

**The Geography  
Of South Asia**

**ESSENTIAL Qs:**

- 1) What are the key characteristics of India's physical landscape, climate and vegetation?
- 2) How did India's geography impact the development of India's earliest civilizations? How have Indians interacted with their environment?
- 3) What has been the lasting impact of Hinduism on Indian culture?
- 4) What modern political problems does India face with its neighbors, including Kashmir and Pakistan.

**Mr. Cegielski**

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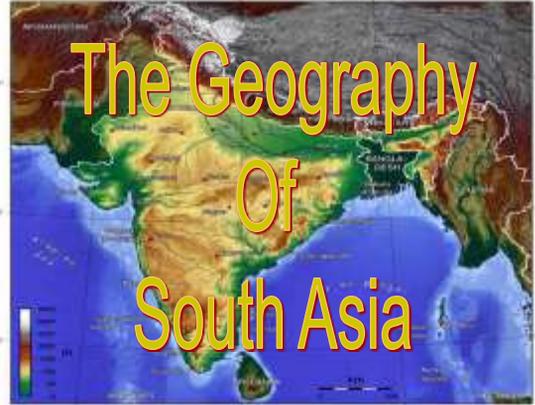
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**The Geography  
Of  
South Asia**

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**Physical and Cultural Geography of South Asia:  
The Land Where Continents Collided**

- SECTION 1** Landforms and Resources
- SECTION 2** Climate and Vegetation
- SECTION 3** Human-Environment Interaction
- SECTION 4** Early Civilizations and Birth of Hinduism

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### Section 1 Landforms and Resources

- South Asia is a subcontinent of peninsulas bordered by mountains and oceans.
- A wide variety of natural resources helps sustain life in the region.

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**the geography of south asia**

1. On the physical map provided, label the following **NEATLY** and **LEGIBLY** in (bracket) below. Use an **ARROW** in the map box. <http://www.theglobe.com>

**A. BODIES OF WATER** → use a **BLACK** ink pen.

- Indian Ocean
- Arabian Sea
- Bay of Bengal
- Andaman Sea
- Indian Ocean
- Bay of Bengal

**B. MOUNTAINS & PLAINS** → use a **BLACK** ink pen.

- Himalayan Mountains
- Mt. Everest
- Karakoram Mountains
- Hindu Kush
- Deccan Plateau
- Western Ghats
- Eastern Ghats
- Deccan Plateau
- Arabian Sea

**C. RIVERS & LAKES** → use a **BROWN** ink pen.

- Ganges River
- Deccan Plateau
- Tibetan Plateau

**D. ISLANDS & PLAINS** → use a **BROWN** ink pen.

- Andaman-Nicobar Islands

**E. CITIES** → use a **PURPLE** ink pen.

- Mumbai
- New Delhi

2. On the political map provided, label the following **NEATLY** and **LEGIBLY** in (bracket) below. Use an **ARROW** in the map box. <http://www.theglobe.com>

**A. COUNTRIES** → use a **BLACK** ink pen.

- India
- Pakistan
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Bhutan

Read "The Subcontinent of South Asia" and then complete this!

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Read "The Subcontinent of South Asia."

**Southern Asia: Political**

The map shows the political boundaries of Southern Asia. The countries labeled are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan. The Arabian Sea is to the west, and the Bay of Bengal is to the east. The Indian Ocean is to the south. A legend in the top right corner indicates that black lines represent country boundaries. A scale bar shows 0, 100, and 200 kilometers.

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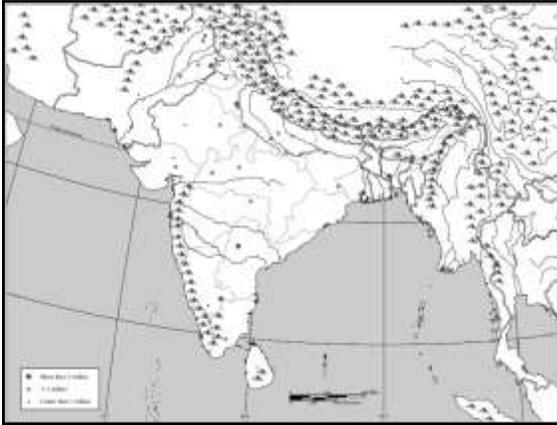
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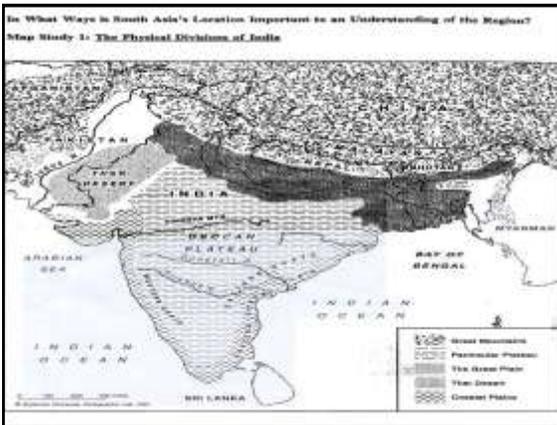
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SECTION  
1 **Landforms and Resources**

**Mountains and Plateaus**

**The Indian Subcontinent**

- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Maldives
- **Subcontinent**—large landmass that's smaller than a continent
  - called Indian Subcontinent because India dominates the region
- Though half the size of U.S., area has 1/5 of world's people
- Natural barriers separate subcontinent from rest of Asia
  - mountains form northern border, Indian Ocean surrounds rest
  - Arabian Sea to west, Bay of Bengal to east

*Continued . . .* NEXT

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SECTION  
1 **continued Mountains and Plateaus**

**Northern Mountains**

- South Asia was once part of East Africa
  - split off 50 million years ago and collided with Central Asia
  - collision of tectonic plates pushed land into huge mountain ranges
- **Himalaya Mountains**—1,500-mile-long system of parallel ranges
  - include world's tallest mountain—Mt. Everest
  - form barrier between Indian subcontinent and China
  - kingdoms of Nepal, Bhutan are also in these mountains

*Continued . . .* NEXT

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**Physical Geography of South Asia:**  
**How were the Himalayans created?**

South Asia's major landforms, including the massive Himalayan mountains, were created when the subcontinent broke off from Africa and drifted into Asia.



Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

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SECTION 1

**continued Mountains and Plateaus**

**Northern Mountains**

- At west end, Hindu Kush mountains separate Pakistan, Afghanistan
  - historically blocked invasions from Central Asian tribes
  - Khyber Pass is one of the major land routes through the mountains
- Karakoram Mountains are in northeastern part of Himalayas
  - include world's second highest peak, K2

*Continued . . .*

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SECTION 1

**continued Mountains and Plateaus**

**Southern Plateaus**

- Tectonic plate collision also created smaller mountain ranges
  - Vindhya Rang in central India
- Deccan Plateau covers much of southern India
- Western, Eastern Ghats: mountain ranges flank Deccan Plateau
  - block moist winds and rain, making Deccan mostly arid

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**The Geographical and Historical Importance of India's Mountains**



- India is surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the **Himalayas**—a northern mountain range which cut India off from the rest of Asia, making it an isolated subcontinent as large as Europe.
- Through the **Khyber** and other mountain passes in the northwest have come the armed conquerors, restless tribes, and merchants and travelers who did much to shape India's turbulent history.

**What would it be like to climb Mt Everest?**

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### Assignment:

- Complete the National Geographic lesson “The Physical and Mental Effects of Climbing at the website:  
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/04/g912/climbeffects.html>

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SECTION

1

### Rivers, Deltas, and Plains

#### Great Rivers

- Northern Indian, or Indo-Gangetic, Plain:
  - lies between Deccan Plateau, northern mountain ranges
  - is formed by three river systems that originate in Himalayas
- Indus River flows west, then south through Pakistan to Arabian Sea
- Ganges River flows east across northern India
- Brahmaputra winds east, then west, south through Bangladesh
- Ganges and Brahmaputra meet, form delta, flow into Bay of Bengal

Continued . . .

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SECTION

1

### continued Rivers, Deltas, and Plains

#### Fertile Plains

- Rivers irrigate farmlands, carry rich alluvial soil
  - overflow deposits this soil on **alluvial plains** -- rich farmlands
- Indo-Gangetic Plain has some of the world's most fertile farms
- Heavily populated area has 3/5 of India's people
  - area's big cities: New Delhi, Kolkata in India; Dakha in Bangladesh
- Plain is drier to west between Indus, Ganges
- The Thar, or Great Indian Desert, lies to the south

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SECTION 1

## Offshore Islands

### Sri Lanka: The Subcontinent's "Tear Drop"

- Island in Indian Ocean, off India's southeastern tip
- Large, tear-shaped country with lush tropical land
- Range of high, rugged, 8,000-foot mountains dominate center
- Many small rivers flow from mountains down to lowlands
- Northern side has low hills, rolling farmland
- Island is circled by coastal plain, long palm-fringed beaches

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SECTION 1

## continued Offshore Islands

### The Maldives Archipelago

- Maldives is **archipelago**—island group—of 1,200 small islands
  - stretch north to south for 500 miles off Indian coast, near equator
- Islands are **atolls**—low-lying tops of submerged volcanoes
  - surrounded by coral reefs, shallow lagoons
- Total land area of Maldives is 115 square miles
  - only 200 islands are inhabited

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## Maldives

- The **Maldives** are located off of the southwest coast of India in the Indian Ocean. There are over 1200 small islands in the archipelago. The islands are atolls, the tops of submerged volcanoes surrounded by coral reefs.

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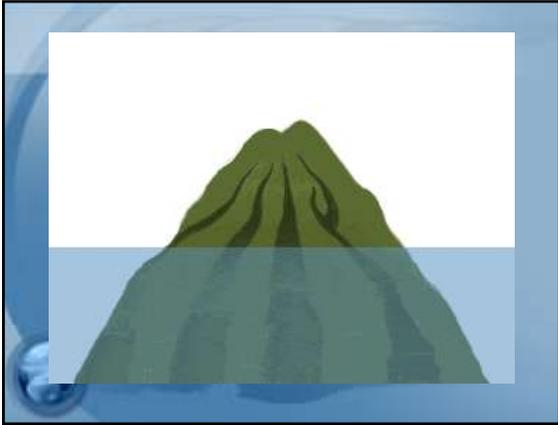
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SECTION  
1

## Natural Resources

### Water and Soil

- Many rivers in Asia start in the Himalaya Mountains.
- Water and soil resources provide food through farming, fishing
- River systems help enrich land with alluvial soil, water
  - large- and small-scale irrigation projects divert water to farmlands
- Types of fish include mackerel, sardines, carp, catfish
- Waters provide transportation, power
  - India, Pakistan work to harness hydroelectric power

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## Rivers and Bodies of Water

- The most important rivers in South Asia are:
  - A. The Indus
  - B. The Ganges
  - C. The Brahmaputra

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## Rivers and Bodies of Water

- The Ganges and Brahmaputra start in the Himalayas and flow into the Bay of Bengal. Both rivers flow through Bangladesh and as a result, this country often floods during the monsoon season.

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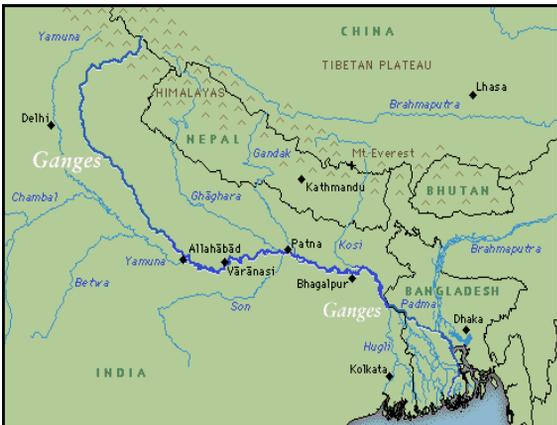
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### The Ganges

- The Ganges deposits sediment on a flat area called the Indo-Gangetic Plain. This river is important to India because it:
  - A. Provides water for agriculture
  - B. Provides water for factories and industries
  - C. Provides water for human use
  - D. Is considered sacred by Hindus

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### The Ganges

- Hindus build temples on the banks of the Ganges River.
- One city, Varanasi, is considered sacred by Hindus and the focal point of pilgrimages.
- Hindus often pray in the water and when they die many are cremated and the ashes cast into the river.

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Varanasi on the Ganges River

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SECTION  
1

## continued Natural Resources

**Forests**

- Indian rain forests produce hardwoods like sal and teak
  - also bamboo and fragrant sandalwood
- Bhutan's and Nepal's highland forests have pine, fir, softwoods
- Deforestation is a severe problem
  - causes soil erosion, flooding, landslides, loss of wildlife habitats
  - overcutting has devastated forests in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

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SECTION  
1

## continued Natural Resources

**Minerals**

- India is fourth in world in coal production, has petroleum, uranium
- Pakistan, Bangladesh have natural gas resources
- Iron ore from India's Deccan Plateau used in steel industry, exported
- Other minerals: manganese, gypsum, chromium, bauxite, copper
- India has mica for electrical equipment and growing computer industry
- India is known for diamonds; Sri Lanka for sapphires, rubies

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Section 2

## Climate and Vegetation

- Climate conditions in South Asia range from frigid cold in the high mountains to intense heat in the deserts.
- Seasonal winds affect both the climate and vegetation of South Asia.

