



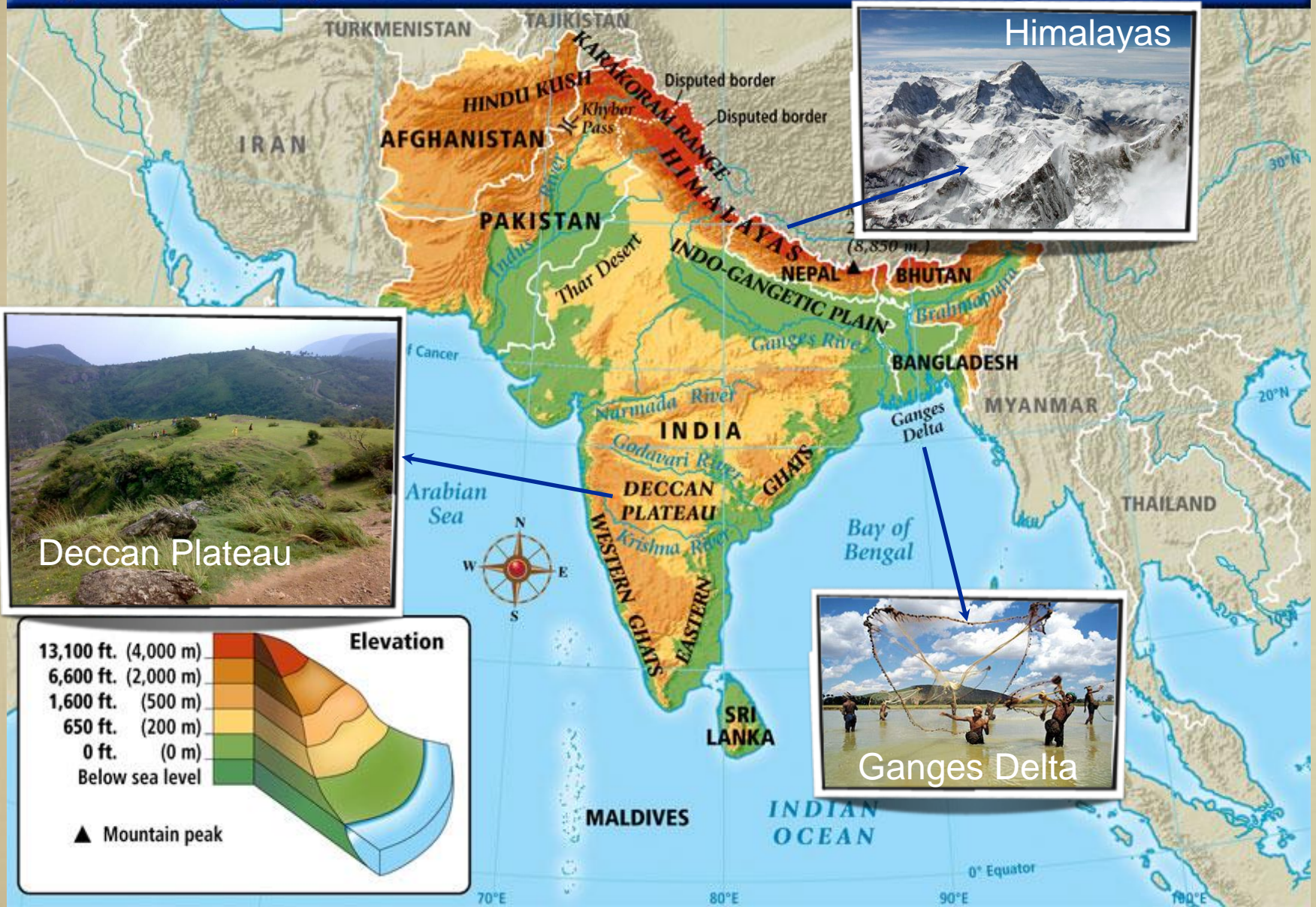
India

The Indian Subcontinent

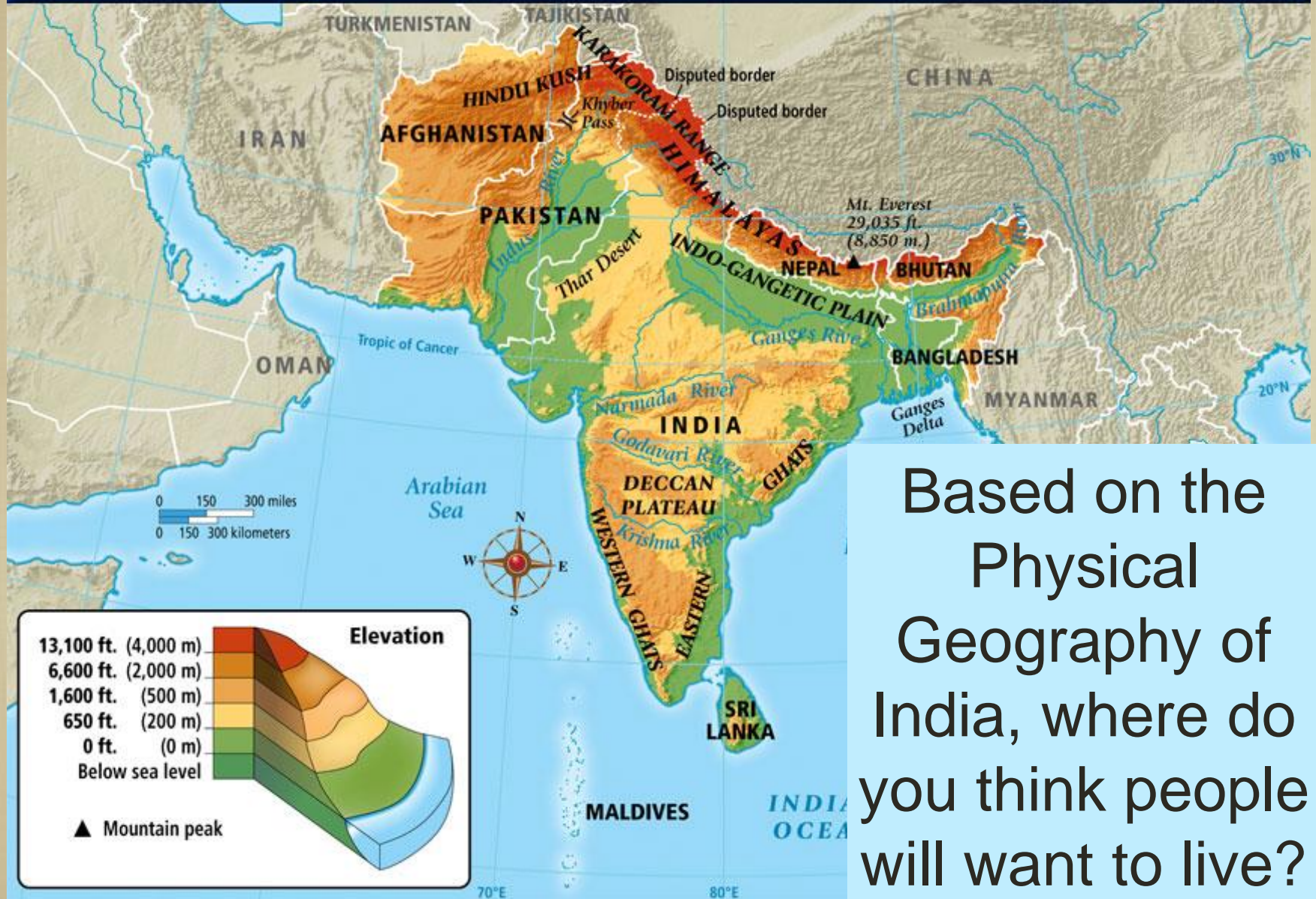


subcontinent-
large landmass
that is smaller
than a continent

Physical Geography of South Asia



Physical Geography of South Asia



Based on the Physical Geography of India, where do you think people will want to live?

Plate Tectonics!

- India is on its own plate (Indian Plate) which is colliding into the Eurasian Plate. Which landform is being created as a result of this movement?



