



# Unit 9– South Asia

is about...

The following characteristics of East Asia



## Government

Gandhi led a non-violent revolt for India's independence.

India won independence in 1947 from Great Britain and divided over religious differences forming Pakistan and Bangladesh.

India is the world's largest democracy (like the USA) with 1.2 billion people.

The first woman prime minister of India was Indira Gandhi, who led a movement improve food production.

## Economy

Cottage Industry – making products at home with their own tools to sell.

N. Borlaug led the Green Revolution to improve farming (agriculture) in India.

Monsoons seasons can bring rain that create destructive floods, but also provide needed water for crops.

The Indian film industry, Bollywood, creates many movies reflecting Indian culture.

## Geography

The Himalayas have created a barrier for trade and travel in South Asia.

Mt. Everest in Nepal is the tallest peak in the world.

Study the locations of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Most wheat production is near the river systems.

A small country and dense population of Bangladesh have led to food shortages.

## Culture

Many Sri Lankan fishermen fish along the coast on long stilts. (Adaptation)

Hinduism is the most followed religion in India.

Diwali is a Hindu holiday known as the "Festival of Lights".

Rangoli is a tradition art in the Hindu religion.

Buddhism is common in Nepal and Bhutan.

$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$  of South Asians farm.

