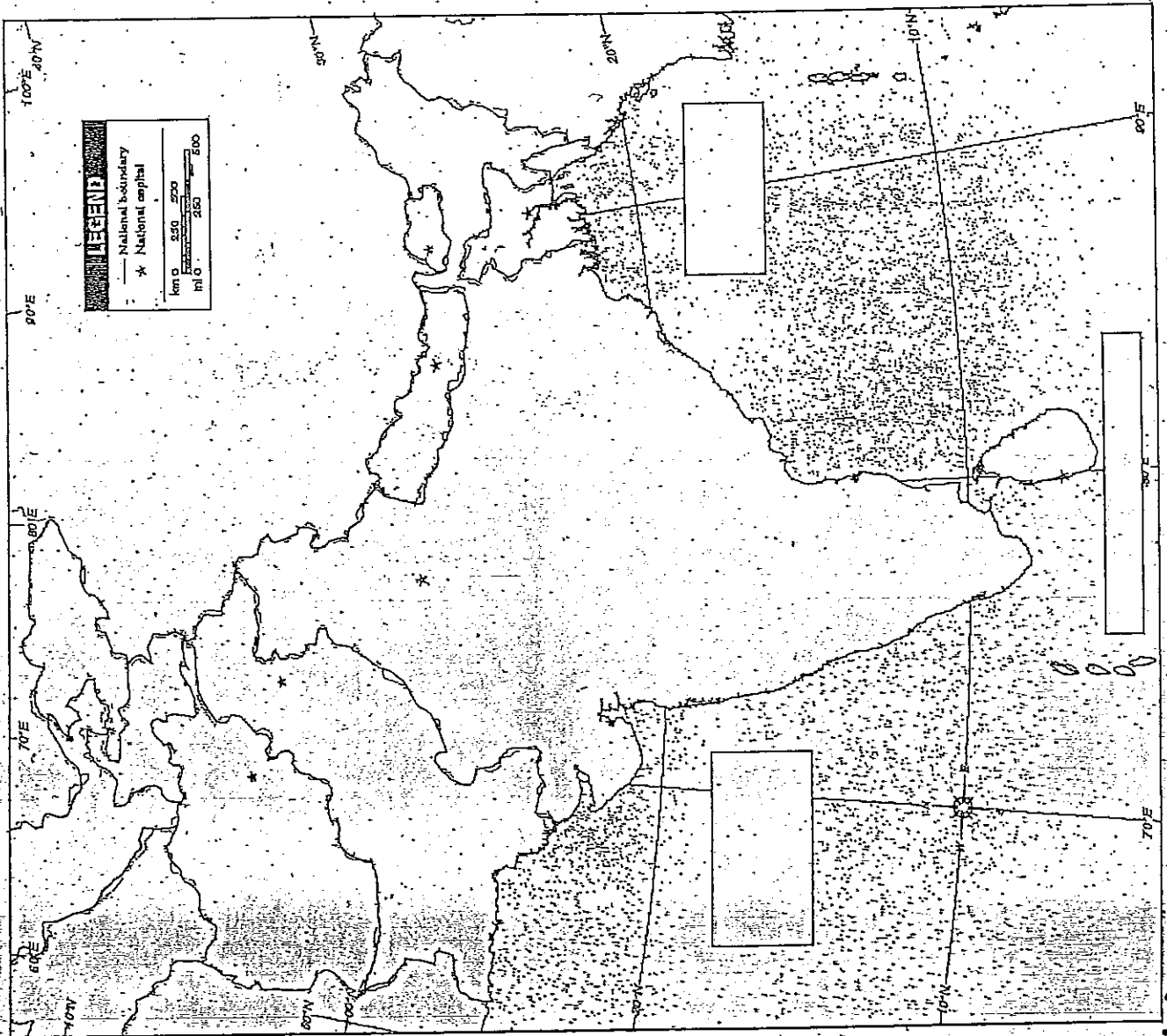


Map It! South Asia



Label the following information on the map!

