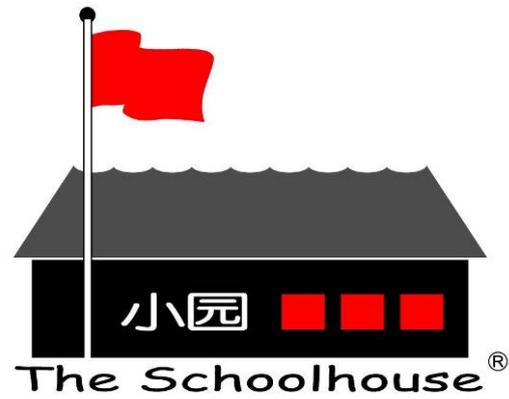


# THE SCHOOLHOUSE CURRICULUM



## *HIKING TO MUTIANYU GREAT WALL MEN, TERRITORY & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*

### Teacher's Guide

This Curriculum was prepared by Audrey Gueho  
Schoolhouse Intern, October 2009.



## *Foreword*

At the Schoolhouse, we provide dining and lodging at Mutianyu Great Wall. Our business philosophy is sustainable tourism. For that we use existing buildings, we hire and train local people, we produce our own sustainable food or source food products locally, and we offer handicraft made on site.

We also sponsor educational and cultural exchange programs that help visitors understand village life and that foster broader horizons for our rural neighbors.

Being sustainable means also increasing people awareness about environmental, social and cultural issues, and about how to deal with the coming world.

Also who is the best audience for that except children?

As a continuation of that thinking process, we have decided to launch the *Schoolhouse Curriculum*, a set of programs designed for kids from primary school to junior high school and based on concrete examples taking place in Mutianyu.

The Schoolhouse Curriculum leads children and teenagers to be in contact with the nature and the communities of Mutianyu Great Wall, and encourages them to respect all kinds of life and to develop curiosity. It has for goal to explain, through simple words and amusing activities, current important issues related to sustainable development.

So, as a teacher or even parents, don't hesitate to visit us for a day in order to show to your class or your children all the human and natural richness of the Mutianyu countryside.

## *Before starting...*

Mutianyu Village is located in Bohai, a small township composed of 20 villages in the Huairou County in the north of Beijing. This small village is famous and prospering today thanks to its renovated section of the Great Wall, open to public.

The Mutianyu Village's neighbor is called Yingbeigou. Even if it is also situated near the Great Wall, it has not been the target of tourist developments. Its economics remains traditional and agricultural.

Starting from this idea, this *Hiking to Mutianyu Great Wall: Men, Territory & Sustainable Development Curriculum* has for goal to make children comparing the ways these two villages are developing today and understanding deeper the part of the Great Wall in this story. Such a comparison is thus the opportunity to introduce the concepts of social geography, i.e. how people impact the territory they live in, and sustainable development.

Therefore this program has been designed to be preferably performed during the hike, starting from Yingbeigou Village, reaching the Mutianyu Great Wall and finishing at The Schoolhouse in Mutianyu Village. It lasts about 4 hours and is made for junior high school kids.

The present teacher's guide will provide you knowledge and ideas to enrich the kids' experience. Its first part concerns the hike: it describes and explains the things you will see during your walk, and analyzes them deeper through simple concepts of social geography and sustainable development. The second part gathers activities you can perform during or at the end of the hike. Regarding the ages for who this curriculum is designed, I suggest activities with different difficulty levels. All these concrete and amusing activities have been invented to encourage kids to better understand the space they are going through and to develop their critical mind.

You can perform this curriculum wherever you desire. If you want to conduct these classes at Mutianyu, we can help you to prepare your hike. In this case, please contact our sales department at [info@theschoolhouseatmutianyu.com](mailto:info@theschoolhouseatmutianyu.com).

This curriculum was prepared by Audrey Gueho, Schoolhouse Intern, 2009.

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### Teacher's boxes

In these boxes, you will find deeper information that should help you to face any kind of tricky questions!

## 1. The hike

The hike I suggest you is a **loop** connecting **Mutianyu Village**, its neighboring village called **Yingbeigou** and the **Great Wall**. Its starting and ending point is The Schoolhouse in Mutianyu Village.

Before performing this hike, make sure you and your group have proper walking attire and enough water. Since you will walk on the Wall, don't forget to buy your tickets at the entrance of the Mutianyu Great Wall before leaving: you may have to show it.