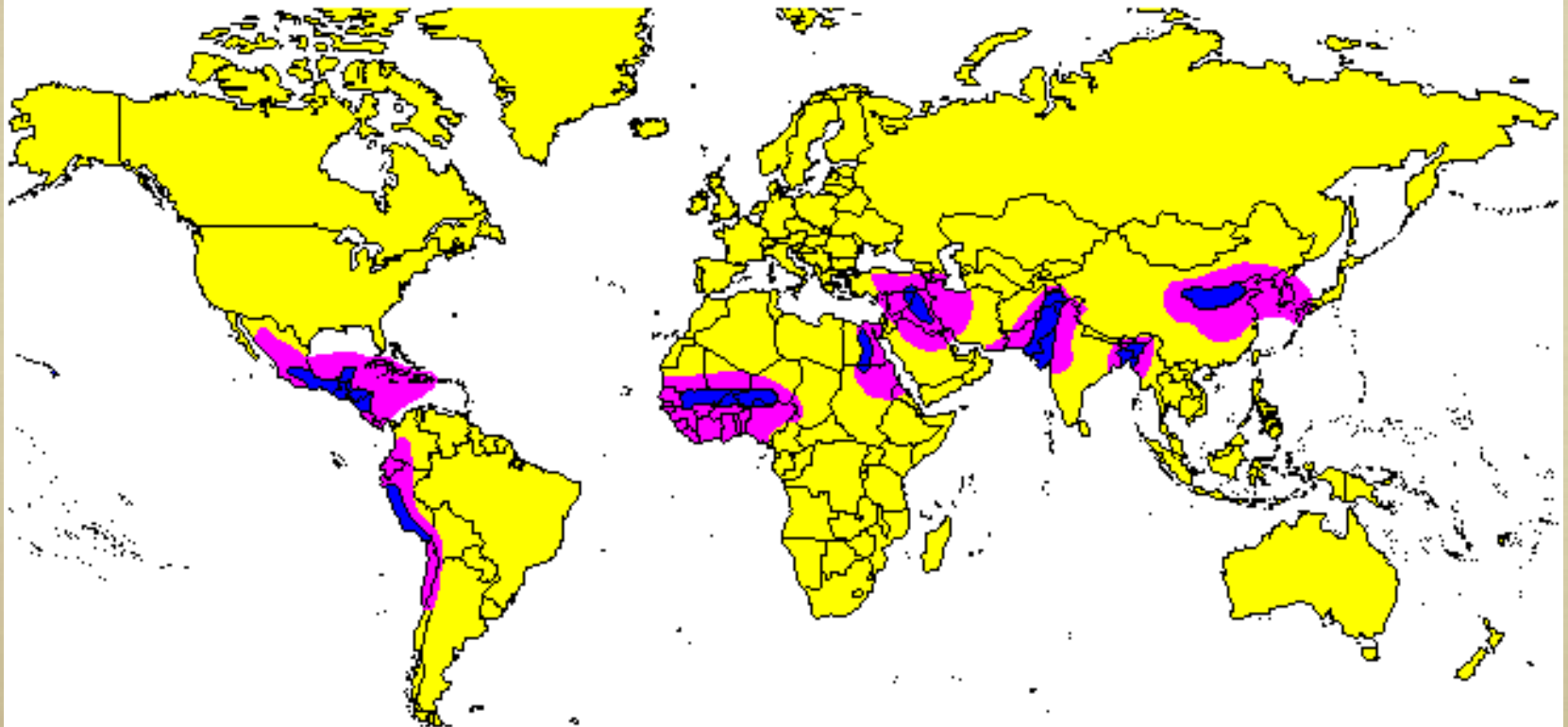
Cultural Hearths

- Heartlands of various cultures. The most dominant cultural ideas have spread from these locations.
 - Religion, use of iron tools & weapons, organized social structures, development of agriculture, etc.