Political:

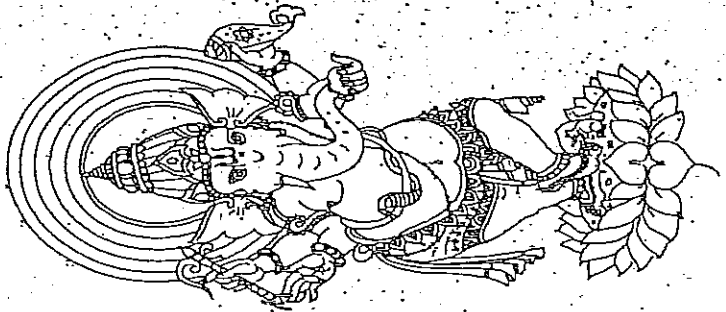
1. _____ New Delhi _____ India
2. _____ Kabul _____ Afghanistan
3. _____ Islamabad _____ Pakistan
4. _____ Kathmandu _____ Nepal
5. _____ Thimphu _____ Bhutan
6. _____ Dhaka _____ Bangladesh
7. _____ Colombo _____ Sri Lanka
8. _____ Maldives _____ Maldives

Landforms: (Brown)

8. _____ Himalayas
9. _____ Mt. Everest
10. _____ Western Ghats
11. _____ Eastern Ghats
12. _____ Deccan Plateau
13. _____ Hindu Kush

Bodies of Water: (Blue)

13. _____ Indus River
14. _____ Ganges River
15. _____ Arabian Sea
16. _____ Indian Ocean
17. _____ Bay of Bengal



Word	Definition	Drawing of definition
Cash crop		
Sustainability		
Population Growth		
Caste System		
Textiles		
Literacy rate		
Scarcity		
Rural areas		
Urban areas		
Buddhism		
Hinduism		
Reincarnation		
Nationalism		
Gandhi		
Siddhartha Gautama		

Things you should know

1. Explain to me how the Himalayan Mountains were created and how they affect the people of South Asia.

2. Explain with two examples the significance of the Ganges River to the people of South Asia.

3. What are Monsoons?

4. Develop a plan to help flooding during Monsoon season and the possible damage they can cause.

5. Label and explain each of the castes in India.

6. Explain to me some strategies Gandhi used to gain independence for India.

7. Why did Pakistan and India split?

8. What are some problems overpopulation causes?

9. Explain how the vocabulary words: cash crop, scarcity, sustainability and population growth are all interrelated in South Asia. You can use a thought bubble spider web or some other graphic organizer to explain your answer.

Directions: Include the below details on your South Asia climate map. To help you label these details you should use pg. 32, and 46 in the purple Asia book. If the color you are supposed to use is being used by someone else it is okay to use a different color.

Make sure your map is presentable. Please do not rush while doing this assignment.

Label: Pakistan
India
Nepal
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Afghanistan
China

Climates: Tropical wet (dark green)
Tropical wet and dry (yellow)
Semiarid (light brown)
Arid (dark brown)
Humid subtropical (light green)
Highland (purple)

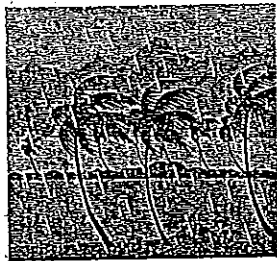
Map Features: Map Key
Compass
Title



GT South Asia Physical Geography pg. 30

200 _____ years ago the Indian _____ was _____ to _____. About 50 _____ years ago the _____ subcontinent _____ with Asia creating the _____ which are the _____ mountains in the _____.

Major Landforms of South Asia pgs 31-32 _____ is the _____ country in South _____. The countries west of _____ are _____ and _____. The countries to the north are _____ and _____ where the _____ are. To the _____ of India is the country of _____. Further south in the _____ ocean are the countries of _____ and The _____. Mount _____ is the _____ mountain in the _____. Reaching over 5 _____ high and soaring to _____ feet. The _____ form a natural _____ between _____ and the rest of _____. Starting in the _____ the _____ and _____ rivers are the two _____ rivers of South Asia. Flowing across northern _____ the _____ river eventually empties into the _____ of _____. The _____ flows west into _____. Because the _____ flood the _____ around them have _____ for growing _____ because of this many _____ live there. The _____, _____, and _____ rivers form an _____ which is _____ by _____ deposited by the rivers. This large _____ is located in the _____. To the south lies the _____ which means _____. The two _____ ranges are the _____ and _____ Ghats.