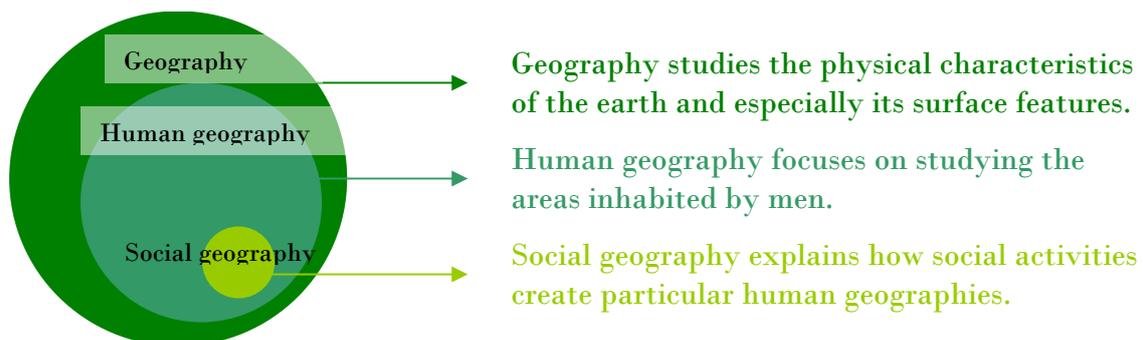
The Schoolhouse little book *Walking Guide to Mutianyu* by Eloise Walter and illustrated by Emily Spear, describes the hike on which is based this curriculum. But not only: it is full of details and anecdotes telling the Mutianyu villagers' lives.

What means social geography? **Social geography** is a branch of human geography which studies the **relationships between societies and spaces**. Its main concept is that humans affect their environment and the territories they live in.

Thus there are several ideas under this concept. Men receive a territory with a special geography they can't modify, i.e. this territory can be mountains, desert, shore, forests, plains... But, by living in these spaces, men modify it and create another geography: human geography. They build harbors on the shores, ski resorts in the mountains and cities in the plains. They cultivate some places, live and work in others, keep some for leisure and leave wild others.

Furthermore each society, i.e. each country and culture, has its own way to manage its territory. Social geography describes and explains how people's lives and activities affect and differentiate parts of the world.

The following diagram clarifies the place of social geography in the geography field:

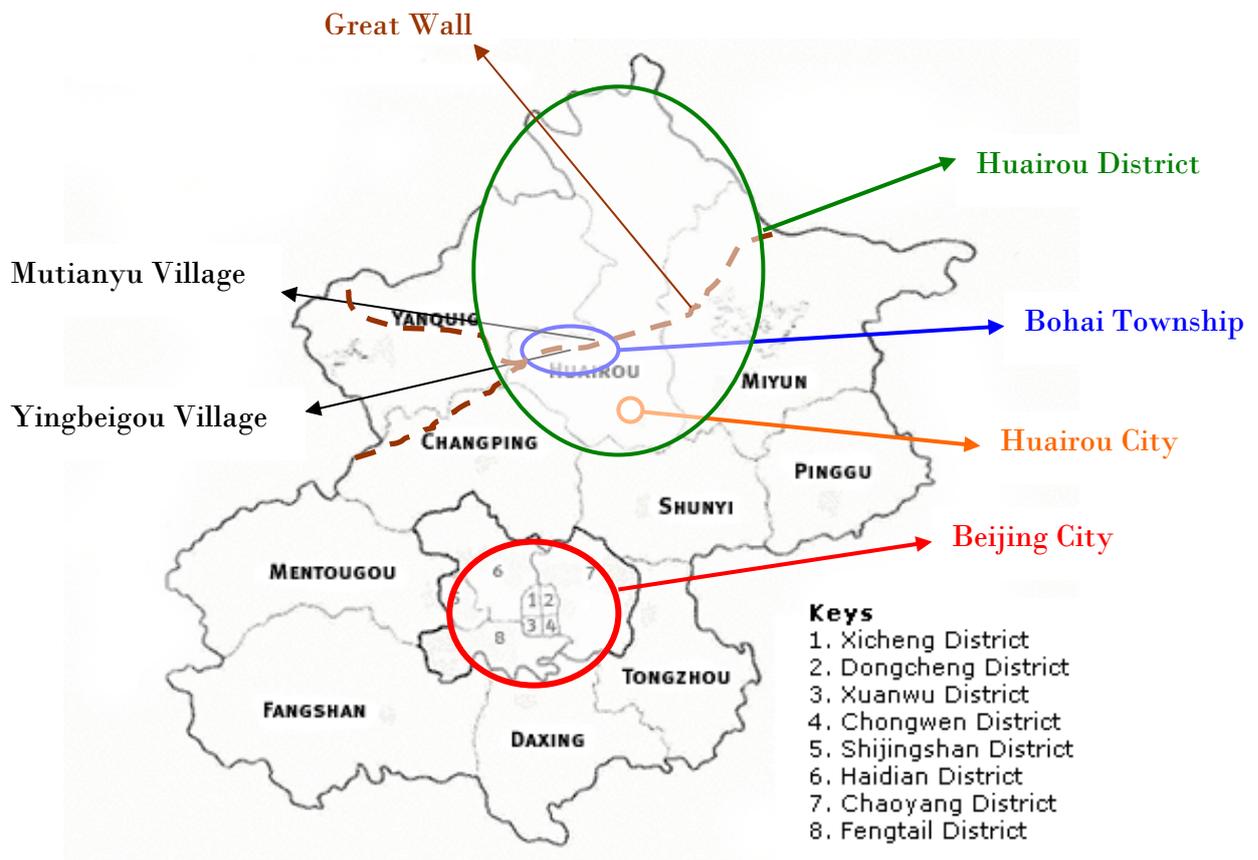


Thus, according to this main idea of social geography, the following explanations aim at describing the Mutianyu Great Wall area by linking it to the societies who live in. As a teacher, you have to keep in mind that **the space cannot be studied alone but has always to be connected with its inhabitants.**

**Remark**

Social geography is the branch of geography, using human sciences (sociology, history...), that studies trends such as urbanization, rural flight, social inequalities or peri-urbanisation (i.e. the urbanization of the suburbs).

The following map of **Beijing Province** presents the locations of the places you will see during your hike or the ones I talk about in the teaching guide.



Picture credit: [http://www.urbanhabitats.org/v01n01/images/beijing\\_map1.gif](http://www.urbanhabitats.org/v01n01/images/beijing_map1.gif)



## ❖ In Yingbeigou: agriculture and tradition

From The Schoolhouse turn left on the main road and reach the crossroad with the flags. Turn on the right to cross the bridge and take the trail in front of you, between the main road and the road leading to the Great Wall Hotel. Follow this path that climbs the hill among chestnuts orchards and reaches the neighboring Yingbeigou Village. Once in the village, turn right in the street until reaching the crossroad with the public gym. Once there take the road on your right to the North.

**Yingbeigou** is an **example of the villages** we can find in the **north of China**. It can be described by the following characteristics:

1. It is **few populated** and its population is **old**. The youngest people usually want to **leave the village** and to **work in the city** where there are more jobs, more facilities and more comfort. That means that there are less and less children in the villages and the schools are closed down. Young people in Yingbeigou most often move to Huairou, the main city of the district.



*Example of public gym set up in the villages to help older villagers to keep themselves in good health.*

2. Its **economics** is based on **agriculture**. Yingbeigou, and more generally speaking Bohai township, is famous for its **orchards** and especially its **chestnuts**. Since the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) who implemented the first chestnut trees in Bohai, the chestnuts are the main livelihood of the township's inhabitants.

Tending orchards is thus the **historic and traditional occupation** in Bohai township and is the main income in Yingbeigou. The orchards cover then the most important part of the territory of the village.

Beside chestnuts, other popular fruits and nuts are cultivated in Bohai township and in Yingbeigou: the **walnuts** and the **sweet pears**. But we can also find a lot of peaches, apples, apricots, plums or persimmons.

Farming work is not limited to orchards and some other spread activities are cultivating **corn** or rearing **poultry** (chickens, ducks or geese), **honeybees** or **pigs**.

#### Harvests time

The busiest season in Bohai township is fall since chestnuts are ready (September). Then it's the turn to apples, pears and Chinese dates.

During the summer, villagers harvest fruits such as plums, peaches and, in August, walnuts.



*Chestnuts in their shells on the trail to Yingbeigou.*

*Walnuts harvest.*



*Pears ready to be harvested.*



*Plot of land shared between Yingbeigou villagers (corn and vegetables).*

*Chicken farm.*



*Young geoses.*



*Well.*

*Millstone.*



Water supply is a big issue in Northern China and droughts are more and more frequent. This situation is the result of a desertification process caused by deforestation, excessive grazing, over-cultivation, misuse of water resources, climate change, increasing population, construction for industry...

To face this lack of water villagers have to trick: they use wells, collect rainwater, improve their irrigation system...

3. Its **architecture** is **traditional**. It means that the villagers' dwellings are **single-level** houses that are organized around **courtyards** used as **kitchen gardens** and that provide vegetables and fruits all year long.

In order to avoid having smoke or bad odors in the living areas, the kitchen and food storages are kept apart and villagers need to cross the courtyard to reach these rooms.

Just a few villagers have their own **bathrooms**: most of them have to go to the **public** ones.

The doors you see in the wall along the roads in Yingbeigou lead to root cellars. Thanks to their constant temperatures all year long, the villagers used them to store their food.

The last point concerns **energy**. To heat their home villagers use **ovens** in which they burn wood sticks, coal or any other kind of fuel easily found in the surroundings (as, for instance, chestnut shells). The traditional bed, called **kang bed**, has for base a oven that keeps it, and its users, warm during the long winter nights. Lastly the **solar-power** hot water systems grow in number on the houses' roofs as they are cheap devices for the villagers.