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SECTION  
2

## Climate and Vegetation

### Climate—Wet and Dry, Hot and Cold

**Climate Zones**

- Cold highland zone in Himalayas, other northern mountains
- Humid subtropical in foothills (Nepal, Bhutan), Indo-Gangetic Plain
- Semiarid zone of west Plain, Deccan Plateau is warm with light rain
- Desert zone covers lower Indus Valley, west India, south Pakistan
  - Thar Desert is driest area, with 10 inches of rain annually
- Tropical wet zone in Sri Lanka and coasts of India, Bangladesh
  - Cherrapunji, India, holds rainfall record—366 inches in one month

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SECTION  
2

*continued* **Climate—Wet and Dry, Hot and Cold**

### Monsoons and Cyclones

- **Monsoons**—seasonal winds that affect entire region
  - dry winds blow from northeast October–February
  - moist ocean winds blow from southwest June–September
  - moist winds bring heavy rainfall, especially in southwest, Ganges Delta
  - unpredictable; cause hardship in lowlands of India, Bangladesh
- **Cyclone**—violent storm with fierce winds, heavy rain
  - in Bangladesh low coastal region swamped by high waves

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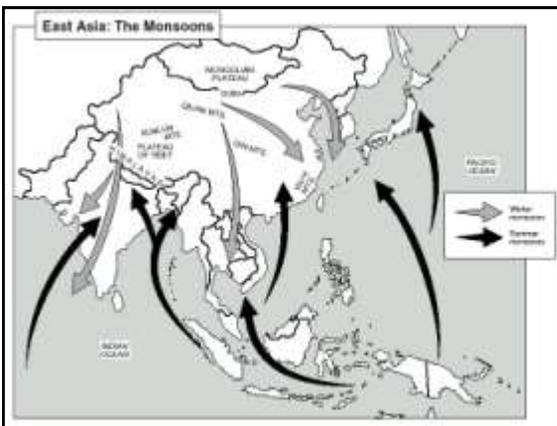
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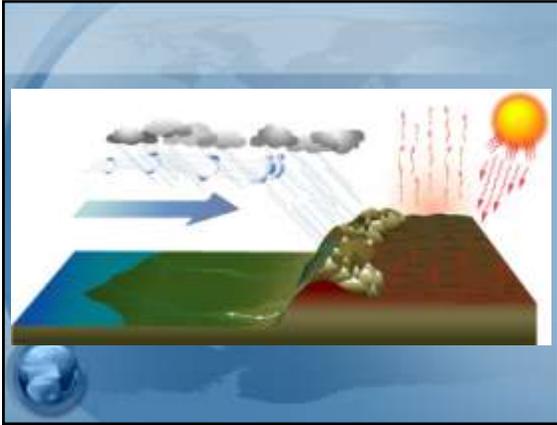
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## India's Monsoons



- ▣ The mountains along the western edge of the Deccan plateau in the south, called the **Western Ghats** ("Steps"), cause the **monsoon winds** that blow across the Arabian Sea to drop their rain on the Malabar coast.
- ▣ The summer monsoon brings heavy rainfall to South and Southeast Asia and can cause severe flooding. However, the rain is also beneficial because people need the water for irrigation.

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SECTION 2

## Vegetation: Desert to Rain Forest

### Vegetation Zones

- Forested tropical wet zone in India's west coast, south Bangladesh
  - lush rain forests of teak, ebony, bamboo
- Highland forests of pine, fir in north India, Nepal, Bhutan
- Humid subtropical river valleys; foothills have sal, oak, chestnut
- Less vegetation in semiarid areas; desert shrubs, grasses
  - Deccan Plateau, Thar Desert
- Sri Lanka's tropical wet and dry climate produces grasses, trees

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### ASSIGNMENT:

- Download and complete the following:
  - 1) "An Illustrated Monsoon"
  - 2) "Monsoons: A Key to Understanding India"
  - 3) "Creating a Climograph with Microsoft Excel"

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#### Section 3

### Human-Environment Interaction

- Rivers play a central role in the lives of South Asians.
- Water pollution and flooding pose great challenges to South Asian countries.

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SECTION

### 4 Human-Environment Interaction

#### Living Along the Ganges

##### Mother Ganges

- Ganges is the best-known South Asian river
  - it's shorter than the Indus, Brahmaputra
  - flows 1,500 miles from Himalayan glacier to Bay of Bengal
  - drains area three times France; home to 350 million people
- Provides drinking and farming water, transportation
- Known as *Gangamāi*—"Mother Ganges"
  - becomes the Padma where it meets the Brahmaputra

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SECTION 3

*continued* **Living Along the Ganges**

**A Sacred River**

- **Hinduism** is the religion of most Indians
- To Hindus, the **Ganges River** is the sacred home of the goddess Ganga
- Hindus believe waters have healing powers; temples line its banks
  - pilgrims come to bathe, scatter ashes of dead
  - at sacred site of Varanasi they gather daily for prayer, purification
  - float baskets of flowers, burning candles on water

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SECTION 3

*continued* **Living Along the Ganges**

**A Polluted River**

- Centuries of use have made Ganges most polluted river in world
  - sewage, industrial waste, human bodies poison the water
  - users get stomach and intestinal diseases, hepatitis, typhoid, cholera
- In 1986, government plans sewage treatment plants, regulations
  - today few plants are operational, factories still dump waste
- Clean up will take time, money, a change in how people see river

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**The Ganges**

- The Ganges River has become one of the most polluted rivers in the world due to:
  - A. Pesticides and fertilizers that spill into the river.
  - B. Chemicals and metals from factories.
  - C. Raw sewage
  - D. Human use

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SECTION 3

### Controlling the Feni River

#### A River Overflows

- Feni River flows from Chittagong Hills to Bay of Bengal
- Wide, slow-moving river flows through low-lying coastal plain
  - flat, marshy area floods during wet season due to monsoon rains
- Cyclones bring **storm surges**—high waters that swamp low areas
  - sea water surges up river into flatlands, flooding villages
- In 1980s, Bangladesh builds earthen dam over river's mile-wide mouth