Climates of South Asia pg.33 _____ are the most _____ factor affecting South Asia's _____ are _____ that _____ direction. From _____ to _____ winds from the _____ bring _____ along the _____. After that another _____ mass blows in and the _____ rains work their way to the _____ in the north. In the _____ the _____ change

direction and the _____ block the _____ and therefore the _____ are _____.



Land Use in South Asia pgs. 33-34 Most _____ in South

_____ live in _____ valleys and grow many different _____. Unlike subsistence farmers who only grow enough for their own families some farmers grow _____. They _____ crops like _____ and _____ and sell them for _____. These crops are called _____. Because _____ has very little _____ it relies heavily on _____ and _____ plants for energy. Other _____ that are found here are _____ and _____. South Asia is very densely _____ and most people _____ in _____ that have _____ of _____.



Things you should know

1. What creates a natural barrier for South Asia? Tell me something more about them.
2. What are the two major rivers of South Asia? Tell me some other important physical features found here.
3. What are Monsoons and how do they work to affect the climate of South Asia?

History and Cultures of South Asia pgs.96-102



Powerful Empires- First the _____ and then the _____
Empire ruled over India for hundreds of years.

The Mughal Empire

- In the late 600s _____ armies started to enter India.
- _____ established a powerful kingdom at _____ in _____ India.
- In the 1500s a great warrior named _____ conquered much of India and started the _____.
- One of India's greatest rulers was _____. Under his rule _____ flourished as the demand for Indian _____ and _____ helped the empire grow rich.
- Akbar and the Mughals promoted religious _____ which helped keep things peaceful.
- One of the most famous buildings in India, the _____, was built by the Mughals.

The British Empire

- Europeans had tried to _____ parts of India.
- _____ rose to power over India as the Mughals lost power:

The British Empire (continued)

- The English first took interest in India in the _____s as demand for _____ was growing. The British trading company, _____, gained valuable rights to trade in India at this time.
- At first the company only controlled _____ but by the 1800s, the company controlled _____.
- India became a _____ of the British Empire.
- British rule angered and frightened the Indians because the company used _____ to enforce their rule.
- A rebellion in _____ led the British government to _____.

INDEPENDENCE AND DIVISION

- Upset by being treated as _____, some Indians created the _____ with the goal of gaining more _____ and _____.
- The most important leader of the Indian independence movement was _____. His strategy was to use _____ against the British.
- Great Britain eventually agreed to _____ in 19____. (look around for this answer!)
- Tensions between _____ and _____ caused India's Muslims to call for a _____.
- To avoid a civil war, the British agreed to the _____ or division of India. India was mostly _____ while the country of _____ was left for the _____.
- Because of the division of India into two countries, _____ million Muslims and Hindus rushed to _____.
- _____ and _____ gained their independence from Great Britain in _____.
- In 1971, a bloody _____ led to the formation of the country of _____.

INDIAN CULTURE

Religion

- India is the birthplace of two major religions, _____ and _____.
- _____ is one of the world's oldest _____. According to its beliefs everything in the universe is _____ called _____.
- Hindus believe that their ultimate goal is to _____.
- Hinduism teaches that souls are _____ many times before they are _____.
- Another Indian religion, _____, started in the late _____ BC. According to its teachings, people can rise above their _____ and reach _____ which is state of perfect _____ where _____ and _____ end.

Caste System

- The _____ organized Indian society into a social class system called the _____.
- In this system, the group you belonged to was based on _____ or your _____. There were _____ main classes in the _____ system. Many rules guided the _____ between the _____.

Monsoon



India's climate is dominated by monsoons. Monsoons are strong, often violent winds that change direction with the season. Monsoon winds blow from cold to warm regions because cold air takes up more space than warm air. Monsoons blow from the land toward the sea in winter, and from the sea toward land in the summer.

India's winters are hot and dry. The monsoon winds blow from the northeast and carry little moisture. The temperature is high because the Himalayas form a barrier that prevents cold air from passing onto the subcontinent. Additionally, most of India lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the equator, so the sun's rays shine directly on the land. The temperature can reach as high as 110°F during the Indian winter.

The summer monsoons roar onto the subcontinent from the southwest. The winds carry moisture from the Indian Ocean and bring heavy rains from June to September. The torrential rainstorms often cause violent landslides. Entire villages have been swept away during monsoon rains. Despite the potential for destruction, the summer monsoons are welcomed in India. Farmers depend on the rains to irrigate their land. Additionally, a great deal of India's electricity is generated by water power provided by the monsoon rains.