*Panoramic view of Yingbeigou.*



*Public  
bathrooms.*



*Traditional peasant dwelling: courtyard,  
oven, kitchen garden, poultry and solar heater.*

4. The **public amenities** are **limited but are improving** little by little. Before reaching the gym and the public bathrooms, you can see the library and the parking lots. Both are special to Yingbeigou, decided by a very active mayor. Most of the villages in Bohai Township do not have these kinds of facilities.

The **roads**, a main road and a secondary one, are **small and simple**. In the north of the village, you will walk on a white small road leading to the Great Wall. This kind of **farming roads** is more and more common in Bohai and allows villagers a more convenient access to their orchards by using small trucks or motorbikes.

There is only one **convenient store** in Yingbeigou, where villagers can find a limited supply of everyday life products.

Last but not least, **the rural waste management** is far from efficient even if enhanced. Some big bins are set along the main roads and allow

villagers to get rid of their trashes. However a too big amount of garbage is still disposed in the nature because of a **lack of education** of the population. We can also regret that there is **no kind of waste recycling**.

What are these everyday life products ?

You can have a look in the store: you will surely find a lot of vegetables, rice and noodles bags, eggs, some snacks...



*Farming road in the north of Yingbeigou.*



*Example of rural waste management issues.*

## ❖ On the Wall

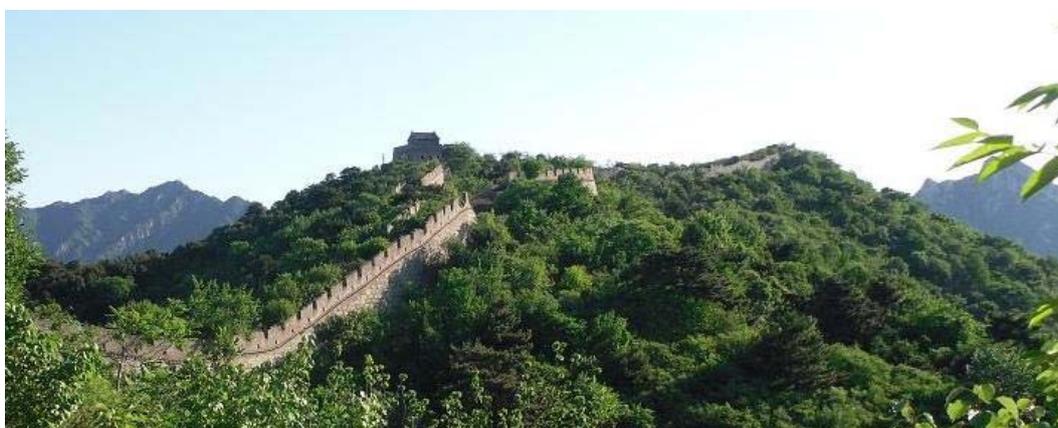
Once you are hiking to the north of Yingbeigou, you will walk on a farming road leading to several chestnuts orchards. About 20 meters before the end of the road you will see a millstone on your right and behind it a small path climbing up the hill. Take this trail and reach the Great Wall. Hike on the wall toward the east on your right. This is the renovated part of the Mutianyu Great Wall.

Since its construction until today, the Great Wall continues affecting the area's population and geography. The following **brief chronology** shows these changes.

**4<sup>th</sup> century:** the **Northern Qi Dynasty** built a first wall in Mutianyu. Its goal is to protect the **sedentary Chinese society**, and especially the **important city of Beijing** (in the south of the Great Wall) from the **nomadic tribes of central Asia** (in the north of the Great Wall), such as the Mongols.

Beijing has not always been the capital of China. It has shared this title with many other big cities such as Nanjing, Guangzhou or Xi'an.

**15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century:** the Yongle Emperor of the **Ming Dynasty** (1368-1644) ordered to renovate and improve this old wall. Since this wall was only 70 km from his **capital city**, he decided, with the help of Xu Da (a famous general of the Ming Dynasty), to make it very efficient to protect Beijing. They used solid bricks and created watchtowers, a fortified pass and massive defensive towers and parapets.



*View of the Wild Wall.*



*Details from the Mutianyu Great Wall showing the complexity of its finishing.*

The Great Wall of China is about 2400 km long and it changes a lot along the places it crosses. For example, the bricks which are used around Beijing are replaced by dirt in more remote areas.

The construction and the renovation of the wall at Mutianyu lasted several decades, employing a lot of **workers** in very **harsh and dangerous conditions**. These workers settled down in villages at the base of the wall such as Mutianyu or Yingbeigou.

**1982-1986:** considering its exceptional features and characteristics, as well as the tourist success of another renovated section of the Great Wall at Badaling (open to the public in 1957), the Beijing government decided to **renovate** 1500 meters of the wall in Mutianyu and founded the **tourist area** called Mutianyu Great Wall Park.

**1987:** the entire Great Wall was inscribed as a **World Heritage Site of the UNESCO** (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), which means that, since then, the Great Wall is highly **protected** and its **conservation** is a worldwide concern.