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SECTION 3

*continued* **Controlling the Feni River**

#### Using People Power

- Bangladesh uses large population's unskilled workers to build dam
- Use cheap materials, low-tech process
  - lay bamboo mats, weight with boulders, cover with bags of clay
- Build partial closure, then close Feni completely February 28, 1985
  - when tide goes out 15,000 workers fill gaps with 600,000 bags
  - seven hours later the dam is closed

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SECTION 3

*continued* **Controlling the Feni River**

#### Completing the Dam

- Dump trucks, earthmovers raise clay dam to height of 30 feet
  - put concrete, brick over sides, build road on top
- South Asia's largest **estuary**—arm of sea at river's lower end—dam
- Dam holds against cyclones and storm surges
  - villages and lands are protected

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## The Importance of the Indus Valley



- ❑ Since Roman times, the pepper and other spices that grow on the coast have attracted Western traders.
- ❑ Our focus is presently on western **Hindustan**, now part of the state of Pakistan, where India's earliest civilization arose.
- ❑ This area is made up of an **alluvial plain** watered by the upper **Indus River** and its tributaries (called the Punjab, "Land of the Five Rivers"), and the region of the lower Indus (called Sind, from *sindhu*, meaning "river," and the origin of the terms Hindu and India).
- ❑ Site of two Indus Valley cities, **Mohenjo-Daro** in Sind and **Harappa** in the Punjab by 2300 B.C.E.

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## Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa



- ❑ Four or five of the farming villages grew into large cities with as many as 40,000 inhabitants by 2300 B.C.
- ❑ Two Indus Valley cities, **Mohenjo-Daro** in Sind and **Harappa** in the Punjab, have provided most of our knowledge of this civilization.
- ❑ Although Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were 400 miles apart, the Indus River made possible the maintenance of a uniform administration and economy over the large area.

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## PAKISTAN



## Citadel Of Mohenjo-Daro

Mohenjo-daro THE MOUNDS OF THE DEAD

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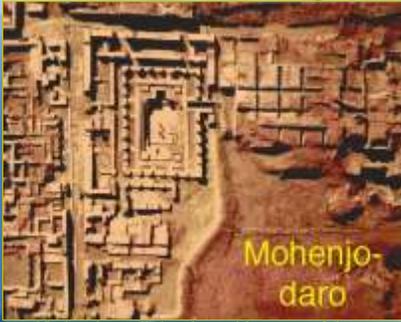
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### Aerial View of Mohenjo-Daro



Notice the well-developed grid pattern of the streets.  
A central hallmark of ancient city planning!

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### The Harappan Civilization



3300 BCE - 2400 BCE

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**Introduction:** The story of India is one of fabulous dynasties and kings, timeless belief systems and golden ages of culture. This fascinating program journeys through the centuries to demonstrate how glories such as the Taj Mahal reflect the character of a unique people. Authoritative and entertaining, this program features a stunning graphic re-creation of an Indus Valley City of the Second Millennium BC. Features superb 3D graphics, State-of-the-art computer generated animation, all new location footage, and expert commentary and analyses.

### Video: "Lost Treasures of India" (50 minutes)



**PAY ATTENTION!!! WE'LL WATCH THE FIRST 30 MINUTES, THEN ASSIGNMENTS FOLLOW!**

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**Ancient Indus Valley Webquest**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SUBJECT:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS:** Answer the questions below by visiting the websites listed below. You may use any of the websites listed below. Write in the answer lines provided.

- Where did the ancient Indus Valley civilization flourish? What materials are we found there today?
- What did they (civilization) export in order to the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and China?
- With whom did the residents of the ancient Indus Valley trade?

Here is the address of the web page with information on Mohenjo-daro. When you get to that page, click on "Excavation Site Links". Scroll through the choices to answer the following questions.

- What resources did the residents of the Indus Valley get from the **Indus River valley**?
- Describe the "Great Bath" of Mohenjo-daro. What was its purpose?
- What were two possible uses of **beads** in Harappa?
- What kinds of **toys** might Harappa children have enjoyed?

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- What was the purpose of **granaries** in the ancient Indus Valley? How are granaries found in ancient **Harappa** from the Indus Valley?
- Do you think the people of the ancient Indus Valley were **vegetarians**? Why or why not?
- What purpose did **granaries** have in ancient Harappa?
- With what items were ancient Indus Valley residents **trading**?
- What kinds of **jewelry** did the people of ancient Harappa wear?
- Name two purposes for **granaries** in the ancient Indus Valley.
- For what reasons were **granaries** made in the ancient Indus Valley?
- With what **materials** did the people of the Indus Valley make pottery, jewelry, beads, tools, etc.?

If you have answered all of the above questions, go to the bottom of the page and click on "CONCLUDE". Then click on "Submit your final answer" and click on "Go to the next page". Then click on the link of the page on anything that you would like to know about the ancient Indus Valley.

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## The End of Indus Valley Civilization!

- For centuries the people of the Indus valley pursued a relatively unchanging way of life. However, excavations of Mohenjo-Daro show that decline had set in about 1700 B.C., when a series of great floods caused by earthquakes altered the course of the Indus.
- Harappa to the north appears to have suffered a similar disaster. The invaders who came through the northwest passes about 1500 B.C. found little remaining of a once-flourishing civilization.

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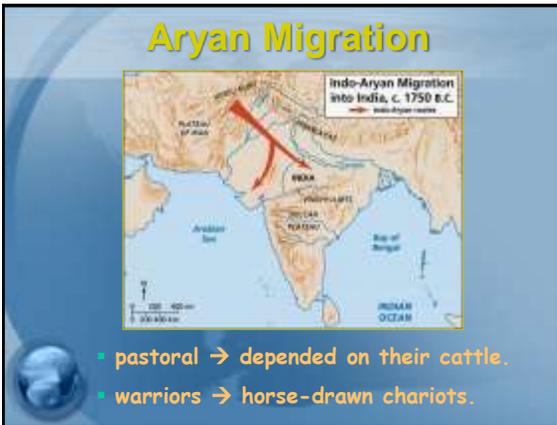
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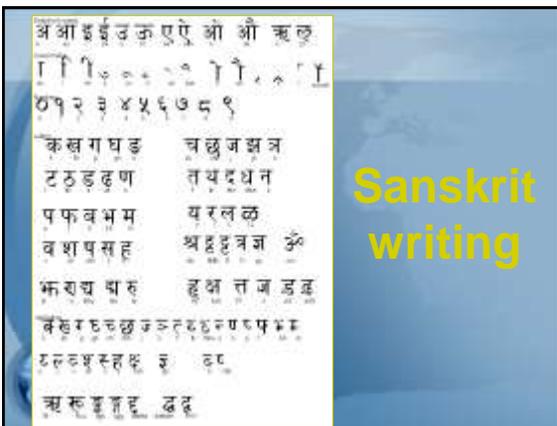
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## The Vedas

- 1200 BCE-600 BCE.
- written in SANSKRIT.
- Hindu core of beliefs:
  - > hymns and poems.
  - > religious prayers.
  - > magical spells.
  - > lists of the gods and goddesses.