Pakistan is much drier than India. The summer monsoon winds in India bring moisture from the Indian Ocean; Pakistan is north of the ocean and receives much less rain. The Thar Desert is on the border between India and Pakistan. It covers more than 77,000 square miles, about the size of Nebraska.

A monsoon is a w_____ that changes d_____ with the s_____.
India's m_____ winds create h_____, dry winters and r_____ summers. Indian
farmers *w_____ the s_____ monsoons, although they can bring great
d_____ to their land. The m_____ rains i_____ their
land. Also, a great deal of India's e_____ is generated by Monsoon r_____
as they flow from the H_____.

1. Why do monsoons change directions? _____

2. Identify two reasons why India has a very hot climate. _____

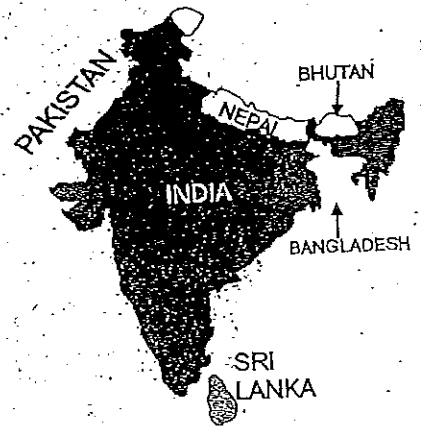
3. When is the best time to visit India? Explain your answer. _____

4. Why are the summer monsoons welcomed in India? _____

Subcontinent

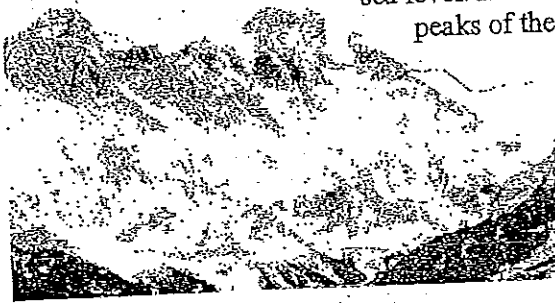
The Indian subcontinent is part of a tectonic plate that has been moving for more than 200 million years. The plate was once attached to Africa, Australia and Antarctica. It separated and collided with Asia 50 million years ago. The land rippled up as the two landmasses met. That rippling is ongoing and is expected to continue for the next several million years. The land that was pushed skyward became the Himalayas, the world's highest mountain range.

The subcontinent is a peninsula that juts southward from the rest of Asia like an enormous arrowhead. We call India a subcontinent because it is a distinct landmass, but it is not large enough to be considered a continent. The nation of India dominates three-fourths of the subcontinent. Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh occupy the remainder. Sri Lanka is an island nation off the southern coast of India.



The Himalayas

The colossal Himalayan Mountains form a border between the Indian subcontinent and the rest of Asia. The Himalayas are the world's tallest mountains, towering more than five miles above sea level. Himalaya means "home of snow" because the tallest peaks of the Himalayas are always capped with snow.



The Himalayas include Mount Everest, the tallest mountain in the world. Everest rises 29,028 feet above sea level on the border between India and Nepal. No plant life grows near the mountain's peak due to powerful winds, extremely cold temperatures, and a lack of oxygen. Many adventurous people attempt to climb Everest every year. Often their venture

ends in sickness or death. Most people are unable to breathe 20,000 feet above sea level because there is not enough oxygen in the atmosphere. A person will suffer brain damage when they are unable to breathe. Strong winds and frigid temperatures make the climate even more rigorous. Clearly the peak of Mount Everest is a place for only the heartiest of people.

The _____ shaped Indian subcontinent has been a part of A _____ for the last 50 m _____ years. The subcontinent _____ into Asia, causing the land to ripple up like a(n) _____ to form the massive H _____ mountains. The H _____ are the tallest m _____ in the w _____. They form a barrier that separated the *I _____ s _____ from the rest of A _____. Himalaya means "h _____ of snow" because the Himalaya's tallest p _____ are always covered with s _____.