**2000's:** some **projects to improve and to attract more visitors** at the Mutianyu Great Wall are studied, such as the renovation of an additional 2400 meters, the conception of an history and culture museum or the creation of a plan to preserve the ecological and historical integrity of Mutianyu village and its great wall.



## ❖ Mutianyu and its tourist growth

After your walk on the wall, go back to Mutianyu Village by using the toboggan or the stairs. Once in the alley lined with tourist stalls, continue straight to the south and reach the main road to Mutianyu Village.

The building of the Great Wall, decided ages ago, has changed a lot of things in the area by bringing more work and people to the orchards communities.

But even today the wall presence still affects the communities and the geography of its area through tourism.

Since Beijing government has focused on Mutianyu Great Wall as a touristic spot, the village has evolved in a very different way compared to its neighbor, Yingbeigou Village. Let's compare them:

1. As Yingbeigou, its population is decreasing and tends to be old. Young people prefer living in the nearby cities, such as Huairou. Nevertheless this **rural flight** is **slow down** by the **attractiveness of tourist activity on the wall**.

2. Its economics is no longer based on agriculture and orchards even if it is still a remaining way of living. The **main source of income** now comes from the **tourist industry** linked to the renovation of the Mutianyu Great Wall section and leads the village to be **richer** than the other villages of the area.

The villagers' profit comes from different kinds of tourist activities such as **restaurants** or **accommodations**. But the main activity is the **tourist stalls** selling souvenirs at the entrance of the Great Wall: most of the villagers work on these stalls since the Great Wall management has given them the priority as sellers. Then most of the sellers you can see are from Mutianyu Village.

The souvenirs and other goods come from the city of Huairou and are delivered to the villagers regularly, to supply the stalls.

This activity is so lucrative that the **orchards farming** is **abandoned little by little** by the villagers. Nevertheless you can still see a lot of orchards in Mutianyu.





*Tourist stalls at the entrance of Mutianyu Great Wall.*

3. The **architecture** of Mutianyu Village remains the same than the **traditional** one you can find in Yingbeigou. Nevertheless, thanks to the increase of income, villagers can improve their houses by making them **more comfortable** and **more convenient** such as by adding private bathrooms.

4. Concerning **public amenities**, the main changes brought by tourist developments concern the road and the waste management.

In order to facilitate access to big tourist buses to the Great Wall, the **roads have been improved**. At present the main road going through the village is large, clean and smooth, and a second road, bypassing the village, lets avoid traffic issues.

Mutianyu Village is also **cleaner** than a regular village of the area to be more welcoming to the visitors. Even if **waste management** remains difficult, **some efforts are made** on the Great Wall to show the government concern, such as the presence of different bins to sort the garbage.

#### ❖ **Back to The Schoolhouse, an example of sustainable development**

Once walking south on the main road to the village, you will soon be back to your starting point: The Schoolhouse. Our company could be defined as a **sustainable tourist business**... but first, what means sustainability? And second, why do we need it at Mutianyu Great Wall?

**Sustainable development** is mostly defined as a “*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*”.

The complete mostly agreed definition is: “*Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of **needs**, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of **limitations** imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.*” (Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future*, 1987)

To achieve this ideal, sustainable development suggests to develop at the same time and in an harmonious way the three interconnected spheres of our societies: the environmental, social and economic spheres. The following diagram clarifies this process:

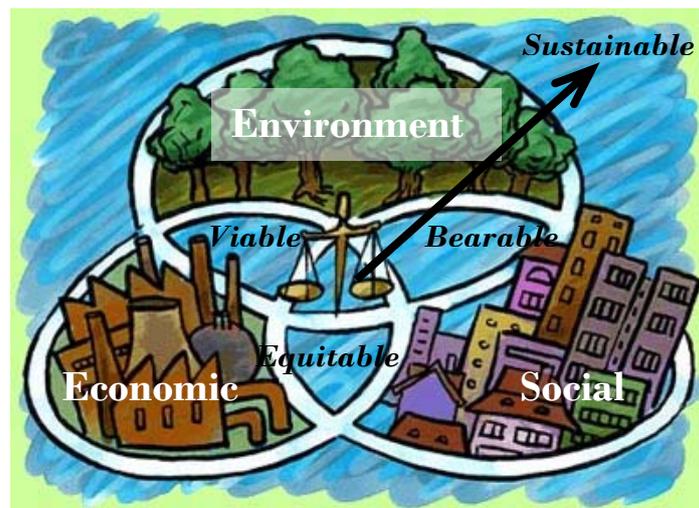


Diagram credit:  
[www.geographyalltheway.com](http://www.geographyalltheway.com)

**Social geography** is the key to understand the causes of today’s worldwide issues, such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, poverty or global health issue. If the place in which they live defines their way of living, the opposite clause is also true: **people and their way of living affect their environment.**

Thanks to what you have noticed during your walk, try to find **how the villagers’ way of life or the official decisions affect the Mutianyu Great Wall area.**

**An example:** the Ming Dynasty decided, ages ago, to implement **chestnut trees orchards** in the Mutianyu area. Today these chestnuts are so popular that they are the

main source of income of the villagers. As a result chestnut trees orchards characterize the landscape of the region.