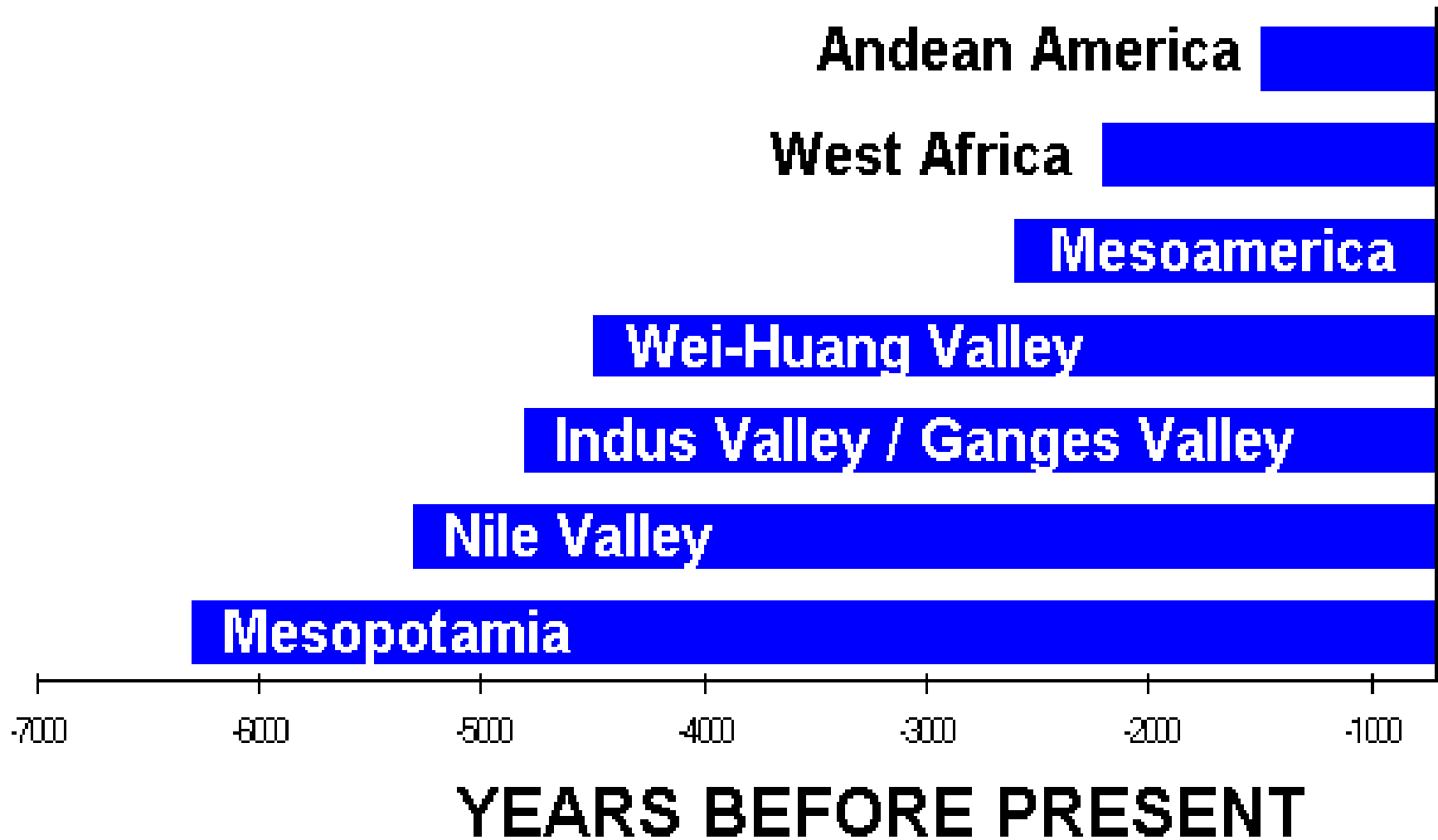
Cultural Hearths

- 1) Nile River Valley
- 2) Indus River Valley
- 3) Wei-Huang Valley
- 4) Ganges River Valley
- 5) Mesopotamia
- 6) Mesoamerica
- 7) West Africa
- 8) Andean America

Location of the World's Ancient Culture Hearths



EARLY CULTURE HEARTHES





Climate

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US Dept of State Geographer

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Laccadive © 2012 Mapabc.com Sri Lanka

