

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN
**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

WORLD CULTURES AND GEOGRAPHY

Unit Resources

Unit 7

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- Social Studies Skills Support
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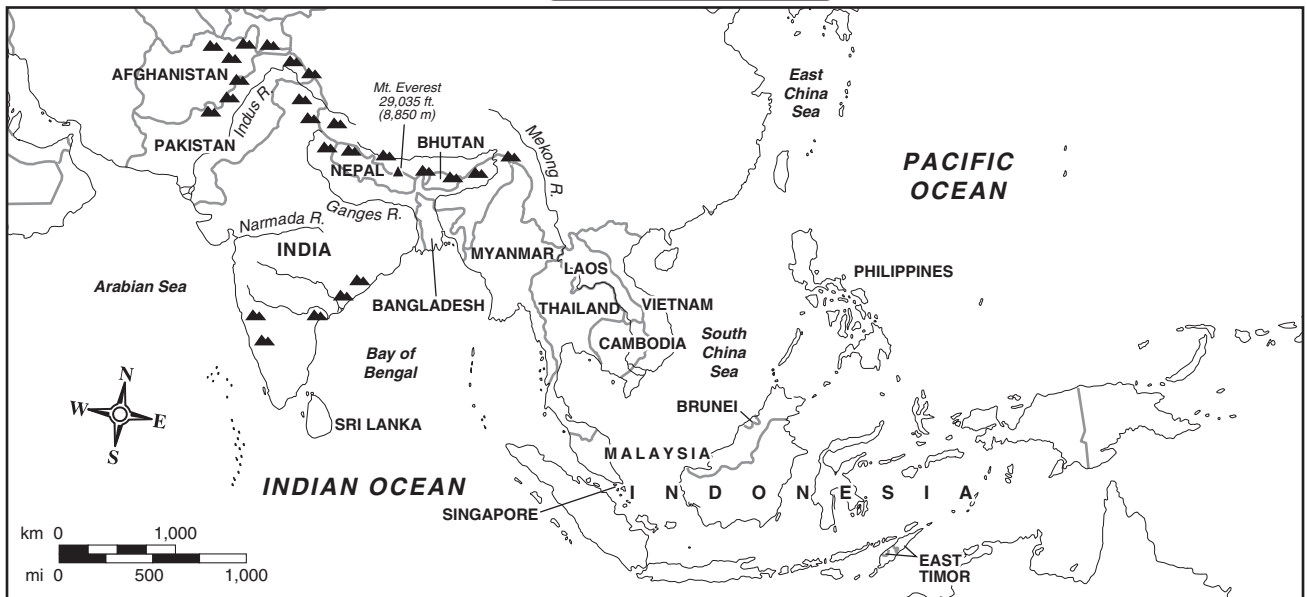
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**For more support, see the
Grade Level Resources folder.**

Organized for the Way You Teach

Almanac Map Practice

SOUTHERN ASIA: PHYSICAL



Use the map to do these activities and answer these questions.

Practice

- Put a box around the highest mountain peak in Southern Asia.
- Name the peak and write its elevation. _____
- What is the name of the country that borders the Gulf of Tonkin, the South China Sea, and the Gulf of Thailand? _____
- What is the island country closest to India? _____
- Circle the island country directly east of Vietnam.

Apply

- With a partner, look at a physical map of the United States in the *World Cultures and Geography World Atlas*, on pages A20 and A21. Compare the mountain elevations of two mountains in Southern Asia with two mountains in the United States by making a graph of Mt. Everest and K2 in Southern Asia, Mt. McKinley in Alaska, and Mt. Elbert in Colorado. What conclusion can you draw from your graph?

Data File Practice

Comparing and Contrasting Nations of Southern Asia

Country	Population	Life Expectancy (years)	Literacy Rate (percent)
Afghanistan			
Cambodia			
India			
Indonesia			
Singapore			

Practice

1. Use the Data File pages in your textbook to complete the chart.
2. Which nation has the longest life expectancy? What other information in the chart would lead you to expect this?

