

High School Social Studies

Grade 9

World Geography

2019 – 2020

Extended Spring Break

Instructional Packet

WEEK 1

Chapter Summary

networks

India

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How do physical systems and human systems shape a place?

India, which is home to one-sixth of the world's people, is second only to China in population. Its cities are among the world's largest and most densely populated, though the majority of people live in rural villages, often without electricity or water. India is rich in natural resources and natural beauty. It is home to the high mountains of the Himalaya and the world's longest alluvial plain. However, the demands of its large population are depleting India's once plentiful resources. India has begun a new plan to improve living standards while sustaining a healthy environment.

Physical Geography of India

- Tectonic plate movement helped shape India, which might have once been attached to what is now Africa. As the landmass broke away and collided with Asia, the collision pushed up the world's highest mountains, the Himalaya, which include Mount Everest.
- The world's longest alluvial plain, the Gangetic Plain, lies at the foot of the Himalaya. It is the most densely populated region in India. West of the plain is desert, bordered by mountains. Two more ranges divide India into northern and southern regions.
- India's three major rivers, the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus, carry fertile soil from the Himalaya onto the floodplains. The Ganges often floods during summer monsoons and remains flowing in dry seasons. The Indus is important for irrigation and transportation.
- During summer, heated air rises, pulling moist ocean air over India. Monsoon winds bring heavy rains and flooding. In winter months, cool, dry air from the Asian interior blows across the subcontinent.
- The region's high temperature and rainfall support agriculture, especially on the alluvial plains. Monsoons, however, also cause flooding or leave areas outside their path dry. Cyclones and tsunamis are natural hazards in the subregion.
- Later, the Gupta Empire united much of India and built a highly advanced civilization. A Muslim invasion brought Islam to the region, and finally European colonization led to British control of India.
- In 1919, when British troops fired on unarmed protesters, Mohandas K. Gandhi advocated nonviolent civil disobedience in the pursuit of self-rule. Britain ultimately divided the region into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan.
- Most Indians belong to two ethnic groups: Dravidians and Indo-Aryans. Climate, vegetation, and landscape have affected how people have settled. Though cities are very large, 70 percent of the people live in villages.
- In village life, Hindus of the higher *jatis* live in the center of the village, while Muslims and those of lower *jatis* live outside the center. Most village houses have one or two rooms and no electricity or running water. In cities, housing is limited; many people live in slums or are homeless.
- Farming is labor-intensive. Farmers dig by hand, often carry water from rivers or wells, and use oxen, water buffalo, or elephants for heavier work. The green revolution has increased crop production, but brings with it problems of chemical pollution.

Human Geography of India

- In the 2000s B.C., Aryan hunters and herders settled in India, bringing with them the rigid caste system, as well as the Vedas, which form the basis of Hinduism, the region's most widely practiced religion.
- Economic growth has taken precedence over resource management as India has tried to reduce its widespread poverty. The result is deforestation, overused farm fields, and air and groundwater pollution.

Chapter Summary *cont.*

**networks**

India

- As cities expand and populations grow, water and energy needs increase. While India has made progress, tens of millions still live without clean water, and more than half of India's people have no toilets.
- Cutting down trees for biofuel and timber and clearing land for agriculture have led to deforestation, air pollution, and soil degradation. Though India is rich in farmland, excessive irrigation and overworking the fields is depleting nutrients in the soil, making it less productive.
- The Forest Rights Act is designed to help protect forests from abuse by timber and mining companies. The government has introduced taxes on diesel cars to help reduce air pollution and has enacted laws that protect endangered animals, plants, and ecosystems.

