




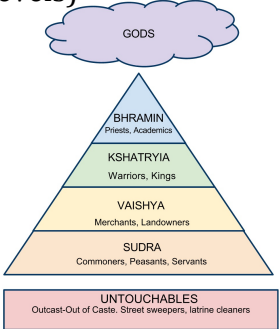
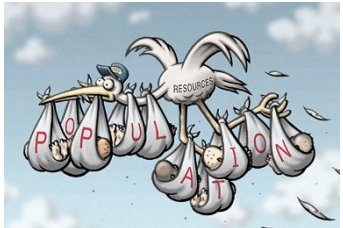
## INDIAN SUBCONTINENT (SOUTH ASIA): STUDY GUIDE

Part I: The Five Factors	
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be able to locate the subcontinent on a map of the world</li> </ul>
Countries of South Asia (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives</li> </ul>
Capital Cities of South Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Delhi, India</li> <li>• Islamabad, Pakistan</li> <li>• Kathmandu, Nepal</li> <li>• Thimphu, Bhutan</li> <li>• Dhaka, Bangladesh</li> <li>• Male, Maldives</li> <li>• Colombo, Sri Lanka</li> </ul>
Relative Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropic of Cancer runs through India</li> <li>• China is to the north</li> <li>• Middle East is to the west</li> </ul>
<b>Physical Features</b>	
Subcontinent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large landmass that is smaller than a continent</li> </ul>
Major Bodies of Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arabian Sea to the west</li> <li>• Bay of Bengal to the east</li> <li>• Indian Ocean to the south</li> </ul>
Himalayas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highest mountain range in the world</li> <li>• Created by the separation and collision of two massive tectonic plates</li> <li>• Goes through all countries except Bangladesh and Sri Lanka</li> </ul>
Mt. Everest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tallest mountain in the world</li> <li>• Located in Nepal</li> <li>• Part of the Himalayas</li> </ul>
Ganges River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begins in the Himalayas</li> <li>• Flows through India and Bangladesh</li> <li>• Holy river—pilgrims come to be 'cleansed'</li> </ul>
Indus River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begins in the Himalayas</li> <li>• Flows through Pakistan</li> </ul>
Deccan Plateau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hilly plateau (high flat lands) in India</li> </ul>
Thar Desert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located between India and Pakistan</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Resources</b>	
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mostly <b>commercial agriculture</b>: farming for business</li> <li>• Some subsistence agriculture, forestland, and nomadic herding</li> <li>• Major manufacturing center</li> </ul>
<b>Population</b>	
overpopulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too many people in an area</li> <li>• A problem India is facing today—not enough resources to go around               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Second most populated country in the world</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<b>Climate</b>	
Monsoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seasonal winds that bring either moist or dry air to an area</li> <li>• Rains during the wet season are extremely unpredictable</li> <li>• Farmers welcome rains even though they are dangerous</li> </ul>
Highland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold and windy</li> <li>• Located in the Himalayas</li> </ul>
Tropical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the region (south of the Himalayas)</li> </ul>
Most of the region is tropical because... (2 reasons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located in the tropics</li> <li>• Himalayas block the cold air from the north</li> </ul>
<b>Part II: Culture</b>	
Religious Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hinduism (most prominent)</li> <li>• Islam (in Pakistan and Bangladesh)</li> </ul>
Ethnic Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sherpas—able to guide people through the Himalayas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Can go great distances off of not a lot of oxygen</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 15 official languages</li> <li>• Hindi is spoken the most</li> </ul>
<b>Part III: History</b>	
Caste System	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The system that divided Indian society into different, unchanging groups</li> <li>• Began 3,500 years ago</li> <li>• Brahman (priests) at the top and “untouchables” at the bottom</li> <li>• The only way to move from one caste to another is through <b>reincarnation</b></li> <li>• The Caste System is now illegal</li> </ul> </div> </div>
Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sought India’s independence from the British</li> <li>• Sought to end the caste system</li> <li>• Achieved these goals with non-violence</li> </ul>
Partition of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occurred in 1947</li> <li>• India was divided into India (Hindus) and present-day Pakistan and Bangladesh (Muslims)</li> </ul>
<b>Part IV: Map</b>	
<i>be able to label the following places on a map of South Asia</i>	
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan</li> </ul>
Bodies of Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal</li> </ul>
Other Physical Features <i>be able to draw and label</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Himalayas</li> <li>• Indus River</li> <li>• Ganges River</li> </ul>
<b>Part VI: Short Answer Questions</b>	
<i>Be able to answer 4 of the following questions using two to three sentences.</i>	
List one goal Gandhi had for India and explain how he went about achieving this goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek independence from the British               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Using non-violence, worked with Congress, boycotting British goods</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Unity and peace for India               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Non-violence, fasting, protest marches</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>Describe a summer and winter monsoon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer monsoons are the wet season—winds come from the ocean to the land, are stopped by the Himalayas</li> <li>• Winter monsoons are the dry season—winds come from the land (Himalayas) to the sea</li> </ul>
<p>Explain the Caste System (different levels)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divided Indian society into groups based on a person's birth or occupation</li> <li>• 4 main classes—below the 4 are members of the lowest caste (untouchables) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Brahman are at the top</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cannot change caste within one lifetime</li> </ul>
<p>What would life be like for the untouchables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were excluded by the rest of society</li> <li>• Jobs involved dealing with death and waste</li> <li>• Not allowed into temples</li> <li>• Forced to sleep during the day and work at night</li> </ul>
<p>Explain why overpopulation in India is a problem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Too many people, not enough resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Not enough food, water, shelter, and jobs to go around</li> </ul> </li> </ul> 
<p>How were the Himalayas formed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Indian Subcontinent is part of a tectonic plate</li> <li>• It was once attached to Africa, Australia, and Antarctica</li> <li>• It separated and collided with Asia</li> <li>• Land that rippled up became the Himalayas</li> </ul>