

WHAT ^{IN THE} WORLD?



LEVELS 1 & 2 (GRADES 5 AND UP)

Mass Protests in Hong Kong



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BREAKING NEWS
SEPTEMBER 2019



LesPlan

A monthly current events resource for Canadian classrooms

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TO THE TEACHER

WHAT IN THE WORLD?

BREAKING NEWS

September 2019

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HAY'SXW'QA!

LesPlan is grateful to the Lkwungen Peoples, the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations, on whose unceded land we now live, and do our work.

We welcome your comments and appreciate your suggestions. Please contact us at any time.

MISSION STATEMENT

LesPlan Educational Services Ltd. aims to help teachers develop students' understanding of and ability to critically assess current issues and events by providing quality up-to-date, affordable, ready-to-use resources.

SUGGESTED APPROACH

WHAT IN THE WORLD? is a complete current events program that can be used on its own or to supplement an existing classroom routine. This classroom-ready resource offers 'something for everyone' and can be taught as a whole or in parts, in-class, or as a homework assignment.

WHAT IN THE WORLD?:

• ALLOWS FOR DIFFERENTIATED LEARNING

WHAT IN THE WORLD? is available in two levels to meet your students' varied learning needs.

A Word file containing each month's articles and questions is also posted online, so you can quickly and easily modify the articles and/or questions to suit your students' specific needs.

• IS TECH-FRIENDLY

Project each month's pdf on your Promethean or Smart Board to read articles together. Our pdfs also work seamlessly with assistive reading technology like Kurzweil. Try uploading them to Google Classroom!

• IS EASY TO USE

Easily access links referenced in **WHAT IN THE WORLD?** by visiting www.lesplan.com/en/links

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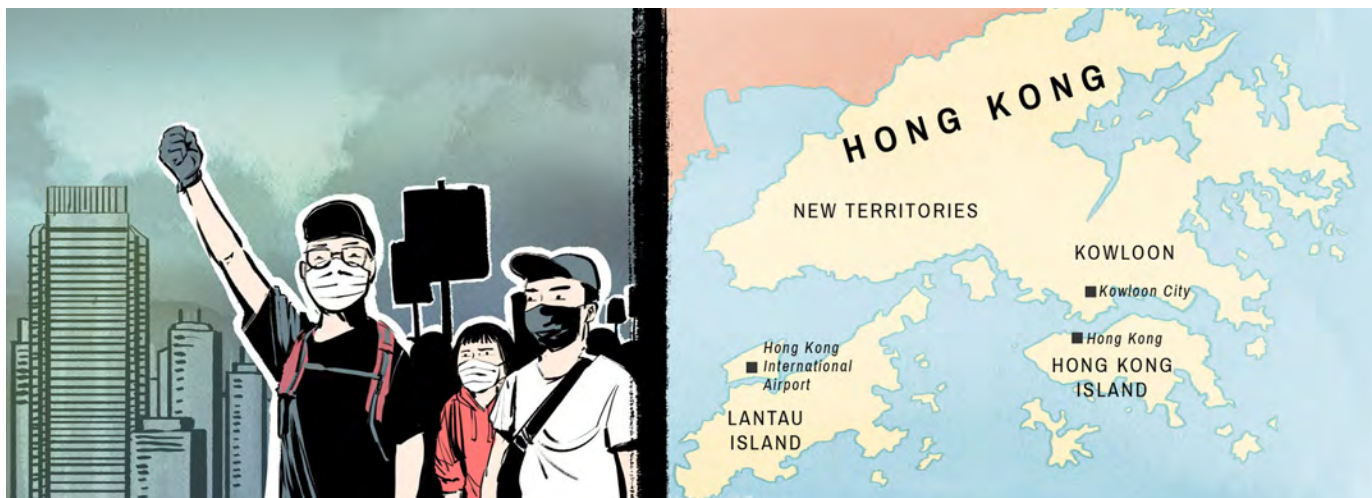
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BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG



Masses of protesters, some masked and dressed in black, have been swarming the streets of Hong Kong since June. The pro-democracy demonstrators, which at times have numbered in the millions, have paralyzed large parts of the territory.

The angry rallies were triggered by unpopular measures proposed by Hong Kong's government in February. The measures were designed to allow authorities to **extradite** people to mainland China for certain crimes.

ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS

There's a reason why so many Hong Kong residents were against this change. They fear it is the start of a move by China to take away rights and freedoms they currently enjoy.