Assessing Background Knowledge

**networks**

India

Directions: Read the terms from Chapter 25 in the left column, and match each term with the best definition in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. mercantilism | a. the practice and business of recreational travel based on a concern for the environment |
| _____ 2. subcontinent | b. a Japanese term used for a huge sea wave caused by an undersea earthquake |
| _____ 3. <i>panchayat</i> | c. the theory or practice of merchant or trading pursuits |
| _____ 4. tsunami | d. an area on which flooding rivers have deposited silt |
| _____ 5. imperialism | e. a program begun in the 1960s to produce higher-yielding, more productive strains of wheat, rice, and other food crops |
| _____ 6. alluvial plain | f. a landmass that is part of a larger continent but still distinct from it, such as South Asia |
| _____ 7. karma | g. in Hindu belief, the sum of good and bad actions in one's present and past lives |
| _____ 8. <i>jati</i> | h. village council |
| _____ 9. ecotourism | i. the actions by which one country is able to extend power to control another country |
| _____ 10. green revolution | j. a caste or group into which one is born that determines social status |

Vocabulary Activity



India

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Match each description in the first column with the correct item in the second column. Write the letter of the answer in the blank at the left of each description. Not all terms will be used.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. a large landmass that is part of a continent but still distinct from it | a. alluvial plain |
| _____ 2. an area of fertile soil deposited by river floodwaters | b. cottage industry |
| _____ 3. a storm that blows in a circular pattern, carrying heavy rains and high winds | c. cyclone |
| _____ 4. a Japanese term for a huge sea wave caused by an undersea earthquake | d. ecotourism |
| _____ 5. the theory of merchant or trading pursuits | e. green revolution |
| _____ 6. the practice of one country extending power to control another country | f. imperialism |
| _____ 7. a group that defines a person's occupation or social position | g. <i>jati</i> |
| _____ 8. rebirth in new bodies or forms of life | h. karma |
| _____ 9. a Hindu belief in the sum of good and bad actions in a person's life | i. mercantilism |
| _____ 10. a village council | j. monsoon |
| _____ 11. a program in India designed to produce higher crop yields | k. <i>panchayat</i> |
| | l. pesticide |
| | m. reincarnation |
| | n. subcontinent |
| | o. tsunami |

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: From the list that follows, choose the best word to complete each sentence. Write each word in the blank provided. (**annual, dominate, fluctuate, neutral**)

12. India's monsoon winds cause temperatures and rainfall to _____, creating alternating wet and dry seasons.
13. An area's _____, or yearly, rainfall influences what kinds of vegetation will grow there.
14. Britain's imperialist policy led it to _____ India, introducing the English language, building railroads, and restructuring the educational system.
15. Throughout the Cold War, India did not align with either the United States or the Soviet Union. It remained _____.

Reteaching Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines forms a star-like shape behind the letter 'o'.

India

Terms and Concepts

Directions: Match each term from Chapter 25 with its definition from the Fact Bank. Write the correct letter in the corresponding blank.

- _____ 1. cottage industry
- _____ 2. cyclone
- _____ 3. imperialism
- _____ 4. *jati*
- _____ 5. mercantilism
- _____ 6. pesticide
- _____ 7. reincarnation
- _____ 8. tsunami

FACT BANK

- a. storm with heavy rains and strong winds that blow in a circular pattern
- b. rebirth in new bodies
- c. when one country controls another country
- d. chemical used to kill insects, rodents, and other animals that bother people or hurt plants and food
- e. group that defines one's position in society
- f. business that employs workers in their homes
- g. theory or practice of trading
- h. a huge wave caused by an undersea earthquake

Summarizing Information

Directions: Read the passage below, and then answer the questions.

In recent years, India has reduced poverty and improved education and health while advancing its economy. However, the environment of India can harm its citizens. That is because India has often favored short-term economic development over attention to preserving its natural resources. For example, fertilizer runoff and human and industrial wastes pollute water supplies. Overcrowded cities lack sanitation, which in turn pollutes the water and spreads disease. While India has advanced, it has done so at the expense of its environment.

9. What is one reason India does not pay close attention to its natural resources?

10. Give an example of how damage to the environment harms the people of India.

11. What is the main topic of this passage?

Reteaching Activity *cont.*

networks

India

Visualizing Information

Directions: Fill in the chart. Tell how the winds blow. Then tell what the general weather is.

How Monsoon Winds Affect The Weather In Different Seasons	
Mid-June to end of September	12. 13.
Early October to February	14. 15.
March to mid-June	16. 17.

