



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 13: People's Republic of China – Section 1: The Geography of China

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. On a map of Asia, _____ is easy to find. Its large size causes it to stand out because it covers most of Eastern _____.
2. In addition to being surrounded by _____ other countries, China is also bordered by several bodies of _____.
3. China is one of the largest countries in the world in _____ and the largest in _____.
4. China is home to two large _____, the Gobi and the Taklamakan.
5. Most of China's 1 billion people live in the areas of the country that have the _____ climates, which are in the southeastern and eastern parts of China.
6. The Huang He, or _____ River, begins in the mountainous plateau of Tibet.
7. The other major river in China is the _____, or Yangtze River.
8. The Chang Jiang and Huang He are connected by the _____, which is one of the world's oldest and longest canal systems.
9. The _____ Mountains are the tallest mountains in the world.
10. China's climate is overall _____ in the north and becomes _____ and more tropical the further south and east you are.

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11. One of the most important natural resources is _____ land. Over half of China's land is used for _____.
12. In 2012, China finished building the largest _____ dam in the world.
13. The northeast, along the route of the Huang He, is China's most heavily _____ region. _____, the capital city, is located here.
14. A result is that air _____ has become a major issue for China and the rest of the world.
15. According to the People's Republic of China's own statistics, the leading causes of death in China are respiratory and heart diseases that can be linked to long exposure to air _____.
16. _____ pollution is another major environmental concern for China.
17. The _____ in the river puts all of the cities along its banks at risk. Many species of plants and animals that once lived in the river are _____.
18. Another major environmental issue in China is _____.
19. China has the largest _____ in the world at about 1.4 billion people, but this position may not last.
20. Over 90 percent of the people in China are part of the _____ ethnic group.
21. _____, or standard Chinese, is the official language of China and the most commonly spoken language.

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22. One unique feature about the people of China is that over 50 percent of the population does not practice an official _____.
23. People who declared their faith in a religion were not allowed to join the Chinese _____.



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Chapter 13: People's Republic of China – Section 2: A Brief History of China

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. China is one of the _____ civilizations in the world, dating back thousands of years.
2. Some of the greatest accomplishments of ancient China include the inventions of _____, silk, tea production, the compass, and _____.
3. Before World War I, _____ began to grow in China, like it had in Europe.
4. However, in 1912, Chinese nationalists overthrew the Qing Dynasty and created a new _____ without a monarch.
5. The new government was not able to either bring _____ to China or help the Chinese people.
6. In 1921, a group of young Chinese men, including a young teacher, Mao Zedong, met in Shanghai to form the first Chinese _____ (CCP).
7. A civil war began between Mao and his communist followers and the Nationalist _____ of Chiang Kai-shek.
8. This journey is known as the _____, and Chinese communists today look back at this as a sign of Mao's dedication to his cause and to what he felt was the cause of the Chinese people.
9. In October 1949, Mao proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China, a _____ government ruling one of the largest countries in the world.

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10. In 1958, Mao created a program called the _____
Forward that would help solve China's agricultural and industrial problems.
11. In all, about 20 million people _____ to death. The Great Leap
Forward was _____ in 1960.
12. His response was to announce the _____ Revolution in 1966.
13. Many high school students were organized into an army known as the
_____.
14. These students were told to target the "four olds" in Chinese culture: old
_____, habits, culture, and _____.
15. In 1976, the Red Guard was _____, and gradually order
returned to China.
16. In 1989, when _____ governments were under siege in a
number of places around the world, China went through a period of student
_____ that resulted in a huge demonstration in Beijing's
Tiananmen Square.
17. On June 4, 1989, the Chinese government ordered the _____ in
Tiananmen Square to break up the demonstration. They fired on the students,
destroyed the statue of the Goddess of Democracy, and _____
thousands of people.

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Chapter 13: People's Republic of China – Section 3: The Government of China

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The People's Republic of China is a _____ country in which a single party controls state-owned means of production with the aim of establishing a _____ society.
2. It is run as a one-party _____.
3. The Political Bureau of the Communist Party is a small _____ of men who made all the decisions on how the Chinese government and life in that country would be organized.
4. The _____ branch is made up of the president, premier, and cabinet.
5. The _____ is the head of government and is nominated by the president and approved by the National People's Congress.
6. The head of state is the _____, who is chosen by the National People's Congress for a five-year term with a term limit of two terms.
7. The National People's Congress is the _____ branch.
8. The only people who can run for office are members of the Chinese _____ (CCP), the eight political parties that are allies of the CCP, and CCP-approved independent candidates.
9. The National People's Congress also controls the _____ branch.
10. The Chinese communist government has some _____ over almost every aspect of Chinese life.

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11. Historically, China has _____ itself from the rest of the world, but there are signs that China is gradually opening itself up.
12. China's government also faces many _____ challenges.

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Chapter 13: People's Republic of China – Section 4: The Economy of China

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The economy of the People's Republic of China has been a _____ economy.
2. The government had _____ over nearly all the major parts of the economy, including large industries and banks.
3. When the Chinese Communists came to power in 1949, nearly all of China was _____.
4. The _____ economy of China is beginning to change very slowly.
5. At least half of China's workers remain in _____.
6. Today, China's economy continues to be growing and _____, and many Chinese enjoy a higher standard of living than ever before.
7. China is the largest _____ of goods in the world.
8. China is also one of the top _____ countries in the world.
9. Because most of the major economic decisions in China are made by the central _____, they are able to make investments in both training and technology that might be more difficult for privately owned businesses.
10. In the 1970s, the Chinese government announced that the country would begin a program called the _____, an effort to improve all aspects of Chinese production including farming, military defense, heavy and light _____, and scientific and technical research and production.

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11. New methods of _____ required new training, all of which meant investment in the human capital of China.
12. Four _____ Zones were established in provinces along the eastern coast of China to act as trade centers for global trade in these new consumer goods.
13. On the other hand, while the areas in and around the eastern Special Economic Zones have _____, many parts of the rural interior of the country have not done as well.
14. China's Four Modernizations program is a clear example of government decisions to increase the country's _____ in capital goods.
15. _____ in China is relatively new. The Chinese government has only allowed _____ business projects since the late 1970s.



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Chapter 13: People’s Republic of China – Section 5: US-China Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The relationship between China and the United States is very important and _____.
2. The United States wants a strong, peaceful, and prosperous China playing a greater role in _____ affairs.
3. The annual US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) provides an opportunity for China and the United States to discuss topics that are important to their _____.
4. Some of these discussions have focused on _____ challenges like concerns in Iran and North Korea, climate change, and environmental protection.
5. The United States provides _____ to China in different areas.
6. The four main areas are supporting _____ protection and climate science, expanding human rights, helping _____ communities, and addressing the threat of pandemic _____.
7. The _____ relationship between the United States and China has two main goals: (1) _____ China into the global economic and trading system and (2) _____ US exporters’ and investors’ access to the Chinese market.
8. The People’s Republic of China assumed the China seat at the _____ in 1971, replacing Taiwan, and is a permanent member of the UN Security Council.