

Chapter 19 Homework

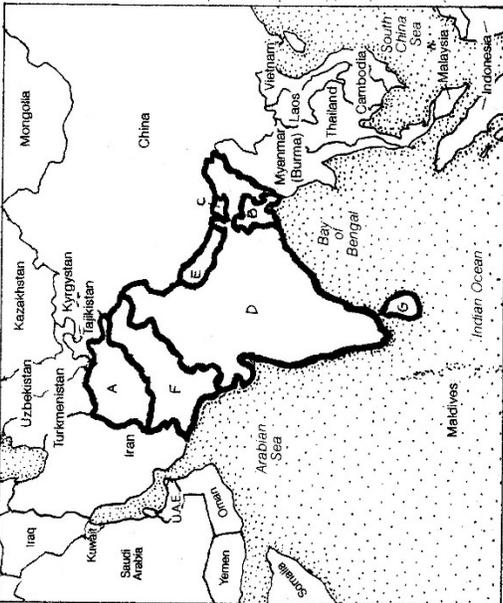
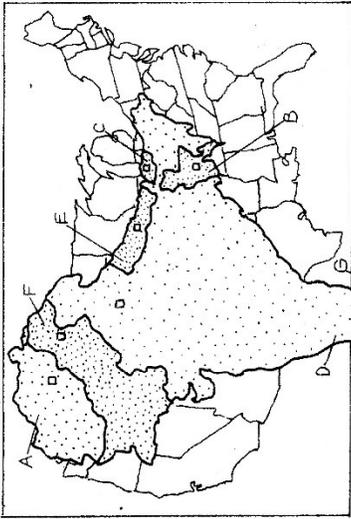


Read Chapter 19 (pages 428 - 445). Answer these questions on notebook paper. Your answers MUST come from the book, unless the instructions tell you to look online.

1. What is a subcontinent?
2. Which countries in South Asia are landlocked?
3. In which country is Mt. Everest located?
4. Why is water not scarce in South Asia?
5. List three ways that mountains were formed in this area?
6. What is a monsoon?
7. Between what years did Britain control India, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives?
8. Why was the country of Pakistan created?
9. What kind of governments do the countries in this region have?
10. Go to the Education in Asia page on Wikipedia. Find the literacy rate for each country in this region. List them from the highest to the lowest literacy rate. The current literacy rate in the US is 79%.
11. Go online and ask a search engine: What are the greatest sources of income in south Asia? Write the answer it produces.
12. India is the world's most populous country. Go online and find the current population of India.
13. What is the primary religion in India?
14. Explain how the caste system works.
15. What is the difference between Hinduism and Sikhism?
16. Go to <https://www.reuters.com/graphics/INDIA-RIVER/010081TW39P/index.html> .
 - a. What is the man in the picture at the top of the article doing?
 - b. What is causing the pollution of the Ganges River?
17. Watch the Youtube video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWhA3ldZcyY> (Shiva Shambho: Most Watched Bharatanatyam Dance | Best of Indian Classical Dance)
 - a. Write a sentence to describe the music.
 - b. Write a sentence to describe the dance.
18. Watch the YouTube video at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tWD_-Rzm8o
 - a. How did the US Civil War help Mumbai?
 - b. Why do people in India move to Mumbai?
 - c. What is one problem the large number of people in Mumbai creates?
 - d. What are they doing to address this problem?

On the map:

1. Color the triangle for Mt. Everest red. ▲
2. Use a blue pencil and trace over these rivers: Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra 
3. Outline each country in a different color. Color between the thick outline and the thin dotted line. 
4. Color the square that represents each capital city the same color as the country. □



ASIA: SOUTHERN

The Himalaya Mountains have been a natural barrier between Mongoloids (speaking the Tibeto-Burman languages of Central Asia) and Caucasoids (speaking the Indo-Aryan languages of South Asia). Invasions and occupations have added many languages and dialects to South Asia's native tongues. The most influential, English, is the unifying language spoken in politics, business, education, and science. India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan made up most of the British-Indian Empire. In 1947, predominantly Hindu India was granted independence. Pakistan was created as a homeland (in two separate parts) for Muslim minorities. East Pakistan succeeded in 1971 and became Bangladesh. Afghanistan and the Maldives also are Islamic nations. Nepal is Hindu, and Bhutan and Sri Lanka have Buddhist majorities. South Asia is the most densely populated region in the world. Huge populations are confined to coastal areas, river deltas, and river basins (the Ganges and Brahmaputra in India and Bangladesh, and the Indus in Pakistan).

These countries have agricultural economies that depend upon the critical timing of summer monsoon rains. Local populations continue to grow rapidly because of improved health care and sanitation. There is significant loss of life from animal attacks. Tigers, leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, and poisonous snakes are just a few of a vast variety of wild and dangerous animals that fill the jungles of the subcontinent. An "abominable snowman" is reputed to be alive in the Himalayas, but its existence has never been proved.