*Rig Veda* → oldest work.

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## Varna (Social Hierarchy)

Pariahs [*Harijan*] → Untouchables

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## The Vedic Age

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The foundations for  
Hinduism were  
established!

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## Introduction to Hinduism

- Hinduism is an ethnic religion because it appeals mainly to people in India. Most Hindus in the world live in India.
- Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world. It's origins can be traced back to 2500 - 3000 B.C. or earlier.
- Hinduism does not have one founder. It is based on the teachings of holy men and revealed truths over a long period of time.

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## Hinduism Quick Facts

- 900 million + adherents primarily in India
- Hinduism is an ancient term for the complex and diverse set of religious beliefs practiced around the Indus River.
- **Reincarnation** – endless rebirth and life cycles. Karma and Yoga.
- Coastlines and river banks most sacred sites.
- **Polytheistic**–Belief in many gods. **Vishnu** and **Shiva** most common of hundreds of deities.




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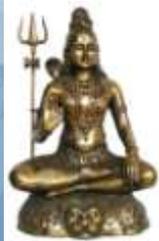
## Hindu gods



Dancing Shiva/Nataraj



Ganesh



Lord Vishnu

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## Hinduism

- Some sacred texts in Hinduism are:
  - A. The Vedas
  - B. Upanishads
  - C. Sutras

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## The Caste System and other Core Hindu Beliefs



- **Caste System** -a way of organizing people into hundreds of different levels (Hinduism had 4)
  - Place in society was determined by rank of the family you were born into
  - Priests were the highest rank and respect
- **Reincarnation** -constant cycle of rebirth
- Hindus believe that bad deeds done in one lifetime must be paid for into person's next lifetime.
- **Dharma** -laws and duties
- People who married against the rules of their caste or who did a job that was not allowed in their caste were forced to live outside their caste and lived their lives as "**Untouchables**"

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## Hinduism (Basic Beliefs)

- Other basic beliefs of Hindus are:
  - A. **Brahman** is the supreme spirit, but it can take many forms. Hinduism is considered by some to be polytheistic.
  - B. **Atman** - The soul of a person.
  - C. Karma
  - D. Reincarnation
  - E. **Moksha** - The ultimate goal of life is the union of atman and Brahman.

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## Hinduism (Basic Beliefs)

- The caste system is a system of social organization in India that is connected with Hinduism. Basically, when you are born you are born into a certain ‘level’ of society. The castes are:
  - A. Brahmins - Teachers/Priests
  - B. Kshatriyas - Soldiers
  - C. Vaishyas - Skilled Workers
  - D. Shudras - Manual Workers
  - E. Dalits – Untouchables or people outside the caste system

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### Hindu Caste and the Status of Women in Mauryan and Gupta India

Region: India

Time Period: ca 320 B.C.E.-480 C.E.

Directions: Read! Why did women’s social status suffer under the caste system?

Source: Hughes, Sarah Shover and Emily Hughes. *Women in World History*, Volume 1 (January 1999, 44-46)

As the Hindu caste system, developing complexity over time, became India’s most distinctive social characteristic, women’s status was enshrined in its intricacies. The priests forbade women to learn – or even hear – the sacred verses of the Vedas and excluded them from sacrifices. Nevertheless the practice of Hindu Saraswati rites was reserved for male Brahmins, though women might emotionally worship the god Vishnu through pure love. Hindu religious beliefs grew in continuing interaction with non-Aryan cultures, a process that provided another avenue for women’s religious expression. Among the reform movements that arose in response to the Brahmins were Juddhism [Jehel] opposed the Brahman priesthood, the caste system, and animal sacrifices. Stressing self-education and self-discipline, they accepted men and women of all castes as well as outcasts as candidates for spiritual enlightenment.

The classic cultural age of India occurred in the 700 years between 300 B.C.E. and 400 C.E., spanning the rise of the Maurya and Gupta empires. During this classic period, the versions of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana known today emerged, as did a codification of Hindu legal concepts about women, called the Laws of Manu. Computed between 200 and 400 C.E. from traditional social practices, these laws express the Brahman males’ ideal of female subservience.

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## The Caste System and Inequality

- The caste system led to discrimination in India.
- During the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the famous political activist **Mahatma Gandhi** spoke out against the inequalities of caste as well as against British imperial rule over India
- The caste system has since been outlawed, but some people still believe in it and practice it.

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# Hinduism Today

- Many Hindus still consider the Vedas the most holy book the their religion
- 1950- the Indian government made it illegal to mistreat or to show disrespect for Hindu "outcastes" of the former caste system
- One of world's oldest religions
- Has hundreds of millions of followers




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# Three Hinduism Assignments:

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#1  Read "Hinduism" **हिन्दुधर्म**

Objectives	
Resources	
Activities	
Assessments	
Standards	
Notes	

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#2

Read "Shiva as Nataraja - Dance and Destruction In Indian Art" research the Hindu god Shiva ("Nataraja") on the Internet. Label the parts of this statue...

Shiva as lord of the dance

Natarajagopuram in a natarajaball

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#3

ASSIGNMENT:  
Read "The Caste System," label this statue and define the Hindu labels...

### The Caste System

WHO IS...

- The mouth?
- The arms?
- The legs?
- The feet?

What is a JATI?

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### CASTE FICTIONAL WRITING ASSIGNMENT:

- **Directions:** Make sure you have read "The Caste System" as well as explored the links below. Create a 250-300 word journal entry as person from one of the castes. Your journal entry should utilize proper grammar and spelling and address the following:
  - 1) Write about yourself. Who are you?
  - 2) Write about your family. Who are they, where are you and your family from?
  - 3) Describe your caste.
  - 4) Describe your historical roots.
  - 5) How do you feel about your self and your position in life? Describe your attitudes, feelings, and interactions towards or with people of different castes
- **Links:**
  - [Beginnings of the Caste System](#)
  - [The Caste System and Stages of Life in Hinduism](#)
  - [India's Caste System](#)
  - [Attaining a Higher Caste](#)
  - [Glossary](#)
  - [Caste Quiz](#)

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# The Caste System

**Answers:**

**WHO IS...**

- The mouth?
- The arms?
- The legs?
- The feet?