3. Does the size of a nation's population have anything to do with life expectancy? Explain.

Apply

4. Use the back of this page to create a similar comparison chart for five different countries in Southern Asia. When you are finished, meet with a group and compare your results. List conclusions about the different nations based on the data your group has gathered.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Compare and Contrast

This skill helps you understand how historical events, people, or regions are similar and different.

Read “Geographic Regions of South Asia.” Then complete the chart below. What are the similarities and differences between the Northern Plains and the Deccan Plateau?

Northern Plains	Deccan Plateau
rivers 2. _____ fertile farming region (Ganges) 4. _____ _____ _____	1. _____ forests, mountains 3. _____ fewer people

Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

5. Under which heading can you find information to help you understand the weather in Southern Asia? Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer.

___ Geographic Regions of South Asia

___ Regions of Southeast Asia

___ Climate of South Asia

6. Which photograph or map can help you understand the elevations along the Ganges River? Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer.

___ map on page 579

___ photograph on page 580

___ photograph on page 581

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

If the statement is true, write **true** on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ 1. A subcontinent is a large landmass that is part of a continent.
- _____ 2. A deccan is a deposit of soil at the mouth of a river.
- _____ 3. Sediment includes minerals that settle at the bottom of a river.
- _____ 4. A seasonal wind that blows over the northern part of the Indian Ocean is a caste.
- _____ 5. An archipelago is a group of islands.

Study Guide

Find the regions of Southern Asia that best match the descriptions that follow. Write the letter of your answer on the line. You may use some regions more than once.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Deccan Plateau | D. Northern Plains |
| B. Mainland Southeast Asia | E. Islands of Southeast Asia |
| C. Northern Mountain Rim | F. Sri Lanka and the Maldives |

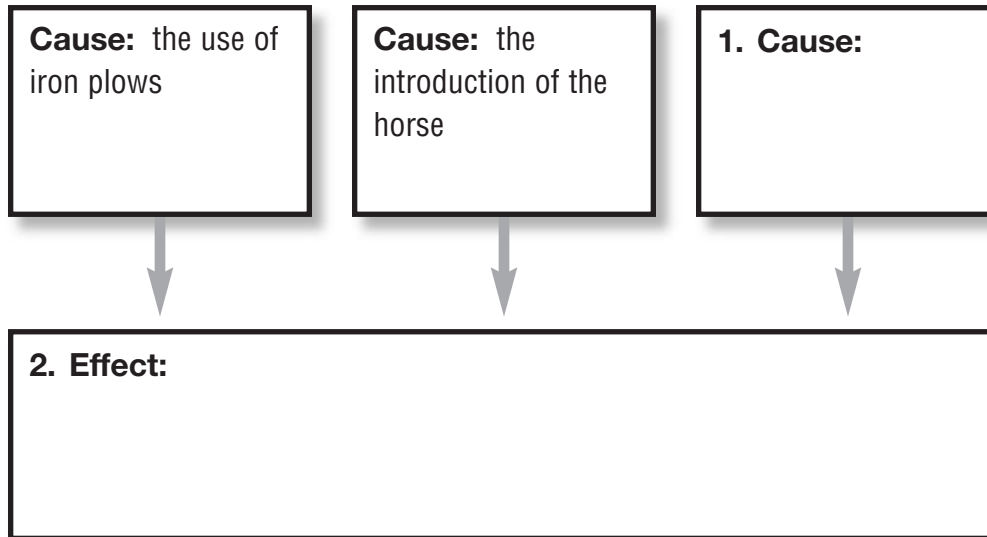
- ___ 6. bordered by the Eastern and Western Ghats
- ___ 7. location of Khyber Pass
- ___ 8. location of the archipelagoes of Indonesia
- ___ 9. location of the Mekong River
- ___ 10. located south and southwest of India
- ___ 11. located between the Himalayas and southern India
- ___ 12. includes most of southern India
- ___ 13. location of the Ganges and Indus river valleys

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Cause and Effect

This skill helps you see how one event can be related to another, either by causing an event or by resulting from it.