Could that happen? It's possible. Hong Kong was a British **colony** for

over 150 years. During this period, it was subject to British rule. But when Britain's 99-year-lease of the territory expired in 1997, Hong Kong was returned to China – with some conditions.

The United Kingdom (UK) is a democratic nation, while China became a **communist** country in 1949. So the British government insisted that China implement a "one country, two systems" policy for the territory. This would allow Hong Kong to maintain its partly democratic economic and social structure for 50 years after the handover.

China has honoured some of its promises to Hong Kong. Today, the city has its own **constitution** separate from the rest of China. Called Basic Law, it provides for freedom of assembly, speech, and religion, as well as a free press – freedoms

CHINA AND HONG KONG

China has a land mass of 9.6 million square kilometres, making it the fourth-largest country in the world, after Russia, Canada, and the U.S. With 1.4 billion people, it is also the world's most populous country.

Hong Kong is a territory in southern China, and a major financial and manufacturing centre. Some 7.4 million people live on this land mass, which is 1104 square kilometres in size.

While China is responsible for all issues related to defense and foreign affairs, Hong Kong operates with a large degree of independence. It has its own legal system, police force, immigration policy, and currency.

that people in mainland China don't have. Hong Kong also has a legal system inherited from the United Kingdom.

DEFINITIONS

COLONY: an area that is controlled by or belongs to a country and is usually far away from it

COMMUNISM: a totalitarian system of government where a single party controls state-owned means of production

CONSTITUTION: the basic laws that determine the powers and duties of a government and guarantee certain rights to citizens

EXTRADITE: to send an accused person to another country for trial



BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

AN EROSION OF DEMOCRACY?

However, many Hong Kong residents worry those freedoms are threatened. They fear the proposed extradition law would undermine Hong Kong's legal system and intimidate people who criticize China. Why? Because if the bill were passed, Hong Kong citizens could be charged and sent to China, where they would face unfair trials.

Chinese courts are controlled by the government, and the conviction rate is over 99 percent. Trials rely heavily on forced confessions.

VIOLENCE ERUPTS

In June, in an attempt to stop the escalating protests, Hong Kong's leader, Chief Executive Carrie Lam, suspended the new extradition measures. However, demonstrators were not satisfied. They wanted the bill scrapped completely. So rather than subside, the protests got worse.

On July 1, demonstrators broke in and damaged the city's legislative council. Then, for two days in mid-August, they occupied parts of Hong Kong's airport, inconveniencing many frustrated travelers. The world's eighth busiest airport, which serves 75 million passengers a year, has been a frequent target of protesters.

Protests became increasingly violent, too. During the biggest rallies, police fired tear gas, rubber bullets, water cannons, and beanbags at the crowds. Protesters

threw bricks and firebombs at riot police.

Finally, on September 4, Ms. Lam announced that Hong Kong had permanently dropped plans to change the extradition rules, saying that the political crisis was damaging "the very foundations" of society and she wanted to avoid a "highly vulnerable and dangerous" situation.

FOUR MORE DEMANDS

Yet the rallies have continued. Protesters say they have four additional demands that must be met before the demonstrations stop.

First, they called for an independent investigation into accusations of police brutality. Second, they demanded the unconditional release of protesters who have been arrested. Third, they wanted an end to labelling protesters as rioters, since those arrested on rioting charges could face severe penalties. Finally, they called for direct elections for Hong Kong's leaders. Currently, China picks candidates to run in Hong Kong's elections, so only Chinese government loyalists are pre-selected.

A DIVIDED HONG KONG

Despite strong opposition to the extradition bill, not everyone in Hong Kong supports the protests. Some fear the demonstrations will trigger a large crackdown by China's military. Others are against some of the protesters' violent tactics, or are concerned that

TIANANMEN SQUARE

In the spring of 1989, student-led popular demonstrations calling for democracy and political reform took place in China's capital, Beijing. The protests went on for seven weeks, until the government ordered the military to end the demonstrations by force.

On June 4, 1989 a state of emergency was declared and tanks and soldiers entered Beijing's Tiananmen Square. Hundreds – possibly thousands – of unarmed civilians were killed and injured. Thousands more were jailed and many left the country.

Hong Kong is the only city in China that marks the anniversary of this massacre with street marches.

Hong Kong's economy will suffer. They fear the disruptions will hurt tourism and affect Hong Kong's status as a major financial centre.