What is a **JATI**?




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## Socratic Seminar : "Southernization" by Linda Schaffer

**Prerequisite:** Read Linda Schaffer's article "Southernization" and answer the attached questions. We will host a Socratic Seminar on the article. Seminar Qs:




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# India Today

## 1947-Present

Demographics  
History  
Economic Geography  
Political Geography  
And Challenges

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## Population

- China is the most populated country in the world but India is the second most populated country and may soon surpass China
- China has instituted a one child policy in order to limit population growth. India has no policy. Should India adopt a population-control policy?

– Remember that debate?

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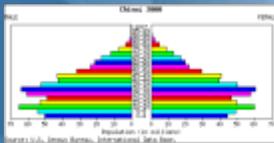
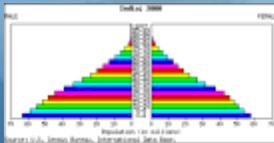
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## Population Pyramids



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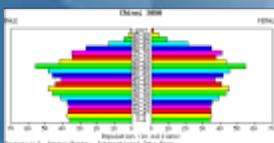
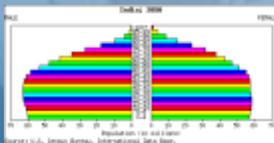
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## Population Pyramids



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### Another Population Control Assignment...

- However, this one is different...
  - QUESTION: How does “female infanticide” differ from a one-child policy? Which one could be considered more unethical?
  - Complete the lesson “Are female infanticide and one-child policies effective in controlling population growth?”

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### the Indian subcontinent Since 1947: The Legacy of Independence

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Warm Up:  
What's this  
Cartoon mean?



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## India's Independence and the Gandhi Assassination



- **1947**--Britain gave India independence .
- Massive conflicts erupted between Muslims and Hindus
  - Caused more than 200,000 deaths, partition of India
  - Muslim refugees flee to northwestern India (Pakistan)
  - **Mahatma Gandhi**, leader of the independence movement, urged cooperation between Hindus and Muslims
  - Muslim League called for a new Muslim nation.
  - **1947**--Creation of new state - **Muslim Pakistan**
  - **January 1948** – A Hindu assassinated Gandhi.
- Independence for Sri Lanka and Burma 1948, Malaya 1953, Hong Kong 1997

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## Border problems-New Nations Form!



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## Assignments:

- Read “Mr. Cegielski’s Reading Summary on India.”
- Complete the lesson “Understanding Migration-Student Activity: The Partition of India” p. 33-35. Download it from my website!

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## Jawarlal Nehru

- **Jawarlal Nehru--Ally of Gandhi and 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of India, 1947-1964.**
- **Advocated industrialization and modernization.**



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## Non-Alignment Movement

### Non-Alignment Movement--

Nehru promoted India's neutrality between U.S. and Soviet Union, while accepting aid from both countries.



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## India's "mixed economy"

- **Nehru promoted a mixed economy-- private and public ownership of business and land.**
- **Nehru promoted India's "Green Revolution"-- allowed farmers use modern science and technology to increase crop production.**

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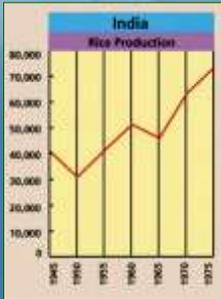
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# India's "Green Revolution"



- Introducing higher-yielding varieties of seeds in 1965.
- Increased use of fertilizers & irrigation.
- GOAL → make India self-sufficient in food grains.

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**Biodiversity Loss**  
Loss and degradation of habitat from clearing grasslands and forests and burning wetlands.  
Fish kills from pesticide runoff.  
Siltation of wild predators by peatland.  
Loss of genetic diversity from replacing thousands of wild crop strains with a few monoculture strains.

**Soil**  
Erosion  
Loss of fertility  
Salinization  
Waterlogging  
Desertification

**Air Pollution**  
Greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel use.  
Other air pollutants from fossil fuel use.  
Pollution from pesticide sprays.

**Water**  
Aquifer depletion  
Increased runoff and flooding from land cleared for green crops.  
Groundwater pollution from irrigation.  
Fish kills from pesticide runoff.  
Surface and groundwater pollution from pesticides and fertilizers.  
Over-fertilization of lakes and other receiving waters from runoff of nitrates and phosphates from fertilizers, livestock manure, and food processing wastes.

**Human Health**  
Illnesses in drinking water.  
Pesticide residues in drinking water, food, and air.  
Contamination of drinking and swimming water with disease organisms from livestock wastes.  
Bacterial contamination of food.

Increased production but...

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## Indira Gandhi

- Indira Gandhi--
- Nehru's daughter and Prime Minister of India, 1966-1984.
- Continues Nehru's policies.
- Faced corruption charges & internal rebellion.
- Assassinated in 1984.




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## Was Indira Gandhi an effective ruler?

- In 1975 Gandhi was convicted on two counts of corruption in the 1971 campaign.
- She imprisoned her political opponents, and assumed emergency powers.
- She imposed total press censorship and implemented a policy of large-scale sterilization as a form of birth control.




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## Indira's Problems

- She was challenged by nationalist movements among minority groups, especially the Sikhs in Punjab state.
- The **Sikhs** —a religious group combining Islamic and Hindu traditions--sought independence of Punjab.
  - They used terrorism against Indira's regime.
- The Golden Temple** -- an extremely holy Sikh shrine at Amritsar--was being used by the terrorists as a weapons storehouse and hideout. Indira ordered a military raid on the temple in which hundreds of Sikhs were brutally killed. On October 31, 1984, Indira Gandhi was assassinated by her own Sikh bodyguards.




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## Mrs. Gandhi assassinated!



Mrs. Gandhi lying in state.

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<b>The New Delhi Times</b> <b>NEWS</b>	
<b>Flash! Indira Gandhi has been assassinated!</b>	<b>Indira Gandhi: Effective Ruler or Corrupt Despot?</b>
Details of assassination (150 words)	Take a position and write! (150 words!)
Eyewitness sketch of the assassination.	Political cartoon, based on your article.

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## Rajiv Gandhi

- **Rajiv Gandhi-- Indira's son and Prime Minister of India, 1984-1989.**
- **Some reform of economy and government.**
- **Also faced rebellion.**



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## A foreigner joins the family

- **Italian-born Sonia Maino married Rajiv 1968.**
- **She moved into the house of mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.**



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## Mrs. Sonia Maino Gandhi



- 1983 → Indian citizen.
- 1984 → first lady when her husband, Rajiv Gandhi, succeeded his assassinated mother as Prime Minister.

