

HOW HAS THE GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AFFECTED ITS HISTORY AND CULTURE?

- ✓ The Himalaya Mountains have acted as a barrier separating South Asia from the rest of Asia. This has allowed people on both sides of the mountains to develop their own separate languages, customs and cultures.
- ✓ The monsoons affect the very fabric of life in the region. Eighty percent of the rainfall comes during the monsoon season. They are a mixed blessing: if the monsoons bring too much rain, they can cause flooding, property damage, and death. If there is too little rainfall, crops die and hard times and suffering will follow.
- ✓ Most of the population is concentrated in the river valleys and on the coastal plains. Because of favorable geographical conditions, this region is densely populated.
- ✓ The earliest civilizations developed along the fertile lands of the river valleys.
- ✓ Because of its location between India and China, Southeast Asia has been greatly influenced by both of these neighboring countries.
- ✓ Because this region has traditionally been a rich source of spices, teas, rice, palm oils, and tropical woods, it has attracted conquerors and nations interested in colonizing the area.

KEY ITEMS TO REMEMBER

KEY GENERALIZATIONS

- * Geography is an important mold of a region's history and culture.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Indian Subcontinent, monsoons, Ganges River, Himalaya Mountains, Deccan Plateau.

The Subcontinent of India and South Asia (Pakistan and Bangladesh)

- A. India's varied geographic features have helped to shape its culture and history.
1. India, together with Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal is considered to be a subcontinent of Asia.
 2. The Himalaya Mountains in the north, jungles in the northeast, and oceans and seas to the east and west have in part isolated India from the rest of Asia.
 3. Geographic features have influenced the development of local cultures, and have aided the development of regionalism.
 4. The monsoon plays a vital role in the life of the people of India.
 5. River valleys and coastal regions are centers of population.
 6. Climate has affected the development of culture and history.
 7. Most of India has a subtropical climate.
- B. Outside forces have brought great changes to Indian society, culture, government, and religion.
1. The Dravidian cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa show the advanced state of the first Indian civilizations.
 2. Aryan invaders from the north brought many changes to the subcontinent.
 3. The Islamic religion was brought to India by traders and invaders.
 4. The Indian spice trade had a great effect on Indian history and the history of America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.
 5. No all-India empire existed throughout the history of the subcontinent. Political history was regional.
 6. The British gained control after defeating an Indian-French army at Plassey. The British ruled through Indian leaders.
 7. The subcontinent became the "brightest jewel in the British crown." Conflicts and challenges to traditional ways of life developed.
 8. The Sepoy Rebellion was one of the most important events in the modern history of India. Among its most significant results was the stimulation of Indian nationalism.

9. The 20th century has been marked by struggles between Indian nationalists and Great Britain, and between Hindu and Muslim nationalists.
 10. The careers of Gandhi and Nehru exemplify the struggle for Indian independence.
 11. In 1947, Great Britain decided to partition the subcontinent into an independent India and an independent Pakistan.
- C. The leaders of India face major economic problems.
1. The monsoons dominate economic life in most parts of India.
 2. Over 80 percent of the people live in rural areas. There are over 500,000 villages, averaging about 100 families each.
 3. Rice is the main food and is important as a money-raising crop.
 4. Wheat, millet, tobacco, and cotton are raised in drier areas.
 5. Small-scale farming on a subsistence level is the rule for India.
 6. Population pressure makes it difficult for people to survive in the face of poverty and hunger.
 7. The Indian government has adopted programs to increase agricultural production and encourage birth control.
 8. India has a mixed economy. Public and private funds are used to develop the land and industry.
 9. India receives aid from both the United States and the former Soviet Union.
 10. India faces all of the problems of a developing nation.
 11. The Indian government has tried to improve the economic and social position of the scheduled castes (the untouchables).
 12. Corruption and unsuccessful state planning have led to the failure of India's economy.
- D. Religion is a way of life that influences the social structure, history, economic activity, and political organization of India.
1. Religion often regulates customs, diet, occupations, and other aspects of life.
 2. Knowledge of Hinduism is necessary for an understanding of India's past and present.
 3. Hindus believe in reincarnation. This is part of the Hindu belief in the holiness of all living things.
 4. Religious differences between Hindus and Muslims have historic roots and have greatly influenced the development of modern India.
 5. The Buddhist religion began as a protest and as an attempt to reform Hinduism.
 6. The Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path state the main principles of Buddhism.
 7. Ethnic and religious differences led to the assassination of Indian Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi.

E. India has played an important role in world affairs since gaining independence in 1947.

- 1. India's size and differences in religion, language, and ethnic background create political unrest within its borders.**
- 2. The new state of Bangladesh has created a new set of problems for India.**
- 3. Relations between India and Pakistan have been poor since the partition of the sub-continent.**
- 4. India has tried to follow a policy of nonalignment and to maintain friendly relations with all, especially the United States, Russia, and China.**
- 5. Border disputes with China, rooted in past history, have caused war between the two, and a troublesome situation still remains.**
- 6. Problems with Pakistan have led India to closer relations with the former Soviet Union and distrust of the United States.**
- 7. India has been an active member of the United Nations.**

F. Pakistan is an important and strategically located nation of South Asia.

- 1. Pakistan was created by the partition of British India into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan in 1947.**
- 2. Pakistan is made up of the Indus Valley, mountains, and deserts.**
- 3. Pakistan's economy is based on agriculture and small industries that produce textiles and food products.**
- 4. In 1971, after a brief revolution, East Pakistan broke away from Pakistan and became the independent nation of Bangladesh.**
- 5. Pakistan has been ruled mainly by military dictators. Democratic reforms have been attempted but have not been entirely successful.**