CHINA REACTS

For its part, China called the protesters 'terrorists' and claimed foreign countries were behind the demonstrations. The Chinese government denied it was interfering in Hong Kong's affairs, but warned that it would use force to restore order if the protests threatened China's security or sovereignty. It has also amassed tanks across the border from Hong Kong in Shenzhen, where troops are practicing riot control drills.

Will China send in soldiers and take control? The world is watching and anxiously waiting. ★



BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. Which country controlled Hong Kong until 1997?

2. What type of policy did China agree to put into effect in Hong Kong until 2047? Explain.

3. Explain what the **Basic Law** is.

4. List at least three other important facts about Hong Kong.

5. What controversial law did the Hong Kong government propose in early 2019?

6. Why did so many Hong Kong residents oppose this new law? Explain.

7. Describe what happened in Hong Kong after this announcement.

8. What did the Chief Executive of Hong Kong announce on September 4?

9. List at least three other demands that Hong Kong protesters are asking for.



INTERNATIONAL

PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

BETWEEN THE LINES

An ***inference*** is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A *plausible inference* is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that the Hong Kong airport was a frequent target for pro-democracy protesters?

BEYOND THE LINES

Hong Kong was recently ranked the most expensive housing market in the world for the seventh consecutive year, according to the annual Demographia International Housing Affordability Survey. Do some research to find out why.

JUST TALK ABOUT IT

1. What is your understanding of the reasons for the ‘one country, two systems’ policy for Hong Kong? Explain.
2. Consider: *China’s government monitors individuals’ Internet access, and the “Great Chinese Firewall” censors what Chinese Internet users can see. People outside China who used Google to search “Hong Kong protests” on September 8 could read news reports and see images of protesters gathered in front of the U.S. consulate in Hong Kong. Google, however, is blocked in China, so these images weren’t available to people in the country.*

What reasons can you suggest to explain why China has created these controls? As you see it, should the Chinese government censor information such as details about the Hong Kong protests? Give reasons to support your response.

3. China considers the Hong Kong protests an ‘internal matter’ and says other nations should not interfere. However, in August, U.S. President Trump suggested that China’s leader Xi Jinping meet with protesters and see if Mr. Xi could “humanely solve the Hong Kong problem.” He also tied the protests to U.S.-China trade negotiations by tweeting: “Of course China wants to make a deal. Let them work humanely with Hong Kong first!”

As you see it, should other countries comment on the protests? If so, what should they say? Do you think international pressure will help or hurt the Hong Kong protesters’ cause? Give reasons to support your response.

INFOGRAPHIC

Respond to the infographic on page 7. What information conveyed in the infographic is new to you? What is interesting to you? What seems to be especially significant? Why? Overall, how does the information in this infographic increase your understanding of the protests in Hong Kong? Explain.

ONLINE

1. Find out more about Hong Kong at <https://www.britannica.com/place/Hong-Kong>.
2. Would you like to visit Hong Kong? View Hong Kong’s official online tourist guide at <http://www.discoverhongkong.com/ca/index.jsp> to see what this territory has to offer visitors.
3. Read about Britain’s 99-year-lease of Hong Kong at <https://www.thoughtco.com/china-lease-hong-kong-to-britain-195153> and <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-48607723>. ★





BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

Chinese army presence in Hong Kong

Fears are growing in Hong Kong that Beijing could send in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to quell unrest following weeks of anti-government protests in the city

HONG KONG GARRISON

Troops: 8,000-10,000 estimated to be stationed in Hong Kong, but many are located across border in Shenzhen, where it is cheaper to house them

★ PLA barracks ● Other facilities



Garrison Headquarters: British-built, flanks key government offices and legislature building – key target of recent protests

■ **Basic Law:** Local constitution states that soldiers stationed in city “shall not interfere in local affairs” but Hong Kong government can request assistance from garrison to maintain public order

■ **Basic Law** also allows standing committee of National People's Congress to declare state of emergency in Hong Kong if turmoil “endangers national unity or security”