**Another example:** the Northern Qi Dynasty, and the following dynasties, wanted a **wall** to protect them from Central Asian tribes. Today this wall is so famous that it attracts bunches of people from all around the world. Since the Chinese government has decided to open the Mutianyu section to public, there are more and more visitors in the village. This increase of people implies an increase of wealth but also a loss of community ties (villagers are now competitors on the tourist market) and more pressure on the environment (degradation of the nature through the implementation of tourist amenities and trails, increase of waste, air pollution caused by tourist transportation, etc.).

**Last example:** Chinese people mainly use **coal** to warm their houses. On a bigger scale, this important use of coal is part of climate change. Climate change is one of the causes of desertification in Northern China. Eventually this desertification implies drought that affects the fauna, flora and people living notably around Mutianyu Great Wall.

Businesses have to be sustainable in order to counteract bad effects of tourism but also to make more people beneficiate from its good effects (increase of wealth, open-mindedness...).

At The Schoolhouse we firstly aim at keeping local people and dynamism in the village, and thus avoiding rural flight. For that we create jobs, and hire and train local staff.

In order to not put more pressure on the environment, we develop projects such as sustainable food or rental homes that keep the traditional aspect of the village.

Being sustainable is a slow and never-ended process but our experience shows that it is not as hard as it seems to be. The only thing we need is personal commitment, good sense and new ideas!

Now you are back in The Schoolhouse. It is time to deepen what you have learnt during your walk through play activities.

## 2. The activities

### ACTIVITY 1 THE DIFFERENCES GAME

**Themes:**

Social geography and development

**Group size:**

Any size group

**Difficulty level:**

Easy

**Preparation time:**

None

**Activity time:**

Variable

**Activity type:**

Game

**Activity location:**

During or after the hike

**Objective:**

To encourage children to understand what they see.

To develop their critical mind.

**Things to consider:**

China is a developing country where the growth differences between the cities and the countryside are huge. Children coming from Beijing or another big cities cannot imagine this gap. This activity aims at making them aware of it and, to go further, invite them to realize the differences between developed and developing countries.

**Materials:**

The Differences Game images sheet

**Directions:**

Look at the images altogether and ask the children to find similarities and differences with the places they saw around Mutianyu Great Wall. Where the pictures could have been taken? Are the buildings/the machines/the plants/etc. the same? What are the differences? Which place would they prefer to live? Why?...

**Teaching options:**

You can go further by asking them the differences between the place where they live and the villages. For example: What would they do during their leisure time if they were living in the villages? What would they not be able to do? What is easier in the village rather than in the city? And the contrary?

## ACTIVITY 2

# THE MUTIANYU GREAT WALL MAP

### Themes:

History, social geography and development

### Group size:

Any size group

### Difficulty level:

Medium

### Preparation time:

None

### Activity time:

20 minutes

### Activity type:

Game

### Activity location:

After the hike

### Objective:

To make the children better see and understand the space where they are hiking.

To introduce the concepts of social geography and sustainable development.

### Things to consider:

The territory affects the people but the people also affect their territory. Here is the base of social geography but could also be the base of sustainable development. This activity will, through concrete and simple examples, introduce these current and crucial notions to children.

### Materials:

The Mutianyu Great Wall Map activity sheet

### Directions:

Give to each child the map of the Mutianyu Great Wall area and ask them to place the different items on it according to what they understood from the hike. Correct it altogether and re-explain the points that are not well understood.

### Teaching options:

Why not transforming this activity into a team game? Ask the children to get into teams and share the items to place between the different teams. The team that has the fewest mistakes wins.

## ACTIVITY 3

# THE VILLAGERS' LIFE INVESTIGATION

**Themes:**

Social geography and sustainable development

**Group size:**

Any size group

**Difficulty level:**

Medium

**Preparation time:**

None

**Activity time:**

Variable

**Activity type:**

Investigation

**Activity location:**

In one of the villages

**Objective:**

To encourage children to be in contact with the villagers and the communities living in the Mutianyu Great Wall area.

To develop their critical mind.

**Things to consider:**

We can really understand a place only by knowing and listening to its inhabitants. Hiking around Mutianyu Great Wall is not enough to understand the social geography and the way of development of the area. This “Villagers’ Life Investigation” aims at filling this gap and at bringing another kind of experiences to the kids.