Essay

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, write a narrative essay that answers the following questions with details from Chapter 25 on India.

You visited a few villages in India and stayed for a while in each. Describe the everyday way of life. Were there different *jatis*, or social classes? How did you know? What did village streets look like? Where was the village school? What did houses look like? Were the houses all similar, or were they different? Did they have the modern services that you are used to?

High School Social Studies

Grade 9

World Geography

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Extended Spring Break

Instructional Packet

WEEK 2

Chapter Summary

Pakistan and Bangladesh

ESSENTIAL QUESTION How do physical systems and human systems shape a place?

While Pakistan is home to the world's second-tallest mountain, much of Bangladesh is at sea level, and while Bangladesh has plentiful water, Pakistan is struggling to find methods to grow crops. Both countries share Muslim cultures and rely on agriculture, often still using draft animals for farming. As two of the most densely populated countries in the world, both regions are also among the poorest. Finding solutions to environmental problems could open up new opportunities for the region and improve living conditions.

Physical Geography of Pakistan and Bangladesh

- While Pakistan's landscape features some low plains, including the Indus River valley, it is largely mountainous and is home to the world's second highest mountain, K2. The mountainous regions and high plateaus are prone to earthquakes.
- Seasonally, the Indus River floods its bank, depositing fertile soil on Pakistan's floodplains, but also causing destruction. People depend on the river for farming, transportation, and power.
- The Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers cross Bangladesh's low-lying land, supplying water year-round for drinking, agriculture, and transportation. Because the rivers run through lowlands, they cannot be used for hydroelectric power.
- The Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers join and empty into the Bay of Bengal to form the world's largest delta system. Depressions in the land also form freshwater wetlands that range from lakes to marshes.
- Seasonal monsoons produce the subregion's three seasons: hot, hot and wet, and cool. Moist winds from the ocean create the wet seasons, while dry winds from the interior create the dry season. Pakistan receives less rain from monsoons than does Bangladesh.
- In the mid-1800s, Britain brought Pakistan and Bangladesh into their greater colony that included India. Tensions between Hindus and Muslims grew, with each developing campaigns for independence.
- Due to conflicts between Hindus and Muslims, Britain granted independence to two states: the mainly Hindu India and predominantly Muslim Pakistan. Massive migrations between the states followed, as well as violent conflicts, particularly over control of Kashmir.
- Pakistan was divided into East and West, separated by 1,000 miles of Indian land. East Pakistan's people were primarily ethnic Bengali, who spoke Bangla. They protested the West's imposition of Urdu as a national language and eventually won independence as Bangladesh.
- Pakistan is the sixth most populated country in the world and Bangladesh the eighth. In Pakistan, most people live in the Indus River valley, while Bangladesh's denser population resides mostly in cities.
- Pakistan has diverse ethnicities due to invasions and migrations, while Bangladesh people are mostly Bengali. In both countries, Islam is the main religion, marriages are often arranged, literacy rates are very low, and poor health care is a major problem.
- Poverty is widespread in Pakistan and Bangladesh, with most people relying on cash crops like rice, cotton, and sugarcane. The most important industries are cotton textiles and clothing for export.

Human Geography of Pakistan and Bangladesh

- Long ago, Pakistan's Indus River valley was home to advanced agricultural civilizations, while a Buddhist kingdom ruled over Bangladesh. Muslim invaders and traders brought Islam to both regions, which, by the 1500s, became part of the Mogul Empire.

Chapter Summary *cont.*

**networks**

Pakistan and Bangladesh

People and Their Environment: Pakistan and Bangladesh

- Development in Bangladesh and Pakistan is difficult because their agricultural economies do not generate much capital for investment and people are focusing more on survival than resource sustainability.
- Wetlands and mangrove forests are being threatened by rising sea levels, wastewater runoff, and deforestation. Industrial pollution and raw sewage enter the rivers, causing severe pollution and making potable water scarce.
- Pakistan's dry climate and high temperatures cause most water used for irrigation to evaporate, leaving behind minerals and salt that reduce soil fertility.
- Both Pakistan and Bangladesh have enacted programs to reduce air and water pollution and improve irrigation and forest management; however, political turmoil and lack of funding hamper progress.