Sources: NYT, Reuters, gwulo.com

Picture: Getty Images, Creative Commons

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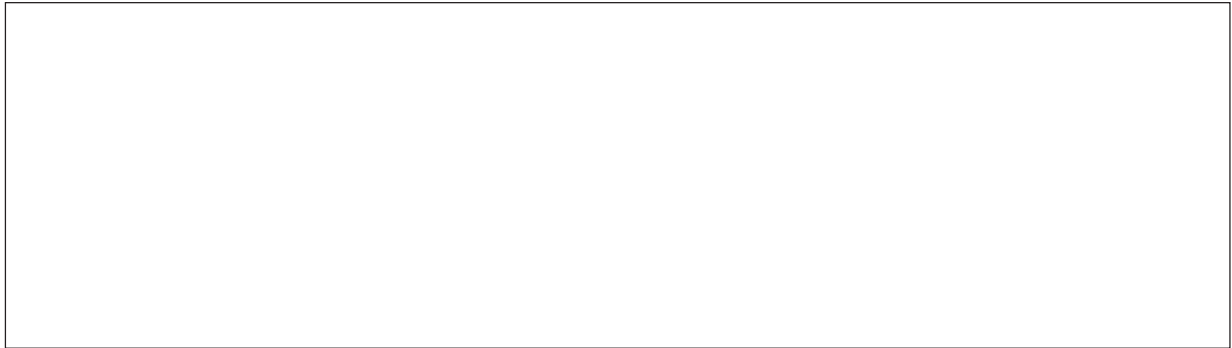


BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG

Imagining a Before and After: Draw (or write) about what you imagine happened right before this scene and what is likely to happen next. A **plausible prediction** builds on details in the photograph, explains the context (why the event happened), is believable, and includes all 5Ws. A **likely conclusion** builds on details in the photograph, is logical and believable, and includes all 5Ws.

Before



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:190808_HK_protest_civil_press_conference.jpg

After





BREAKING NEWS

MASS PROTESTS IN HONG KONG



ACROSS

1. Carrie Lam is the Chief _____
2. Hong Kong has its own legal system, police, immigration policy and _____
3. famous square in China's capital
4. Hong Kong's constitution is called _____ Law
5. leader of Hong Kong
9. supreme law
10. to rent for a fixed period

DOWN

1. to send a person to another country for trial
2. type of government in China
4. China's capital city
6. frequent protest target
7. One country, two _____
8. an area that is controlled or belongs to another country



MAP ASSIGNMENT

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *Mass Protests in Hong Kong*.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map **after** all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

China (green)	Mongolia (purple)
Japan (pink)	Vietnam (red)
India (purple)	Myanmar (orange)

Part B Locate and label the capital city of each country and underline each city name.

Part C Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

Russia (orange)	North Korea (red)
South Korea (orange)	Taiwan (yellow)
Philippines (brown)	Cambodia (yellow)
Laos (purple)	Thailand (pink)
Bhutan (yellow)	Nepal (orange)
Bangladesh (pink)	Pakistan (brown)
Kyrgyzstan (yellow)	Kazakhstan (red)

Part D Locate and label the following cities:

Guangzhou	Shanghai
Chongqing	Hangzhou

Part E Locate and label the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Part F Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:

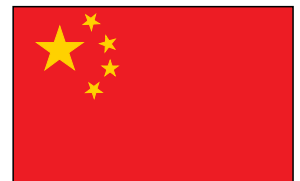
Huang He River (Yellow River)	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang River)
-------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Part G Locate and label the following and shade all ocean water dark blue:

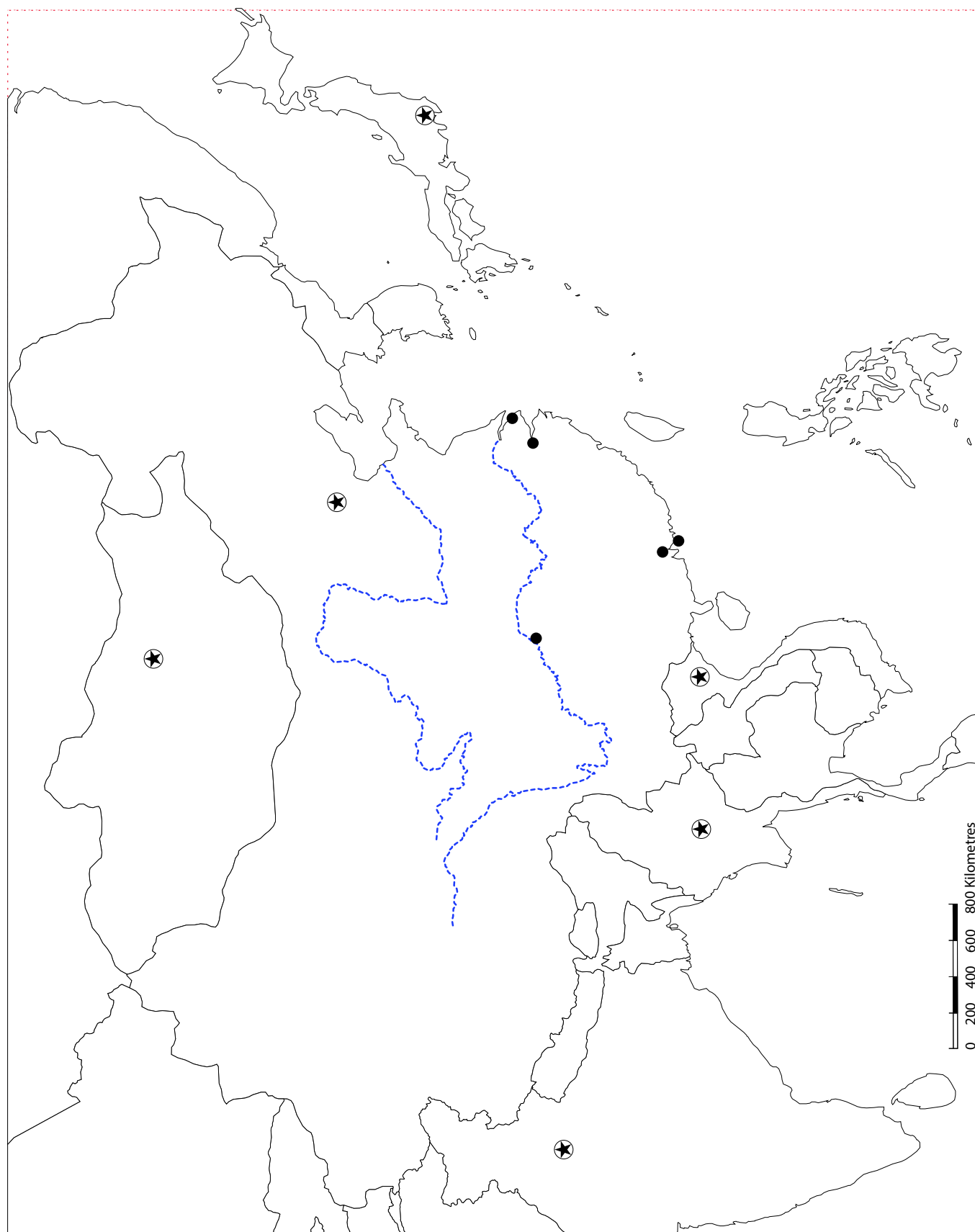
Pacific Ocean	Sea of Japan
South China Sea	Bay of Bengal

Part H Shade all remaining territory grey.

Part I Complete your map with a frame, title and compass. ★



China





MAP ASSIGNMENT

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3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

China (green)	Taiwan (yellow)
Vietnam (pink)	Laos (orange)

Part B Locate and label the capital of Taiwan and Vietnam and underline each city name.

Part C Locate and label the Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of Hong Kong and Macau.

Part D Locate and label the following cities:

Shanghai	Guangzhou
Chongqing	Hangzhou
Wuhan	Nanjing

Part E Locate and label the island of Hainan and shade it green.

Part F Locate and label the Leizhou Peninsula.

Part G Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:

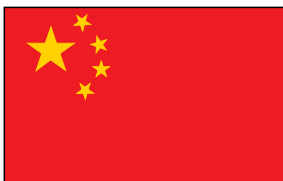
Pearl River	Yangtze River (Chang Jiang River)
Red River	

Part H Locate and label the following and shade all ocean water dark blue:

East China Sea	Taiwan Strait
South China Sea	Qiongzhou Strait
Gulf of Tonkin	

Part I Locate and label the Tropic of Cancer.