AFGHANISTAN

Area: 253,000 sq.mi.(655,270 km²). **Population:** 28,200,000. **Capital:** Kabul, 1,100,000. **Government:** One-party republic. **Language:** Pashto, Dari. **Religion:** Islam. **Exports:** Natural gas, hides, dried fruits, cotton. **Climate:** Dry, with continental extremes. □ Landlocked Afghanistan is a starkly beautiful mountainous nation. The only fertile land is found north of the Hindu Kush Mountains that cross the heart of the country. South of these towering peaks is a barren desert. For most of the 1980s, the nation was gripped by a bloody civil war in which the Soviet Union intervened on behalf of the communist government in power. The rebel faction was made up of many different Muslim groups fighting to preserve a feudal way of life. These "Mujahadeen" (holy warriors), armed by the U.S., forced a Soviet withdrawal. Religious-based resistance to centralized authority has been a common thread throughout Afghanistan's history. In the late 90s, the Taliban, a militant, fundamentalist group/seized control of most of the country. From other nations, Muslims, led by a Saudi Arabian, Osama bin Laden, arrived to Iran as terrorists for attacks against the corrupting influence of the West. After the Sept./2001 attack on the World Trade Center, the U.S. invaded Afghanistan to help rival forces destroy Taliban rule.

BANGLADESH

Area: 55,575 sq.mi.(143,940 km²). **Population:** 135,000,000. **Capital:** Dhaka, 4,000,000. **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Bengali. **Religion:** 86% Islam, Hinduism. **Exports:** Jute, tea, fish products, hides. **Climate:** Tropical, with very heavy rainfall. □ Bangladesh is essentially a huge delta (the world's largest), formed by five rivers, including the Ganges and Brahmaputra. The boat-filled countryside is subject to annual flooding brought on by some of the heaviest rainfall on the planet. Cyclone-driven tidal waves are an added threat one of them killed over a quarter of a million people in 1970. During the British occupation of India, Bangladesh was the Muslim, Bengali-speaking eastern half of the state of Bengal. It became the eastern portion of the newly formed Pakistan in 1947. Except for the Islamic religion, the two halves of the country, 1,000 mi.(1,600 km) apart, had nothing in common. After many years of explo-

itation by the government in the West. East Pakistan seceded in 1971. The West attacked, but with the aid of India, Bangladesh ("Bengal Nation") was created. The nation's food production is no match for the exploding population; this is one of the world's poorest and most crowded areas. Bangladesh is the world's top producer of jute, used to make rope and sack-cloth.

BHUTAN

Area: 18,145 sq.mi.(46,980 km²). **Population:** 2,100,000. **Capital:** Thimphu, 34,000. **Government:** Monarchy. **Language:** Dzongkha (Tibetan dialect). **Nepali. Religion:** Buddhism 70%; Hinduism. **Exports:** Timber, fruit, whiskey. **Climate:** Very wet; temperature varies according to altitude. □ This remote Himalayan kingdom wedged between India and Tibet closely resembles the fabled Shangri-la. The name Bhutan (too fann) means "Land of the Dragons," and the mythical animal graces the country's flag. Most of the people live in the foothills and river valleys. About two-thirds of them are Buddhists of Tibetan ancestry. Many monks live in hundreds of fortress-like monasteries. Until the 1960s, Bhutan was an isolated, almost totally illiterate nation. A program of modernization is now in progress. Road and air travel to India has been improved. India serves as Bhutan's protector in foreign affairs.

INDIA

Area: 1,270,000 sq.mi.(3,289,300 km²). **Population:** 1,060,000,000. **Capital:** New Delhi, 7,500,000. **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Hindi and English (official), 850 other languages and dialects. **Religion:** Hinduism 83%, Islam 11%. **Exports:** Iron ore, tea, cotton, hides, textiles, rubber. **Climate:** Tropical, with three seasons: cool, hot, and wet. □ India, the world's largest democracy, is a third the size of the U.S. but has more people than any country except China. Paradoxically, this poor, predominantly agricultural country is rapidly becoming a major industrial nation and is one of the leaders in producing scientists and skilled technicians. India is unified by the Hindu religion, but divided by over 800 languages and dialects. The Hindu religion, one of the world's oldest, supports a caste system with a rigid class structure that determines how the members of each caste shall live. One can never leave the caste of birth. There are four main castes, each with hundreds of subcastes. A person's standing in society depends upon his or her caste. Fifteen percent of Hindus are "untouchables"; their unfortunate position is at the bottom of the entire caste system. Modern laws prevent discrimination based on caste, but age-old traditions die slowly and class distinction remains a way of life. All Hindus believe in a reincarnation in which it is possible for a human to return as an animal in the next life. Consequently, most Hindus do not eat meat. Cows, whose milk is used, are considered sacred and are allowed to wander around business districts of major cities and to graze on valuable farmland. Other religions are represented in India. Muslims (11%) live mainly in the north. Christians (3%) live in the northeast, bearded, turban-wearing Sikhs (2%) have violently demanded greater autonomy in the northern state of Punjab. Buddhists (1%) were once the majority, and Jains (1%) extend reverence for life to all living creatures. Southern Indians are dark-skinned descendants of the Dravidians, the earliest known inhabitants of India. They were driven south by the Aryans, the ancestors of the light-skinned northerners. Indians of the north and south represent completely different cultures.

