

VIDEO NOTES: South Asia Landforms and Resources (21 minutes)

1. South Asia is a region where densely populated river valleys and _____ plains contrast with sparsely populated mountain ranges, harsh deserts, and tropical forests.
2. This region is home to approximately 1/5th of the world's entire _____.
3. This landmass is sometimes called the _____ Subcontinent because it is very large and almost like a continent by itself.
4. Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, rises 8,848 meters above sea level (29,029 ft.), and its height _____ a little bit each year.
5. There are three major geographic regions in South Asia: The northern Mountain Rim, dominated by the Himalayas; the plains of the Indus and Ganges Rivers; and the Deccan Plateau to the _____.
6. The great rivers of South Asia have their sources in the _____.
7. The Indus River is surrounded by deserts for much of its course, and is a very important source of water for the people of _____.
8. The most important river in India is the Ganges River. It flows through a broad plain, which is densely populated and important for _____.
9. In the west, the Deccan Plateau is important for agriculture because most of its soils are _____.
10. In June, it is very humid and very hot. The clouds begin to form. Finally, the _____ monsoon arrives, bringing welcome rain to a thirsty earth.
11. The monsoons, which are so important to live in South Asia, are seasonal shifts in the direction of the _____. The summer monsoon brings _____, but the winter monsoon is _____.
12. The south-facing slopes of the Himalayas capture a lot of the monsoonal _____. Lands on the northern side of these mountains get very little rainfall.
13. South Asian agriculture, which developed thousands of years ago, is adapted to the weather changes brought by the wet and dry _____.
14. One of the most important crops is rice. Rice is a type of grass that was first cultivated _____ of years ago.

15. Some regions of South Asia get much more rain than others. One of the wettest regions lies along India's southwest coast, bordering the _____ Sea.
16. In some places, the mountains that face the sea are covered in dense _____ forests.
17. The climate of this area is also suitable for raising other crops such as _____ and pepper.
18. Tea plantations can be found at elevations of a few _____ meters (900 ft. above sea level).
19. Another wet region is found on the southern side of the Himalayas in northeast India and southern _____.
20. As in southern India, much of the forest has been _____ to clear land for rice and to grow other types of crops.
21. Much of the Deccan Plateau gets much less _____ than the southern coast.
22. Sugarcane is a crop that does well in areas with long, dry seasons. This plant is _____ to South Asia.
23. There are even drier regions in the northwest. Much of the land is used as _____ for livestock.
24. A different kind of agriculture is found in the Himalayan highlands. _____ and barley are the principle crop in India's northern province.

SUMMARY

25. The subcontinent of South Asia is separated from the rest of _____ by the Himalaya Mountains.
26. Streams from melting snow run down these _____ and join together to form the great rivers that flow through the Indus-Ganges Plain.
27. The Deccan _____ is bounded on the east and west by mountain ranges called the Ghats.
28. The driest regions are in the north and west, with _____ conditions existing throughout much of Pakistan.
29. The climate and vegetation of the _____ are greatly affected by the monsoons.
30. South Asia has a tremendous variety of landscapes and resources to be utilized by the many people that populate the area. They must be used wisely for the region's people to _____.