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- 1991 → Tragedy struck the Gandhi family again when Rajiv was killed by a suicide bomber.

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- Sonia Gandhi remains Roman Catholic, but follows Hindu and Indian traditions.
- With her children, she scattered Rajiv's ashes in the Ganges.



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- After Rajiv's death Sonia shied away from the spotlight. In 1998, she agreed to start her own career as a "Gandhi" again and became an important political leader.

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- Sonia's son Rahul and daughter Priyanka have also become politically active.

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### India's Nehru-Family Dynasty

With victories yesterday, the Nehru-Gandhi family is in its 10th generation in public service, dating to Motilal Nehru, a follower of Mahatma K. Gandhi (who no relation to the family).

<b>Motilal Nehru:</b> 1885-1931 An associate of Mahatma K. Gandhi; served as president of the Congress Party in 1929.	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru:</b> 1889-1964 Prime Minister of independent India, 1947-1964.	<b>Indira (Nehru) Gandhi:</b> 1917-1984 Prime Minister from 1966-1977 and 1980-1984; assassinated in 1984.	<b>Rajiv Gandhi:</b> 1944-1991 Prime Minister, 1984-1989.	<b>Sonia (Mehnoo) Gandhi:</b> Age 57 Italian-born, became an Indian citizen in 1983; President of Congress Party.	<b>Rahul Gandhi:</b> Age 33 Elected to Parliament yesterday.
<b>Sanjay Gandhi:</b> 1946-1980 One-time Congress Party official, died in a plane crash in 1980.		<b>Mansukh (Anand) Gandhi:</b> Age 47 Member of Parliament since 1986.		<b>Priyanka Gandhi:</b> Age 32 Served as her mother's campaign manager.	<b>Varun Gandhi:</b> Age 24 Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Source: WorldAtlas, Columbia Encyclopedia, BBC, India

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## Activity: The Conspiracy to Assassinate Rajiv Gandhi

Choice #1

• **Directions:** Read the article "Rajiv Gandhi Assassination." You have been appointed special investigator for the Indian government by Sonia Gandhi, who is demanding answers about the death of her husband! Investigate and write a 200-word report, answering the following:

- 1) Who killed Rajiv Gandhi and why?
- 2) Why did the assassin decide upon a suicide bombing? What is the purpose of terrorism?
- 3) Why does this case continue to be shrouded by mystery and charges of conspiracy? Who else may be responsible for the assassination?
- 4) Based on your knowledge and understanding of India's history, why have several popular and powerful leaders been assassinated?




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## Activity: Prevent the Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

Choice #2

• **Directions:** Read the article "Rajiv Gandhi Assassination." It's the year 2050 and time machines have been invented! You are a time traveler, working for the Indian government! You must write a 200-word report, explaining how you **prevented** the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. Explain:

- 1) Who wanted to kill Rajiv Gandhi and why?
- 2) Why did the assassin decide upon a suicide bombing? What is the purpose of terrorism? How did you prevent the attack?
- 3) Why does this case continue to be shrouded by mystery and charges of conspiracy? Who else may be responsible for the assassination?
- 4) Based on your knowledge and understanding of India's history, why have several popular and powerful leaders been assassinated?




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## "The Jewel turns down the crown!"

- When her party won in the recent elections, she was asked to be Prime Minister.
- She decided not to accept the position.




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## Manmohan Singh

- Manmohan Singh-- formed a new government appointing himself prime minister in 2004.



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May 2004

India Swears in 13th Prime Minister and the first Sikh in the job.

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## Major problems & Issues in India today

- Overpopulation → 1 billion & climbing.
- Economic development.
- Hindu-Muslim tensions.
- Gender issues → dowry killings.
- Caste bias → discrimination against untouchables continues.
- The Kashmir dispute and nuclear weapons.
- Political assassinations.
- Nationalistic groups threaten separation

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## Tamil Separatism: The "tamil tigers"



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## Greater tamil nadu



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## Pakistan

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# pakistan

- Led briefly by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- **Ayub Khan** becomes Prime Minister in 1948
- Khan stressed modernization and held liberal views of Islamic law, leading to dissent within W. Pakistan, and especially in East Pakistan.
- **Pakistan divides in 1972**
  - > **W. Pakistan = Pakistan**
  - E. Pakistan = Bangladesh (stronger Islamic fundamentalism)**



The 1947 partition divided India and Pakistan (Pakistan's eastern portion attached to Great Bangladesh in 1971)

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# Pre-Partition




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# Partition!



The 1947 partition divided India and Pakistan (Pakistan's eastern portion attached to Great Bangladesh in 1971)




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## Benazir Bhutto

- **Benazir Bhutto**—First Woman Prime Minister, 1988
  - Ousted in 1990, 1993 on corruption charges.
- **Nawaz Sharif**
  - Succeeding prime minister
  - Ousted three times.
  - Struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists.



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## Gen. Pervez Musharraf



- **Gen. Pervez Musharraf**—Led a *Coup d'état* against the Pakistani government assumed control, naming himself president.
- Secular government against Islamic fundamentalists.
- U.S. ally in the "War on Terror."

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## Major problems & Issues in Pakistan today

- Economic development.
- Political instability/military dictatorship.
- Hindu-Muslim tensions.
- Gender issues → honor killings.
- Terrorism.
- The Kashmir dispute and nuclear weapons.

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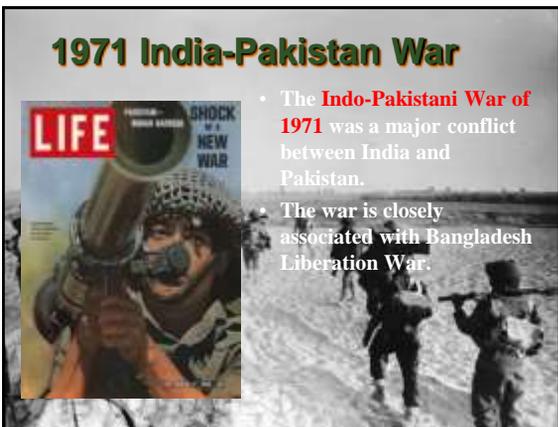
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- The **Indo-Pakistani War of 1971** was a major conflict between India and Pakistan.
- The war is closely associated with Bangladesh Liberation War.