Read “The Aryan Influence on South Asia.” Then complete the chart below. Where did the Aryans discover iron ore?



Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

3. If you have a question about the contributions of the emperor Ashoka, under which heading would you look? Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer below.

___ The Indus River Valley Civilization

___ The Caste System

___ The Maurya and Gupta Dynasties

4. Look at the maps on pages 589 and 592. Which map helps you understand the movement of the Aryans into South Asia? Write the page number and map title below.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

1. Circle the letter for the correct definition of **caste**.

- A. the term for family relationships
- B. an inherited social class
- C. to think quietly and reflectively

2. Use the word **caste** in your own sentence.

Study Guide

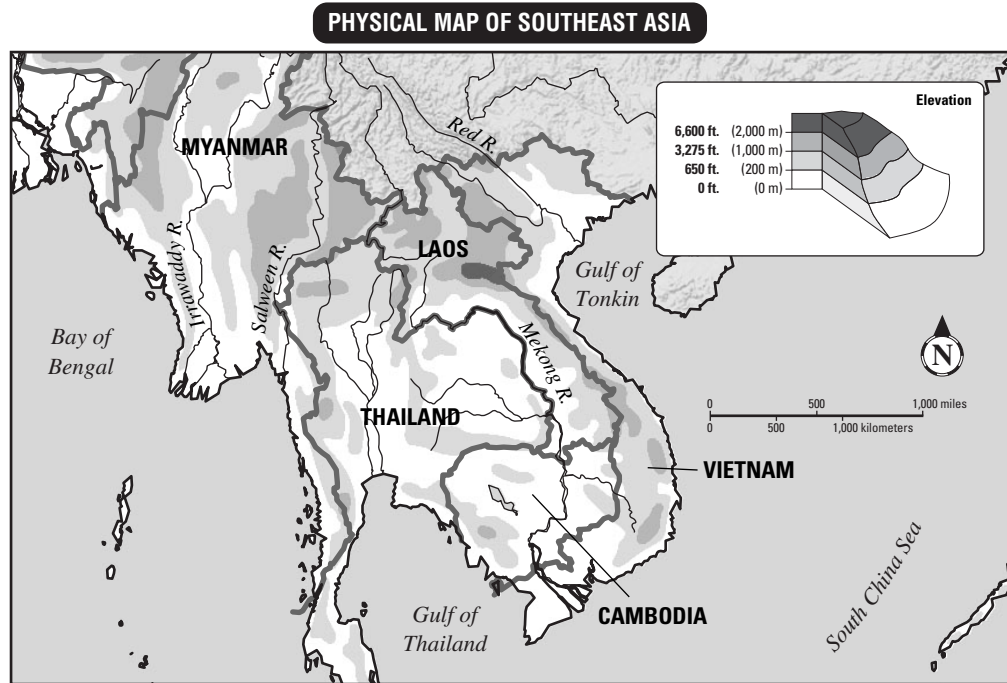
Below are some general statements about civilizations and cultures in ancient India. Read each statement. Then write some details from the section to support it.

3. Around 2500 B.C., a brilliant civilization developed in the Indus River Valley.

4. The Aryans influenced life in South Asia.

5. Hinduism is a rich and complex system.

Skillbuilder: Read an Elevation Map



Use the map to answer the following questions.

Practice

1. Which country has the highest elevation? _____
2. Which country do both the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers run through?

3. The southern border between the countries of Laos and Thailand follows what land feature? _____
4. The Mekong River Delta provides which country with most of its lowest elevations? _____
5. Which countries border the Gulf of Thailand?