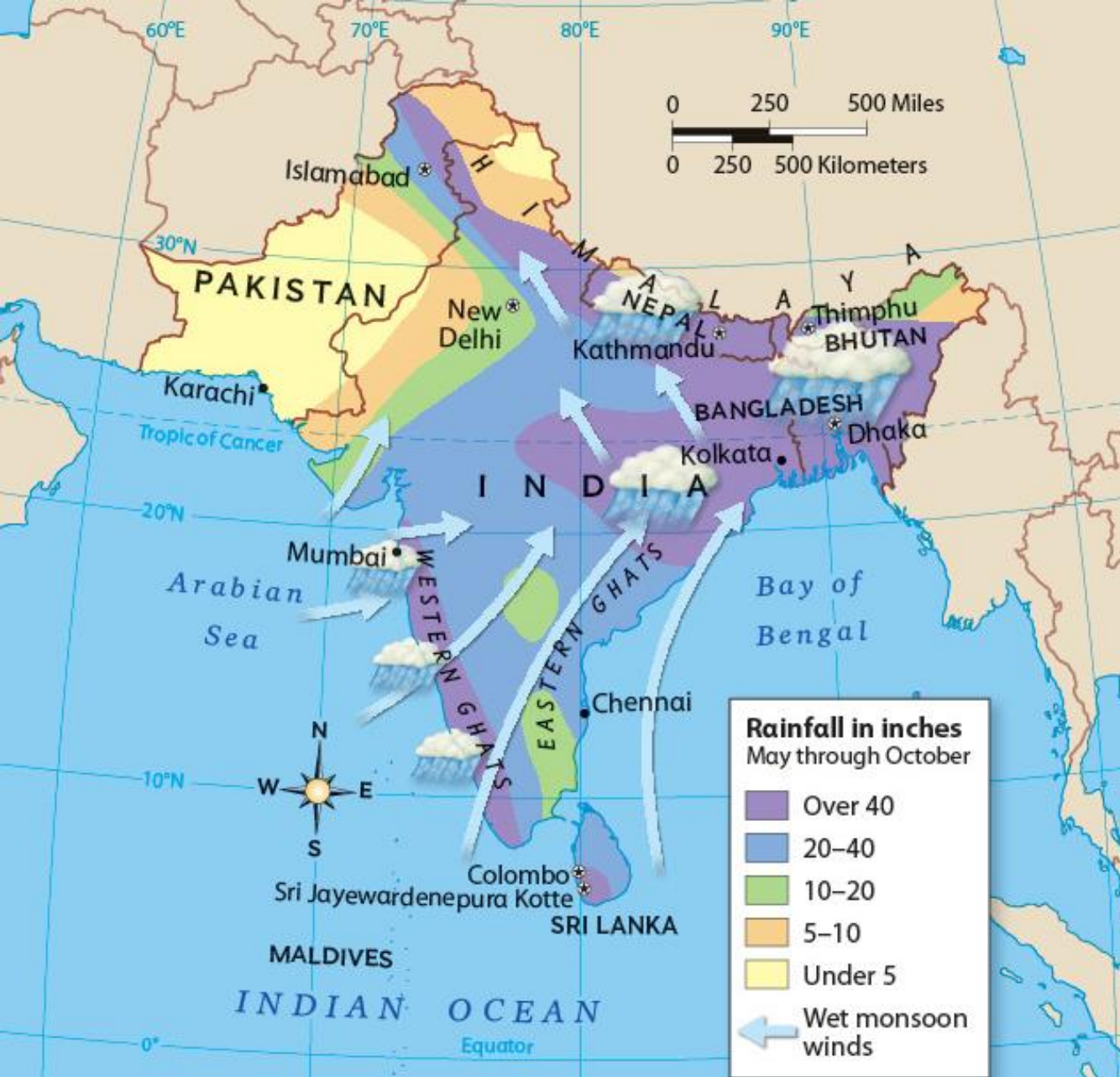


AFP

What do you think is happening in this photo?

Monsoons

- **Monsoons**-seasonal winds that bring either moist or dry air to an area.
- Summer Monsoons
 - May to October
 - Cause heavy rains
- Winter Monsoons
 - November to April
 - Bring dry air



What is the precipitation like during the months of a summer monsoon?

What could be some results of these monsoons around India?

Tulsa = 29" of rain for all of 2012





What direction is the wind blowing during a winter monsoon?

What could be the results of these dry monsoons in India?