**Materials:**

Paper, pens

**Directions:**

The activity directions depend on the children’s capacity for speaking Chinese. Prepare altogether the questions you can ask to the inhabitants relative to family, work, house, leisure time... If the children are able to speak Chinese, ask them to gather into small groups. If not, find a translator. Ask the children to interview one or more villagers. At the end of the investigation, compare and discuss their different experiences.

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**Teaching options:**

This investigation can be the subject of a bigger work at school or at home. You can, for example, ask the children to express their feelings about their experience in the villages through drawing or writing.

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## ACTIVITY 4

# THE DEBATE

### Themes:

History, social geography and sustainable development

### Group size:

Bigger group

### Difficulty level:

Difficult

### Preparation time:

None

### Activity time:

As long as you want!

### Activity type:

Debate

### Activity location:

After the hike

### Objective:

To develop children's critical mind.

To introduce the functioning and interest of debates.

### Things to consider:

There are always at least two ways to see and understand a topic. The confrontation of ideas is rewarding if we are tolerant enough to really listen to others. The Great Wall is a good subject for this kind of learning since it has created a lot of debates among the ages.

### Materials:

None

### Directions:

Ask the kids to think about this quotation from Lu Xun (1935) regarding their own experience at the today's Mutianyu Great Wall and insisting on social geography, sustainable development and tourism growth:

*“I always felt locked up by the Great Wall;  
This old bricks wall we are always strengthening.  
The old and the new conspire to imprison us all.  
When will we stop to add new bricks to the Wall?  
The Great Wall of China: a wonder and a curse!”*

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### Teaching options:

You can ask kids to write their own poem telling their feelings about the Great Wall.

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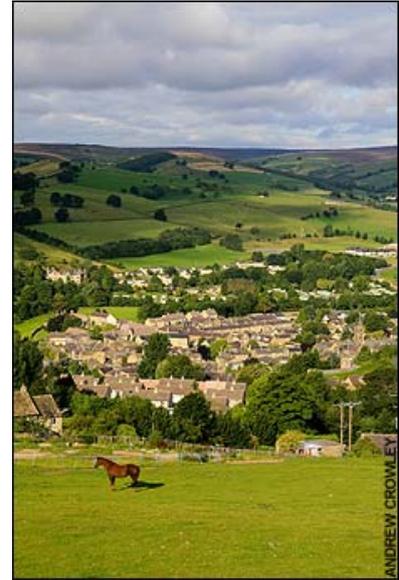
## *And after...*

To sum up, as social geography studies show, people and societies affect their environment as much as their environment affects them and their ways of living. This impact can be positive but also negative. Sustainable development has for goal to minimize these negative impacts and to amplify as much as possible the positive ones. By walking through Yingbeigou and Mutianyu Villages, you can concretely see how this process happens and which issues it implies.

To extend this class, you can develop the notion of sustainable development and analyze this concept on a more global scale. Or why not discuss more deeply the Chinese way of development: rural vs. urban spaces, old vs. new, tradition vs. modernity, coastal vs. internal areas, economics and politics, rural flight issue and *Mingongs*... The ideas are endless and can always be seen with a “sustainable” point of view.

To conclude this teaching guide, let me suggest you some websites that could be useful to prepare or extend this hike:

- [www.mutianyugreatwall.net](http://www.mutianyugreatwall.net). This public service website gives more information about Mutianyu Village and its Great Wall and can help you to prepare your class.
- [www.greatwall-of-china.com](http://www.greatwall-of-china.com). This comprehensive website will make you learn more about the past and the present of the wall.
- <http://mingongs.com/mingong.php?lang=en>. This beautiful website (in French and English) tells the lives of some migrant peasant workers (the *Mingongs*), leaving their rural villages to work in Shanghai.





Picture captions and credits from top to bottom, from left to right:

Beijing City, [www.interet-general.info](http://www.interet-general.info)

Village in Britain, <http://i.telegraph.co.uk>

Corn field in USA, [www.rue89.com](http://www.rue89.com)

Well in Lybia, [www.delivery.superstock.com](http://www.delivery.superstock.com)

Badaling Great Wall, <http://greatwall.se>

Tourist shop at Badaling Great Wall, [www.tour-beijing.com](http://www.tour-beijing.com)