Assessing Background Knowledge

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, sans-serif font. A stylized graphic of intersecting lines, resembling a network or a starburst, is positioned behind the 'o' in 'works'.

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Directions: For each geographical term below, write what you already know and what you would like to learn. When you have completed the chapter, fill in the column "What I Have Learned."

	What I Know	What I Would Like To Know	What I Have Learned
Landforms			
Climate			
Culture			
Natural Resources			

Vocabulary Activity

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Pakistan and Bangladesh

Content Vocabulary

Directions: Respond to the questions or statements below using the vocabulary words shown in parentheses.

1. Describe how seasonal snowmelt and rains form fertile floodplains in Pakistan and Bangladesh. **(floodplains)**

2. Define total fertility rate and its effect on population in Bangladesh and Pakistan. **(total fertility rate)**

3. What is jute and why is it important to Bangladesh? **(jute)**

4. Explain the goals of sustainable development. **(sustainable development)**

5. What problem does Pakistan face in its use of hydroelectric power on the Indus River? **(hydroelectric power)**

Vocabulary Activity *cont.*

networks

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Academic Vocabulary

Directions: In each blank on the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 6. Because the Ganges flows through lowlands, it is not often used to _____ electricity.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. gather | c. generate |
| b. maintain | d. distribute |

_____ 7. The many lakes and marshes in Bangladesh support, or _____, healthy fish life.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. stifle | c. reduce |
| b. maintain | d. display |

_____ 8. In rural areas, electricity and other modern services often are not _____ to people struggling to live there.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. available | c. averted |
| b. allowed | d. adjusted |

_____ 9. Sustainable development follows three _____: to promote economic development, to protect the environment, and to promote social fairness.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. infrastructures | c. economies |
| b. sources | d. principles |

_____ 10. Soil from the Indus River can _____ behind the dam, clogging it and making it difficult to generate power.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. pollute | c. accumulate |
| b. fertilize | d. irrigate |

Reteaching Activity

networks

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Terms and Concepts

Directions: Match each term from Chapter 26 with its definition from the Fact Bank. Write the correct letter in the corresponding blank.

- _____ 1. delta
- _____ 2. floodplains
- _____ 3. hydroelectric power
- _____ 4. jute
- _____ 5. sustainable development
- _____ 6. total fertility rate

FACT BANK

- a. economic growth that does not hurt the environment and helps poor people and societies at the same time
- b. flat land along a river, formed mainly by sediment deposited by water
- c. average number of children women have
- d. fiber used to make string, rope, and cloth
- e. a deposit of sediment where a river meets an ocean
- f. energy generated by falling water

Summarizing Information

Directions: Read the passage below, and then answer the questions.

The struggle to survive in Pakistan and Bangladesh has caused several environmental issues. For example, Pakistan suffers from severe water pollution for several different reasons. There are too few sewage treatment facilities, so raw sewage flows into the rivers and water supply. Industrial pollution and agricultural runoff of pesticides and fertilizers from farmland also contribute to the problem. Water pollution plagues Bangladesh as well.

7. What is the reason that Pakistan and Bangladesh have environmental trouble?

8. Explain why there is such severe water pollution.

9. What is the main topic of this passage?

Reteaching Activity *cont.*

networks

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Visualizing Information

Directions: List the three main rivers in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Then list how they are vital to life in these countries.

Name of River	Benefits for People
10. _____ River	13.
11. _____ River	14.
12. _____ River	15.
	16.
	17.
	18.
	19.

Essay

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, write a narrative essay from the perspective of an agent from the World Health Organization. You have been sent to examine conditions in Pakistan and Bangladesh. Your report should answer the following questions with details from Chapter 26 on Pakistan and Bangladesh.

In what ways are Pakistan and Bangladesh the same? In what ways are the two countries different? What is the main landform in each country? Does each country have enough water? Do they share the same religion and culture? Do people know how to read and write? How is the health care? Do people have basic services such as electricity?