AREA: SOUTH ASIA, TRIANGULAR PENINSULA, OR SUBCONTINENT

GEOGRAPHIC	CRADLES OF CIV.-MOHENJO-DARO, HARRAPA POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	CULTURAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS - KHYBER PASS - "DRIVE TO SOUTH" - MONSOONS - THAR DESERT - CHATS - DECCAN PLATEAU - PUNJAB - RIVERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GANGES = SACRED - INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN (BREADBASKET) - INDUS - BRAHMAPUTRA - MAP: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DECENTRALIZED NAWIBS (MOSLEM PRINCES) & (HINDU PRINCES) MAHARAJAS - BR. COLONY-R. CLIVE VS. -- FR. COLONY-J. DUPLEIUX - BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA -- - 1857 SEPOY MUTINY (MERCENARIES) - POST MUTINY BR. GOVNT TAKES OVER FROM B.E.I.C. - ROWLATT ACTS WITHDRAW CIVIL LIBERTIES - AMRITSAR MASSACRE - I.N.C. VS. - MOSLEM LEAGUE - A.HUME - MIDDLE CLASS - HINDU MAJ. - GANDHI: - "MAHATMA" - SATYAGRAHA - NONVIOLENCE - PASSIVE RESISTANCE - CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE - SLOW DOWNS - BOYCOTTS COTTON, DHOTI - SPIN OWN CLOTH AT HOME : - COTTAGE INDUSTRY - SALT MARCH - FASTING - "SWARAJ" SELF RULE 1947 - NEHRU-1ST P.M. - "CONSOLIDATOR" - MAKES INDIA ONE OF THE LEADERS OF 3RD WORLD-NEUTRAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CASH CROPS: TEA & COTTON - B.E.I.C. VS. F.E.I.C. (TRADING COMPANIES) - BR. GOT POWER OF "DIWAN" MAY NOW TAX LOCALS USE ZAMINDARS TO COLLECT TAXES - ASIA HAS "TOO MANY PEOPLE ON TOO LITTLE LAND", GETTING BASICS FOR THIS # OF PEOPLE RETARDS ECONOMIC DEV. - MINORITY) - POPULATION CONTROL C/O SANJAY GANDHI - SOCIALISM & CAPITALISM CREATES A MIXED ECONOMY - GREEN REVOLUTION - WONDER RICE CROP I.R.8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - POLYTHEISM: (MANY GODS) 1-HINDUISM C/O ARYANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOLERANCE PICK A GOD - BIBLE = RIGS POEMS, & YEDAS OR SONGS - CASTE IS CLOSED STRATUS - DHARMA YIELDS KARMA - REINCARNATION - COW UNTOUCHABLE - NIRVANA HARIJAN 2-BUDDHISM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GAUTAMA-ENLIGHTENED ONE - BIBLE = SUTRAS - NO CASTE BUT SHARE SOME OF SAME GODS AND REIN-CARNATION - MUST LEARN TO GIVE UP WORLDLY THINGS C/O THE 8 FOLD PATH - 4 NOBLE TRUTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LIVE - SUFFER - CRAVE - NIRVANA (MENTAL STATE) - SYMBOL = LOTUS FLOWER - MOVE TO TIBET
<p>POLITICAL CONTINUED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MODERN LEADERS: INDIRA, & RAJIV, BHUTTO IN PAK. - HOTSPOTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KASHMIR C/O WATER - PUNJAB C/O SIKH - SRI LANKA C/O TAMILS - TIBET C/O CHINA VS. DALAI LAMA - INDIA VS. PAKISTAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WORLD PROTEST NUKE TEST 98 		

Test Quest Question List - Course 5 - GLOBAL STUDIES I

Topic I: SOUTH ASIA MATCHING

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- I- 1 SOUTH ASIA - INSTRUCTORS USE TOPIC I
 - I- 2 BUDDHA! PHILOSOPHER WHO WAS MADE A GOD BY SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS AFTER HIS DEATH, 4 NOBLE TRUTHS, 8 FOLD PATH, BELIEVED IN REINCARNATION AND KARMA.
 - I- 3 AKBAR THE GREAT! MUGHAL, MUSLIM EMPEROR WHO PRACTICED RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN S.ASIA, ENDED SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE...CAPITAL CRIME TO THE DELIGHT OF HINDUS.
 - I- 4 R.KIPLING! POET, WRITER WHO WROTE THE RACIST "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" TO HELP JUSTIFY THE CONCEPT OF IMPERIALISM.
 - I- 5 M.K.GANDHI! INDIAN NATIONALIST WHO PRACTICED NONVIOLENT PROTEST AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE....SALT MARCH..TO ATTAIN SELF-DETERMINATION.
 - I- 6 J.NEHRU! FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF A FREED INDIA, FOLLOWED A FOREIGN POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT FOR HIS COUNTRY VERY EFFECTIVELY DURING THE COLD WAR ERA.
 - I- 7 MOTHER THERESA! CATHOLIC NUN WHO WORKED WITH THE POOR AND HOMELESS OF INDIA...WORLD....BECAME AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE FOR HER WORK EARNING HER THE NOBEL-PEACE PRIZE 1979.

PEOPLE YOU MUST KNOW FOR "SOUTH ASIA"