Apply

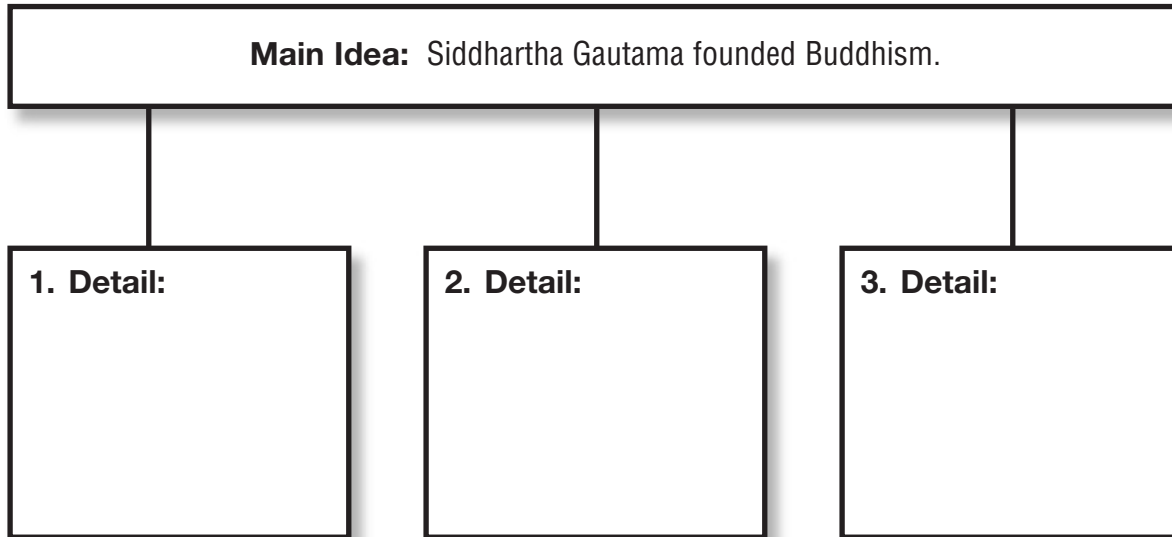
6. Use the information on the map to write your own questions. Write three questions. Exchange questions with a partner and answer each other's questions. Make sure that your questions can be answered by looking at the map.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Main Idea and Details

This skill helps you understand events by seeing how they are related.

Read “Buddhism in Southeast Asia.” Then complete the chart below. What details in the section support the main idea that Siddhartha Gautama founded Buddhism?



Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

- Use the photographs and captions on page 600 to complete the following sentence: The city of _____ was an important Buddhist center.
- Read “Indian Influence in Southeast Asia.” Below, write how you monitored your understanding of the section.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

1. Circle the letter for the correct definition of **meditate**.
 - A. to help solve a conflict peacefully
 - B. to think quietly and reflectively in order to achieve enlightenment
 - C. an ancient Hindu temple
2. Use the word **meditate** in your own sentence.

Study Guide

Put a checkmark (✓) next to each fact that supports the idea that Southeast Asia was an ancient crossroads.

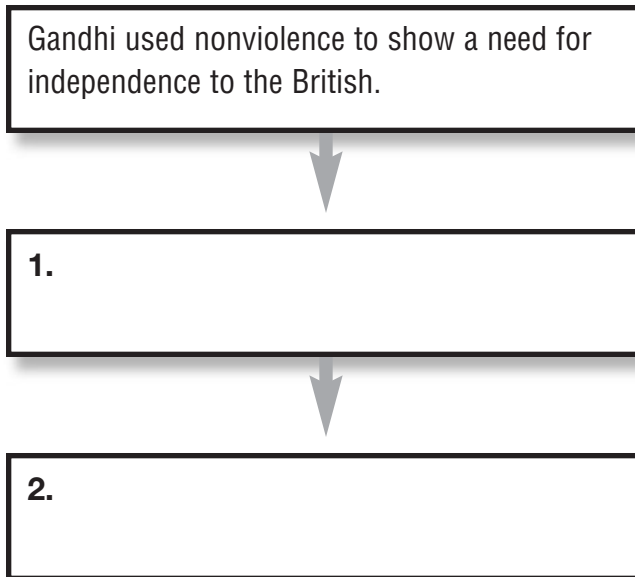
- _____ 3. People in ancient Southeast Asia made tools from bronze and grew yams and rice.
- _____ 4. Southeast Asian goods reached India and China and then traveled on to East Africa and Southwest Asia.
- _____ 5. Buddhism and Hinduism, which began in India, became major religions in Southeast Asia.
- _____ 6. The Ananda temple is the most famous Buddhist temple in Myanmar.
- _____ 7. Travelers from India, China, and other countries came to ancient Southeast Asia.
- _____ 8. The basic teachings of Buddhism are the Four Noble Truths.
- _____ 9. Southeast Asia is at the center of the South Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean sea trading routes.
- _____ 10. Historians can trace new images and religious art from India throughout the countries of Southeast Asia.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Sequence