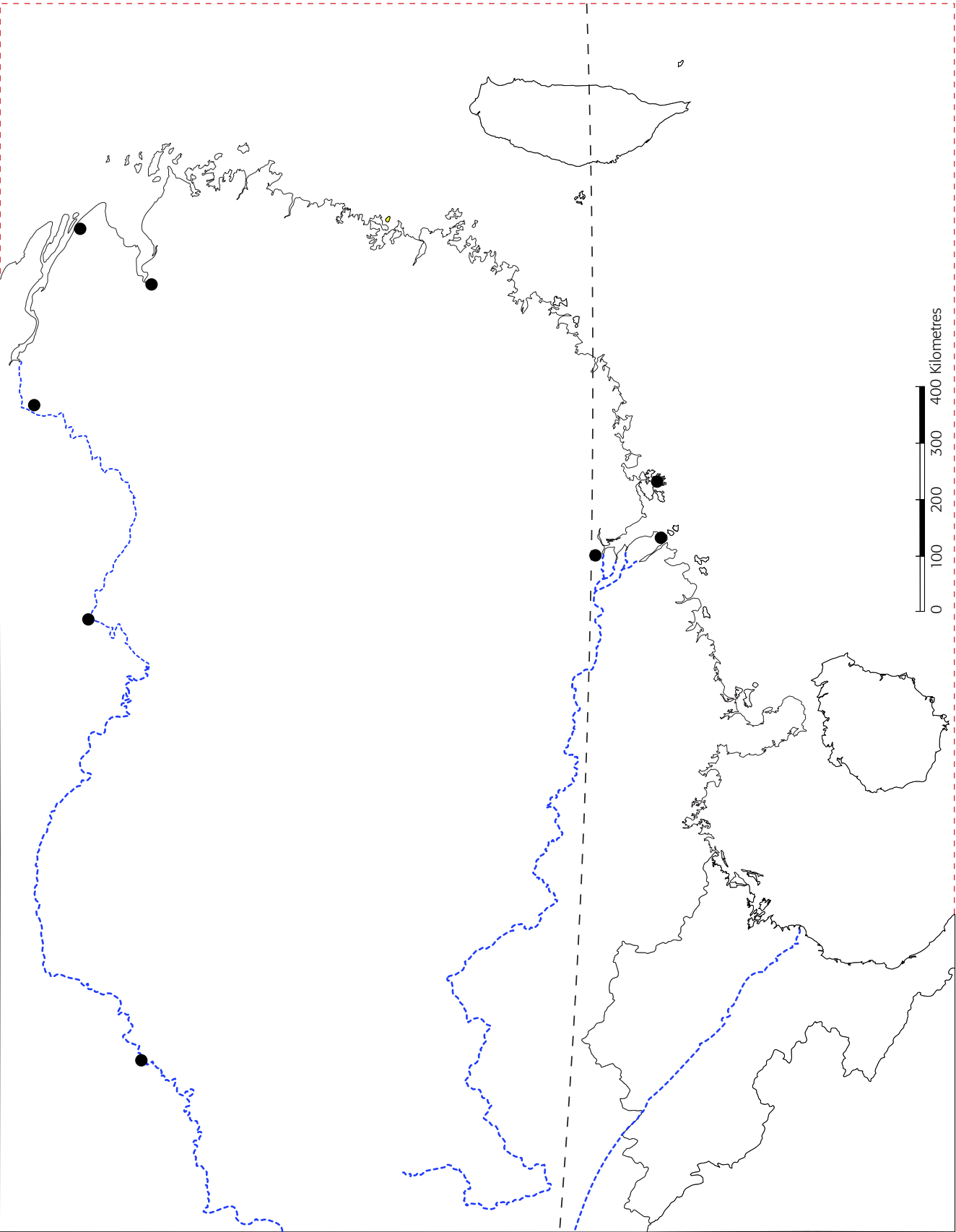
Part J Complete your map with a frame, title, and compass. ★



China



Hong Kong



**QUIZ**

A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

_____ 1. A region or territory that is politically controlled by another country is called a(n):

- a) colony
- b) state
- c) partner
- d) ally

_____ 2. Hong Kong's constitution is called:

- a) Magna Carta
- b) Bill of Rights
- c) Civil Rights Act
- d) Basic Law

_____ 3. What is the top government position in Hong Kong?

- a) Governor
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Executive

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

_____ 4. **True or False?** The population of Hong Kong is 7.4 million.

_____ 5. **True or False?** China has an independent and well-respected legal system.

_____ 6. **True or False?** Hong Kong protesters were satisfied when the extradition law was withdrawn.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. More _____ live in China than any other country.

8. China became a _____ country in 1949.

9. Carrie _____ is the leader of Hong Kong.

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

What is your understanding of the reasons for the protests in Hong Kong? Explain.

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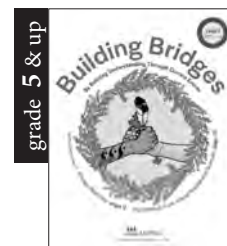
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TOTAL					





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