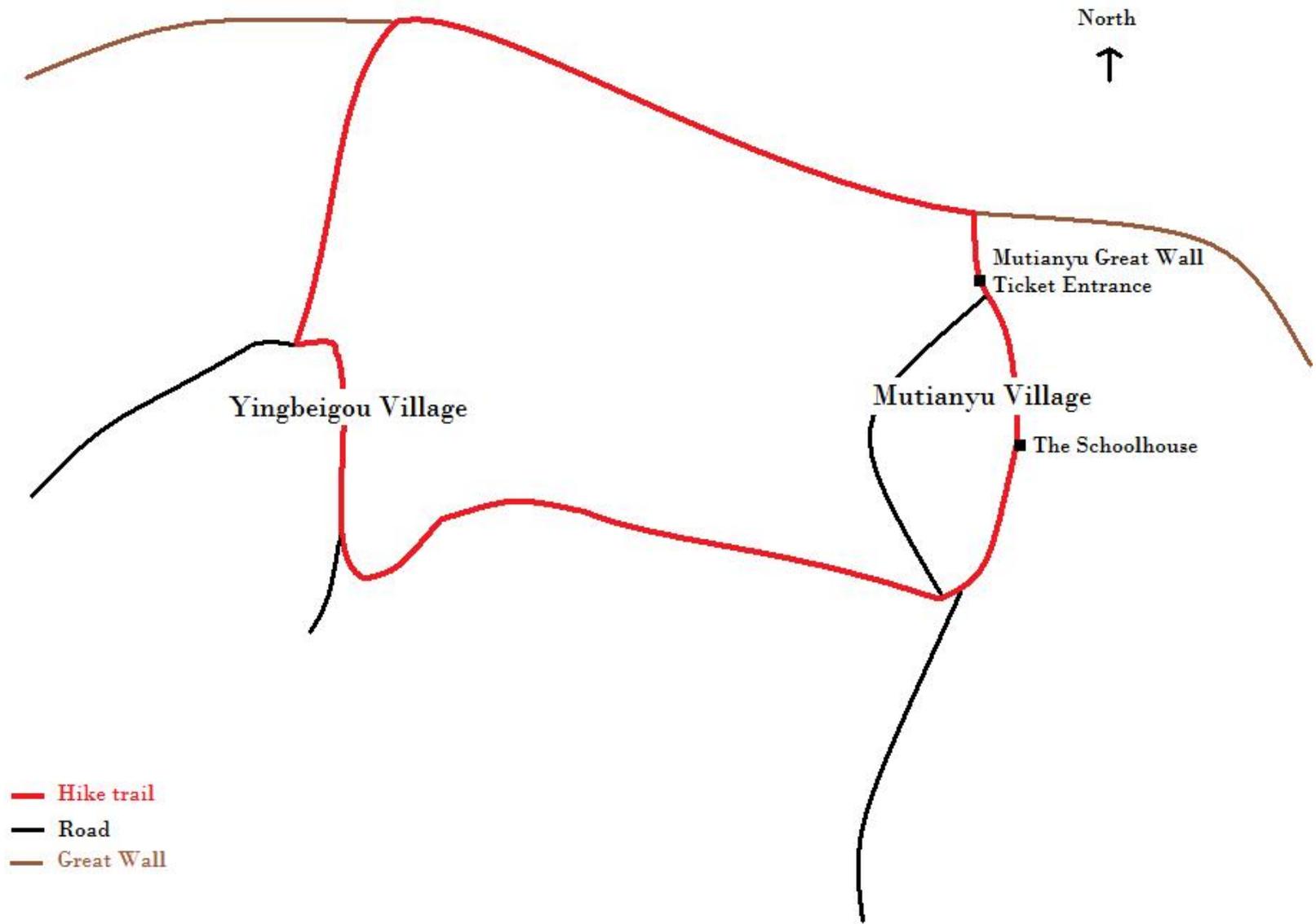
Nighttime crowd in Beijing, [www.bartellonline.com](http://www.bartellonline.com)

Trash bins in France, <http://img.zigonet.com>

Disposed trashes in Africa, <http://reluctantmemsahib.wordpress.com>

Rice fields in South China, [www.turnberrycourts.org](http://www.turnberrycourts.org)

*Hiking to Mutianyu Great Wall: Men, Territory & Sustainable Development, Activity 1, p. 18*



North  
↑

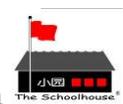
Yingbeigou Village

Mutianyu Village

Mutianyu Great Wall  
Ticket Entrance

The Schoolhouse

- Hike trail
- Road
- Great Wall



<i>Cut each of the following items and place them on the map:</i>			
<b>Orchards</b>		<b>Toward the Taklamakan desert</b>	<b>Tourist area</b>
<b>Mountains</b>		<b>Toward Beijing</b>	<b>Houses</b>
	<b>South</b>	<b>Wild Wall</b>	<b>Big amount of waste</b>
<b>Houses</b>		<b>Public Bathrooms</b>	<b>Younger population</b>
<b>Orchards</b>		<b>Mutianyu Great Wall</b>	 <b>Rural flight</b>
<b>Way for tourist buses</b>		<b>Older population</b>	<b>Wild Wall</b>
<b>Public Gym</b>		<b>Valley</b>	<b>Kitchen gardens</b>
	<b>Toward the Mongolian Steppes</b>	<b>Corn field</b>	<b>Increase of pollution</b>

*Hiking to Mutianyu Great Wall: Men, Territory & Sustainable Development, Activity 2, p. 19*

Thank you.

We hope that this guide has helped you to live a great experience with children!

