# Regional Atlas Study Guide

## South Asia

### A. As You Read

**Directions:** As you work through the Regional Atlas, complete the chart below by writing a brief description of the South Asian features listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries and Cities of South Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Rivers of South Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major Mountain Ranges of South Asia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Density and Distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Languages and Religions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate and Vegetation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy and Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Reviewing Vocabulary

**Directions:** Define the following terms.

8. subcontinent

9. alluvial plain

10. "rooftop of the world"

11. Hindi

12. monsoon
Comparing Climate Maps

As you have read, the climate of much of South Asia is a monsoon climate. Monsoons are seasonal shifts in the prevailing winds. They bring almost all the rain that falls on South Asia.

Directions: Compare the two maps below. Then, complete the paragraphs that follow.

In winter, the monsoon winds blow in a (1) _______________ direction, bringing cool, dry air to India. In winter, the average precipitation in most parts of the country is about (2) _______________ . The coastal areas along the (3) _______________ tip of India receive precipitation of 10-40 inches (25-100 cm) during the winter.

In summer, monsoon winds blow in a (4) _______________ direction, picking up moisture from the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, and the (5) _______________ . During the summer months, the northeastern part of India receives (6) _______________ of rainfall. Because the (7) _______________ block the monsoon rains by causing the winds to drop their moisture on the mountains' southern slopes, the northernmost tip of India remains dry all year long.
Section 1 Guided Reading and Review

Independence in the Subcontinent

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions.

1. Why was India's textile industry almost completely destroyed?

2. What Western ideas were spread among the Indian middle class in the late 1800s?

3. What was Gandhi's most powerful weapon against the British?

4. In what way did Gandhi use nonviolent resistance to show opposition to the sale of British cloth?

5. What happened to the sale of British cloth in India as a result of Gandhi's actions?

6. What decision did the British government make in 1935?

7. What was the basis of the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947?

8. What results did the 1947 independence of India and Pakistan have on their inhabitants?

9. What problems arose between the regions of West Pakistan and East Pakistan, and what was the result?

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

10. A strong sense of _____________, or pride in one's nation, developed in India during the late 1800s.

11. _____________is the policy of opposing an enemy or oppressor by any means other than violence.

12. To _____________ a product or service is to refuse to purchase, sell, or use it.

13. To _____________ a nation is to divide it into parts.
India’s People and Economy

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, complete the chart below by writing three supporting details under each main idea.

Main Idea A: The caste system involves a social hierarchy.
1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________

Main Idea B: People in rural Indian villages follow a traditional way of life.
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________

Main Idea C: India is one of the leading industrial nations in the world.
7. ____________________________
8. ____________________________
9. ____________________________

B. Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Define the following terms.

10. reincarnation
11. caste system
12. charpoy
13. sari
14. purdah
15. joint family system
16. cottage industry
### Other Countries of South Asia

#### A. As You Read

**Directions:** As you read Section 3, organize information about other countries of South Asia by completing the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Physical and Other Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal and Bhutan</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Reviewing Vocabulary

**Directions:** Define the following terms.

11. hydroelectric power  
12. irrigate  
13. embankment dam  
14. buffer state  
15. malnutrition  
16. deforestation
Critical Thinking

Recognizing Ideologies

Understanding Gandhi's Creed

Gandhi's methods included all forms of nonviolent resistance, and his teachings included the importance of a simple and moral lifestyle; tolerance and respect for all human beings; the dignity of labor; and a self-sufficient, self-governing India.

Directions: Read the following excerpts from Gandhi's writings. Then, complete the activities below on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

- Nonviolence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.
- Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will... We in India may in a moment realize that 100,000 Englishmen need not frighten 300 million human beings. A definite forgiveness would therefore mean a definite recognition of our strength.
- Nonviolence means courage of the highest order and therefore readiness to suffer.
- I see neither bravery nor sacrifice in destroying life or property for offence or defence.
- I do not believe in short-violent-cuts to success... However much I may sympathize with and admire worthy motives, I am an uncompromising opponent of violent methods even to serve the noblest of causes... Experience convinces me that permanent good can never be the outcome of untruth and violence.
- [T]he principle of nonviolent non-cooperation... must have its root in love. Its object should not be to punish the opponent or to inflict injury upon him. Even while non-cooperating with him, we must make him feel that in us he has a friend and we should try to reach his heart by rendering him humanitarian service whenever possible.
- In my humble opinion, non-cooperation with evil is as much of a duty as is cooperation with good.

1. What do you think Gandhi meant when he said “non-cooperation with evil is as much of a duty as is cooperation with good”?
2. Why do you think Gandhi led strikes and refused to pay taxes?
3. Do you think Gandhi's strategy of civil disobedience would have been as effective against a violent, totalitarian regime as it was against the British? Explain.
4. Gandhi’s philosophy of civil disobedience influenced leaders of civil rights groups around the world. Briefly describe one protest movement, whether local, national, or international, in which Gandhi’s philosophy of civil disobedience was used.