More than 500 people have reached the p_____ of Mount E_____, the tallest of the H_____. One Italian, Reinhold Messner, climbed the mountain twice without oxygen. This is a very dangerous feat because a person can suffer b_____ damage at that altitude. Everest expeditions have so far claimed over 100 lives, including 40 ethnic Sherpas who live in the H_____. Jon Krakauer wrote in his best selling book, *Into Thin Air*, "Attempting to climb E_____ is a completely irrational act . . . As you ascend into [the] thin air, you discover that h_____ are not meant to be here." Eight people died on Krakauer's odyssey when a blizzard suddenly enveloped the upper reaches of Everest. The climb may only be undertaken with the government permission. Even with o_____, strong w_____ and frigid t_____ make the p_____ of Mount Everest a place for only the heartiest of people.

1. Why are there many earthquakes in South Asia? _____

2. Why do you think the ancient people of India believed the Himalayas were sacred mountains? _____

3. How were the Himalayas formed? _____

4. Explain why the top of Mount Everest has an unpleasant climate. _____

5. The class is compiling a list of "Signs You've Chosen the Wrong Mount Everest Guide." Amuse us with your creativity. _____

6. Describe how our state would be different if Iowa rose as high as the Himalayas. _____

SOUTH ASIA: CULTURE AND HISTORY

2

The Caste System

About 1500 BC, powerful nomadic warriors known as Aryans appeared in northern India. The warriors were from Central Asia, but managed to overcome the Himalayas by finding lower passes in the mountains, such as the Khyber Pass in Pakistan. The Aryans conquered the Dravidians of Central India and imposed their social structure upon them.

The Aryans divided their society into separate castes. Castes were unchanging groups. A person born into one caste never changed castes or mixed with members of other castes. Caste members lived, ate, married, and worked with their own group...

At the top of the caste system were the Brahmin – the priests, teachers, and judges.

Next came the Kshatriya (KUH SHAT RBE YUHZ), the warrior caste.

The Vaisya caste (VEEZ YUHZ) were the farmers and merchants.

The Sudras, were craft workers and laborers.

The Harijan or “untouchables” were the outcastes, or people beyond the caste system. Their jobs or habits involved “polluting activities” including:

Any job that involved ending a life, such as fishing.

Killing or disposing of dead cattle or working with their hides.

Any contact with human emissions such as sweat, urine, or feces. This included groups such as sweepers and washermen.

People who ate meat. This category included most of the primitive Indian hill tribes.

Untouchables were often forbidden to enter temples, schools and wells where higher castes drew water. In some parts of southern India, even the sight of untouchables was thought to be polluting. The untouchables forced to sleep during the day and work at night. Many untouchables left their rigid social structure by converting to Islam, Buddhism, or Christianity.

The Caste System has been illegal in India for more than fifty years, but it continues to shape people's lives. The Indian government has provided the Harijan a term now popularly used in place of untouchable, with specific employment privileges, and granted them special representation in the Indian parliament. Despite such measures, the Harijan continue to have fewer educational and employment opportunities than Indians from higher castes.

Warlike A _____ invaders battled their way through the Ganges River Valley, enslaved the native D _____, and imposed a rigid s _____ structure on the c _____ people. The Aryans divided *s _____ into unchanging c _____. Caste members avoided _____ with people of other castes. There have been as many as 3,000 c _____, but they are generally divided into f _____ groups. The B _____ were at the top of the c _____ system. They were the p _____, teachers, and j _____. Next came the w _____ Kshatriya. The Vaisya caste was composed of f _____, while c _____ and l _____ made up the S _____ caste.

The u_____ were people outside the c_____ system. Untouchables were allowed almost no *c_____ with other castes.

Gandhi was a leader in abolishing the c_____ system. He called the untouchables the "h_____" which means, "children of God." He said they were blessed by their suffering. The caste system has been i_____ in I_____ for more than f_____ years, and the Indian g_____ has provided the h_____ with *p_____ from *d_____.

1. Why do you think the Brahmin were a higher caste than the Kshatriya? What did the Brahmin have that was very important in an ancient society?

2. Defend the caste system. Your answer might include a statement about never being uncertain of where you stood in society. (That's just a hint; don't let it influence you if you have a better answer)

3. What did the people of ancient India value? Explain how you came to this conclusion.

4. Should the Indian government offer the Harijan special privileges? Defend your answer.

5. Do we have anything like a "caste system" in the United States? Explain why or why not.