This skill helps you understand the order in which events happened.

Read “Independence.” Then complete the chart below. What were the major events in Indian and Pakistani independence?



Reading Strategy: Summarize

3. Read “The Mughal Empire.” Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best summary of the section.

___ The Mughal ruler Babur created an empire in India.

___ The Mughal Empire lasted less than 200 years.

___ Trade helped to strengthen the Mughal Empire.

4. Read “Arrival of the British.” Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best summary of the section.

___ Many Indians sent their children to British schools.

___ India’s culture and technology were changed by the British.

___ Queen Elizabeth I wanted to expand British trade in Asia.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Write the term that best completes each sentence.

republic nonviolence frontier martial law

1. A _____ is the geographic or political boundary between regions.
2. Peacefully calling for government change is done with actions of _____.

Study Guide

Complete the chart with the date of each event. Choose your answers from the list below.

1965 1906 1818
1948 1600 11th–13th centuries
8th century 1947

History of India and Its Neighbors

Events	When It Happened
Muslims from Arabia conquer northwest India.	3.
Turkish Muslims replace Arabs in northwest India.	4.
The East India Company receives trading rights to India and East and Southeast Asia.	5.
The Rajputs and other groups agree to be ruled by the British.	6.
The Muslim League is formed.	7.
India and Pakistan are granted independence.	8.
Sri Lanka becomes independent.	9.
The Maldives becomes independent.	10.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Compare and Contrast

This skill helps you understand how events or people are similar and different.

Read “South Asia’s Governments.” Then complete the chart below. How are the changes in Bangladesh’s and Pakistan’s governments since independence similar and different?

	Bangladesh	Pakistan
Year of Independence	1. _____	4. _____
Type of Government After Independence	2. _____ _____	5. _____ _____
Type of Government Today	3. _____ _____	6. _____ _____

Reading Strategy: Summarize

7. Read about Sri Lanka under “South Asia’s Governments.” Complete the summary below.

Today, Sri Lanka is a _____ with a president as its leader.

8. Read “Democracy and Rights.” Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best summary of the section.

- ___ There are three million *panchayat* representatives in India.
- ___ Women, Dalits, and minorities must participate in *panchayats*.
- ___ *Panchayats* are responsible for taking care of local issues in rural India.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Write the term that best matches each description. One term will not be used.

martial law	<i>panchayat</i>	cabinet
-------------	------------------	---------

- _____ 1. a village council in India
- _____ 2. the temporary military control of a government

Study Guide

From the list below, choose the country whose government is described by each statement. Write your answers in the blank. You may use an answer more than once.