India is bordered on the north by the Himalayas. The fertile region just to the south is the world's largest alluvial plain. This densely populated region contains three river basins: the Indus, the Brahmaputra, and the temple-lined Ganges. Pilgrims come to bathe and spiritually cleanse themselves in the sacred waters of the Ganges. The triangular Indian Peninsula is a tropical plateau (the Deccan Plateau) rimmed by mountain ranges called the Western and Eastern Ghats. Ten cities in India have over one million residents. Many have modern sections, built by the British, that are currently occupied by wealthy or politically influential Indians. Thousands of homeless people bed down on the streets of the major cities. At Agra, in northern India, stands the Taj Mahal, one of the world's most beautiful structures. The white marble building was built as an Islamic tomb

by an Indian prince for his favorite wife. The Indian non-violent movement for independence from Great Britain, led by Mohandas Gandhi, set an example for American civil rights activists of the 1960s, but India itself has not been non-violent in boundary disputes with China and Pakistan. After many battles between India and Pakistan over the beautiful state of Kashmir, a United Nations-mediated treaty established the current boundary lines. But tensions persist, and India repeatedly accuses Pakistan of aiding the Muslim majority of the Indian-controlled sector in their quest for independence.

MALDIVES. This Islamic nation, consisting of 2,000 coral atolls, lies about 300 mi.(480 km) southwest of the tip of India. Most of the 330,000 people, who inhabit 200 of the islands, are descendants of Sri Lankans. Male (65,000) is the capital. Fish, coconuts, and tourism are the main industries of the islands.

NEPAL

Area: 54,588 sq.mi.(141,383 km²). **Population:** 25,000,000. **Capital:** Kathmandu, 500,000. **Government:** Democracy. **Language:** Nepali 50%, many others. **Religion:** Hinduism 90%; Buddhism 10%. **Exports:** Food products, wood, hides. **Climate:** Varies from alpine to tropical. □ The Himalayas, which include eight of the world's ten tallest peaks, occupy 90% of Nepal (nuh pawf). The terrain consists mostly of mountain slopes. The country is less than 100 mi.(160 km) wide. It plunges from snowy Himalayan peaks to a swampy tropical plain on the southern border. Nepal is the birthplace of Gautama Buddha (560 BC), the founder of Buddhism. Nepal's famous Sherpa guides accompany many mountaineering expeditions originating in the country. The renowned Gurkha soldiers have distinguished themselves in the British and Indian armies; they were instrumental in making Nepal the only state in South Asia to have been able to resist British occupation. There is hope that the arrival of democracy will bring prosperity to this very poor nation.

PAKISTAN

Area: 310,400 sq.mi.(803,936 km²). **Population:** 150,000,000. **Capital:** Islamabad, 450,000. **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Urdu. **Religion:** Islam. **Exports:** Natural gas, cotton products, textiles, carpets, rice. **Climate:** Very dry and continental. □ In a land where monsoons blow hot or cold, but almost never wet, Pakistan is completely dependent on the mighty Indus River and its six major tributaries. The rivers provide water for the world's largest irrigation system. The Indus Valley was the site of many advanced, ancient South Asian civilizations. The largest industry is cotton and cotton goods. Most exports pass through the former capital, Karachi (7,200,000), a port on the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is a nation of many ethnic groups, each with its own language; fewer than 10% of the people speak Urdu, the official tongue. The nation was created as a homeland for Muslim minorities living in India. Although a conservative Islamic nation, where women are severely restricted, Pakistan elected Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of a former leader, as Prime Minister in 1988. The nation was drawn into the war against terrorism in 2002 when the government aided the U.S. military effort in Afghanistan by halting Taliban activity in Pakistan.

SRI LANKA

Area: 25,330 sq.mi.(65,605 km²). **Population:** 19,800,000. **Capital:** Colombo, 2,000,000. **Government:** Republic. **Language:** Sinhala; Tamil. **Religion:** Buddhism 75%; Hinduism 18%. **Exports:** Tea, rubber, coconuts, graphite. **Climate:** Tropical. □ Sri Lanka (sree lahm'kuh), formerly Ceylon, is a beautiful, tropical island linked to the southeastern tip of the Indian mainland by a 20 mi.(32 km) chain of sandy isthmus called "Adam's Bridge." The Buddhist Sinhalese majority (75%) and the Hindu Tamil minority (18%) came originally from India. Tamil groups have been waging a guerrilla war for an independent northern state. A factional war has destroyed Sri Lanka's earlier promise of becoming an economically prosperous nation. Most people live in the wet and hilly southwest region, which is ideal for growing tea. Sri Lanka is the world's number-two producer of tea and the leading producer of high-quality graphite.