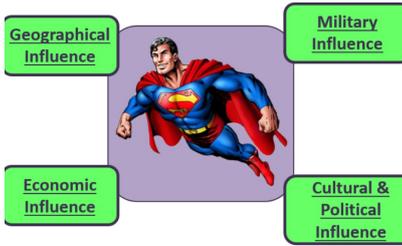


1 North Asia
Russia is doing okay. It sells oil and gas to other countries. It exports them by pipeline.

2 East Asia
The main industrial region. You're sure to own things that were made here – in China, or Japan, or South Korea, or Taiwan.

3 Southeast Asia
These countries depend mainly on agriculture. They export rice and other foodstuffs, and rubber. But industries are developing too.

What makes a country a Super-Power?



How can we measure global power?

We can use data to measure global power:

- GNI per capita—economic power
- population size, and structure - indicator of human resource power
- military spending - military power
- Land area—indicator of natural resources power
- Membership of IGO’s & alliances—political power

Factors for China as a superpower	Factors against China as a superpower.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China’s GNI has grown considerably in the last 30 years—it has the largest economy in Asia. • China’s population has increased to 1.4 billion- the largest in the world. • The Government controls the economy meaning that they have total control over their economic plan. • China is investing heavily in countries that can benefit their aims. This spreads influence and makes countries dependent on China through government policies like the belt and road initiative. • China spends more on it’s military (13% of all world spending) than any other country apart from the USA • Member of UN security council = more influence over unstable countries and global security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not everyone in China is benefitting from economic development in China. The SE of the country is very developed but most of China is poorly developed, especially rural areas in the west. • The size of China’s population is causing issues such as not being able to supply enough energy to homes and businesses. • China’s now has an ageing population because it’s one child policy slowed population growth down so much. • Economic development in China means there are several environmental issues. 7 out of the 10 most polluted cities are in China.

Factors for India as a superpower	Factors against India as a superpower.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has a young, growing population = larger workforce = more economic growth. • Predicted to be the second largest economy by 2050, overtaking the USA. • Member of UN and regularly elected as part of security council • Fifth largest economy in the world (larger than UK), growing at the quickest rate of any world economy. • Large English speaking population = increases trade and economic opportunities. • 3rd largest military = power and influence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 5% of India’s live in poverty = need to fix poverty before it can be a superpower. • Parts of India has poor infrastructure = growth is limited to certain areas = not able to reach full potential. • Conflict with neighbours and internally = appear less powerful and uses up valuable resources. • Lack of female employment and gender equality = large parts of the workforce are not earning and international opinion unfavourable due to violence against women,

Want to know more or check your learning? Use these websites to help!

Superpowers background reading



BBC Bitesize—China



Britannia—Facts on Asia