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# 1971 India-Pakistan War




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# Defeat for Pakistan



Lt. Gen A. A. K. Niazi signs the instrument of surrender on December 16, surrendering his forces to Lt. Gen Jagjit Singh Aurora



Mrs. Gandhi with her troops

The war ended in a defeat for the Pakistani military after being faced on two fronts by India and Bangladesh.

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# jammu & kashmir

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### What's the problem?

- The region is divided among three countries in a territorial dispute:
  - Pakistan** controls the northwest portion (Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir)
  - India** controls the central and southern portion (Jammu and Kashmir) and Ladakh
  - China** controls the northeastern portion (Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract).
- India controls 101,387 km<sup>2</sup> (39,146 sq mi) of the disputed territory, Pakistan 85,846 km<sup>2</sup> (33,145 sq mi) and China, the remaining 37,555 km<sup>2</sup> (14,500 sq mi).
- These border disputes remain unresolved and tightly guarded by the military on all sides, often resulting in armed conflict!

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### Kashmir Crisis

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**Soldiers of Hindutva**  
 गर्वसे वशो हम लिदुं है

Help Hindu Extremists from Islamic terrorism? We must not. You are not likely to see your people are being converted and killed, not of their homeland. Help by supporting Hindu groups in by taking action against them. Hindu activities in the state may include: no religion, no country, and no people!

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**Indian Soldiers Patrol the India-Pakistan Border in Pura, the Winter Capital of the State of Jammu & Kashmir - 1998**

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### **Indian Soldiers Near the Pakistani Border - 2001**



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### **A Pakistani Ranger**



**At the Indian-Pakistani Joint Border Check Post in Wagha, India - 2001**

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### Anti-war Protestors in Karachi, Pakistan - 2001



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### Kashmiri Militants - 2003



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### Debate—India Vs. Pakistan: The Fight Over Kashmir

- **In this activity, you will be expected to:**
  - 1) Work cooperatively in a group
  - 2) Research a position in relation to the conflict, as India, Pakistan, the United States, Kashmir, or China!
  - 3) Write a three-paragraph, 400-word position paper, defending your country's position in relation to the conflict and making demands of the other countries involved. In your concluding paragraph, offer one or two possible alternative solutions if your demands cannot be met. You need five reliable sources listed in a bibliography.
  - 4) Participate in a debate
- Please refer to your handout for further details.
- **Good resources:** 1) [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_depth/south\\_asia/2002/kashmir\\_flashpoint/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/south_asia/2002/kashmir_flashpoint/default.stm)
- 2) <http://www.education.com/ourworld/kashmir/kashmir2.htm>
- 3) <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/world/kashmir/front.html>
- 4) [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/2020788.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2020788.stm)

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**Opening Question:** "What is a debate?" Discussion, approximately 5-10 minutes.

**India Vs. Pakistan: Roles of Debate**

**The Fight Over Kashmir**

**Instructions:** Please understand that while you may not agree with the side on which you are placed, you must still debate for your side, and not be sidetracked by personal opinion, pro or con.

**Rules of This Debate:**

1. This will be a formal debate.
2. You may not be as personal a person with the position you are defending. Your job is to defend it anyway.
3. There will be no name calling, insults, rudeness or disrespect. Any of the preceding will result in an automatic disqualification for that team.
4. The teacher (or other authority figure) will be the judge giving points for significant and relevant points raised in the argument. Strong, direct & relevant points raised in the rebuttal.
5. Rebuttals must be based on fact; you cannot say to your opponent that they are "wrong". You must say things like:
  - \* The Representative from India makes a good point. However...
  - \* Your argument about (whatever) does not agree with the facts. (State the fact to which you are referring.)
6. Each group will first read their prepared position statement.
7. Each group will then be allowed (alternating) to ask questions of the other group. Each group will be expected to answer these questions in a realistic and polite manner.
8. Suggestions and proposals will then be submitted to the group, looking for a consensus from all involved parties.

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## Nuclear rivalry.... Between... Guess who! Can it be stopped?

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	PAKISTAN	INDIA
Nuclear weapons*	▲▲▲▲▲	▲▲▲▲▲
▲ = 10		
Active troops		
↑ = 100,000		

	PAKISTAN	INDIA
Tanks	■ = 900	■ = 2000
Armored vehicles	■ = 250	■ = 1000
Aircraft	✈ = 200	✈ = 1000

	PAKISTAN	INDIA
Helicopters	■ = 100	■ = 500
Major warships	■ = 10	■ = 50

**Warm Up:**

- Explain the meaning of the cartoons as they relate to the military statistics.

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### Warm Up: What title would you give this political cartoon?




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### The India-Pakistan Arms Race Heats Up in the Late 1990s




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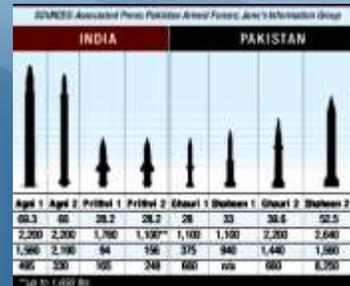
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### 2002 Nuclear Statistics




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### India's Prithvi Missiles First Tested in 1988



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Supporters of former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee chant nationalist slogans in support for his nuclear policy - 1998

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Former Indian Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, displays a sword given to him by Sikh youths in New Delhi to honor him for making India a nuclear power - 1998

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**Right-wing Pakistani Activists  
Burn Indian Flag to Protest  
Indian Nuclear Tests - 1998**



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**Hot Air Balloon Protesting India &  
Pakistan's nuclear testing - 1998**



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**India Displays Nuclear Missiles  
During "Republic Day," - 2002**



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### India Successfully Tested Agni Missiles - 2002



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### Musharraf and Vajpayee at a meeting on nuclear issues in Nepal in 2002



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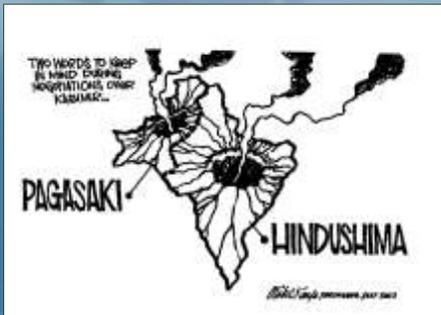
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### Is this a possibility?



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There has been recent negotiations between...

India's Prime Minister  
ManMohan Singh



Pakistan's President  
Pervez Musharraf

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### New Friends?

Musharraf and Singh speak by telephone frequently affirming a strong desire for peace and resolution of their disputes, including Kashmir, on which the two countries have fought two of their three wars.

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### Partners in the "War on Terror?"



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