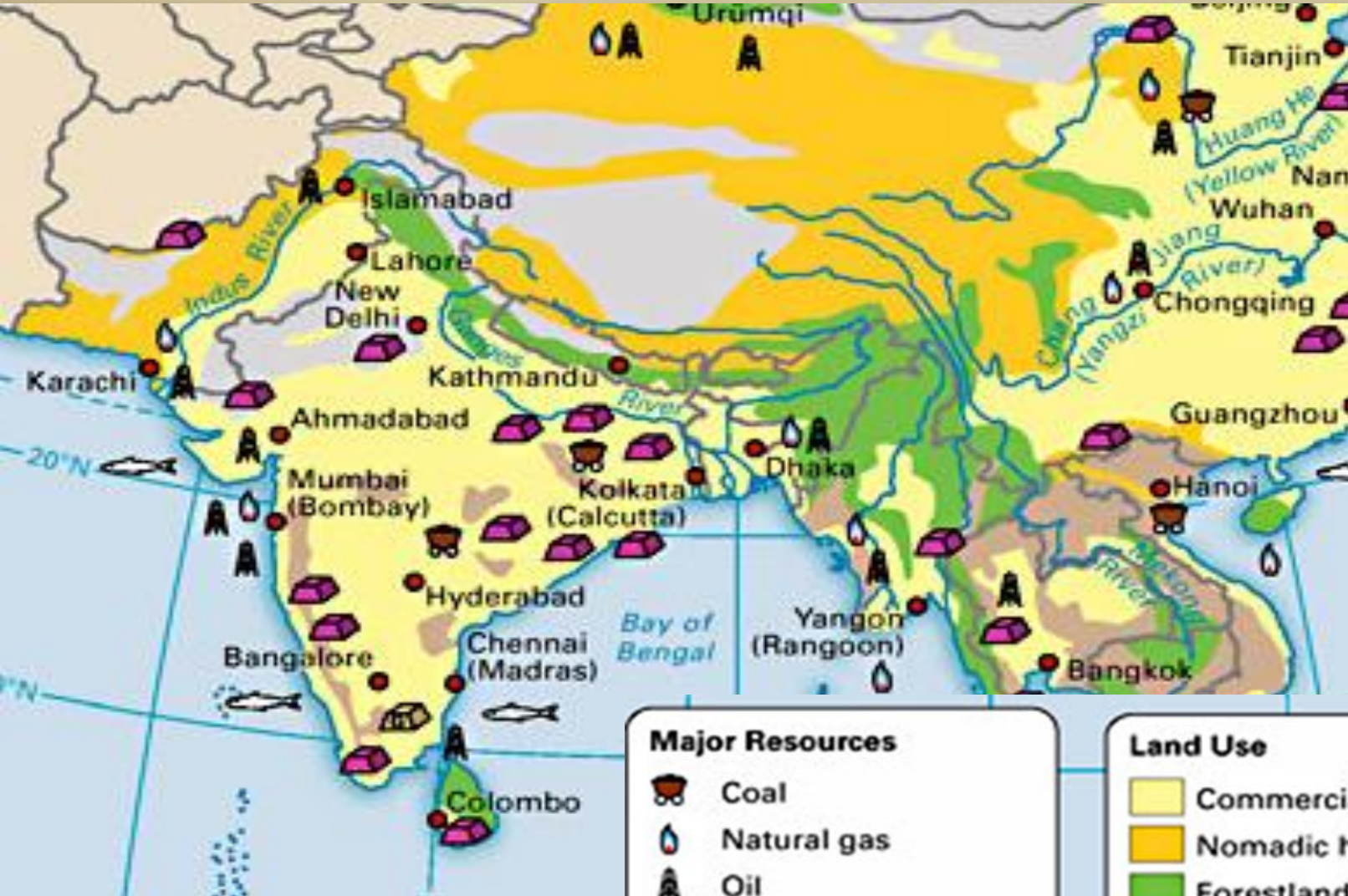
The difference between summer (wet) & winter (dry) monsoons




Summer monsoons often bring heavy rains and fertile growing conditions to many places in the Indian Subcontinent.








During the winter, monsoons change direction, bringing dry air from the north to the subcontinent. Little rain falls during this time of year.



Major Resources

-  Coal
-  Natural gas
-  Oil
-  Gold
-  Silver
-  Other minerals
-  Fishing
-  Major manufacturing and trade centers

Land Use

-  Commercial farming
-  Nomadic herding
-  Forestland
-  Subsistence farming
-  Limited economic activity

0 250 500 750 Miles
 0 250 500 750 Kilometers

Projection: Two-Point Equidistant

Natural Resources

Fertile
Soil





Tea



Before we start...

Subsistence Farming = only growing enough to meet your needs (not any extra to sell)

Commercial Farming = growing crops for the purposes of selling to other people

You're focusing on 4 things:

- What's the problem?
- What's the solution they come up with?
- What are the advantages to the solution?
- What are the disadvantages to the solution?

Then you'll give your opinion using your advantages & disadvantages.

Green Revolution

Problem:

Solution:

Advantages	Disadvantages
	<p>Place chart on page 81 of INB. Fill out using the info on PP and video: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HucSCNQ01X4</p>

Do you believe the Green Revolution is a good thing or a bad thing for the world? Explain your reasoning.

Green
Revolution
Video

Green Revolution

Problem:

Solution:

Advantages	Disadvantages

Do you believe the Green Revolution is a good thing or a bad thing for the world? Explain your reasoning.

Before the Green Revolution

- South Asia has to grow enough food to feed nearly 1.5 billion people.
- India used to frequently suffer famines, or times when people starved from lack of food.



Green Revolution

- In 1966, Farmers began using new seeds to grow wheat. They could now grow much more food in a smaller area.
- As a result, India's wheat production doubled in ten Years.



Impacts of the Green Revolution

- However, the seeds required more fertilizer, irrigation, and pesticides. These can be harmful to the environment. much pollution was caused by the revolution.
- The irrigation was expensive as well. Only the wealthiest farmers benefited from the new seeds.