Afghanistan
Bhutan

Nepal
India

Bangladesh
the Maldives

Pakistan
Sri Lanka

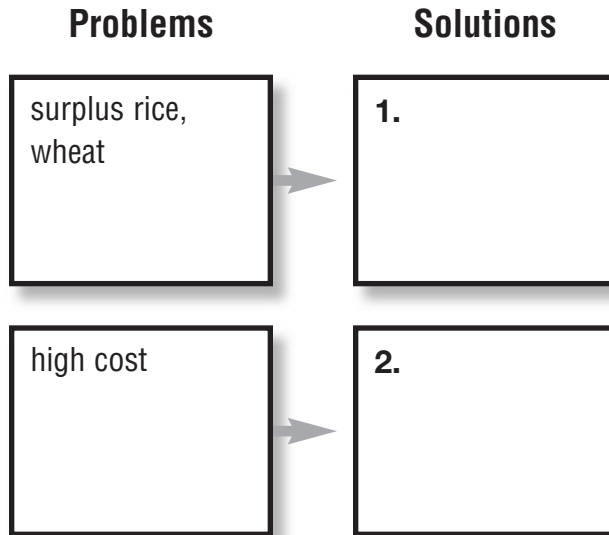
- _____ 3. villages governed by the *panchayat* system
- _____ 4. the world's largest democracy
- _____ 5. taken over by military several times since 1975
- _____ 6. taken over by fundamentalist Taliban
- _____ 7. ruled by martial law from 1958 to 1988
- _____ 8. ruled by the Citizen's Council and the president
- _____ 9. once ruled by one spiritual and one political leader
- _____ 10. has been ruled by a king since 1907
- _____ 11. gained independence from Britain in 1965
- _____ 12. gained independence from Great Britain in 1948
- _____ 13. became a constitutional monarchy in 1962

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Problem and Solution

This skill helps you see what problems people faced and how they resolved them.

Read “The Green Revolution.” Then complete the chart below. What problems did the Green Revolution cause for farmers? How were these problems solved?



Reading Strategy: Summarize

- Read about Afghanistan under “Economic Progress.” Complete the summary below.

Continuous war has weakened the _____.

- Read “South Asia’s Economy.” Below, write a brief summary of the section.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the correct letter on the line.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. jute | A. computers, software, and the Internet |
| ___ 2. information technology | B. movement that taught farmers about new grains, pesticides, and farming methods |
| ___ 3. Green Revolution | C. a fibrous plant used to make twine and burlap |

Study Guide

From the list below, choose the country whose government is described by each statement. Write your answers in the blank. You may use an answer more than once.

Afghanistan
Bhutan

Nepal
India

Bangladesh
the Maldives

Pakistan
Sri Lanka

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 4. Almost all food is imported. |
| _____ | 5. had no currency until the 1950s and 1960s |
| _____ | 6. home of a growing information technology industry |
| _____ | 7. Important crops are rice, tea, rubber, and coconuts. |
| _____ | 8. Improvement programs were interrupted by Soviet invasion. |
| _____ | 9. major producer of jute |
| _____ | 10. More than half the farms are smaller than three acres. |
| _____ | 11. Most people fish or build or repair boats. |
| _____ | 12. has an economy similar to Bhutan's |
| _____ | 13. richest country in South Asia |

Skillbuilder: Understand Point of View

After World War II, Britain commanded the largest empire the world had ever known. This made Britain the most powerful country on Earth. The “jewel in the crown” of the British Empire had always been India. Millions of British people had grown up and lived in India, and many more considered control of India part of their heritage and the responsibility of their country. Many Britons believed that their country’s greatness depended on ruling India. Winston Churchill, the prime minister of Great Britain at the time, said, “The loss of India...would reduce us to the scale of a minor power.” Britons also feared that India would fall into chaos if British troops and administrators left.

Most Indians felt differently. They resented the British presence in their country. Like people everywhere, they wanted to rule themselves. To convince the British to leave India, they began a movement of nonviolent disobedience. Led by a man named Mohandas Gandhi, they refused to pay taxes, purchase British-made goods, attend British schools, or appear in British courts.

Read each opinion below. Then write **India** or **Britain** on the line to tell which point of view the opinion is.

Practice

1. Indians need help governing themselves. _____
2. India should be run by Indians. _____
3. Being a minor power is something to be ashamed of. _____
4. India would collapse into chaos if it weren’t for the British. _____

Apply

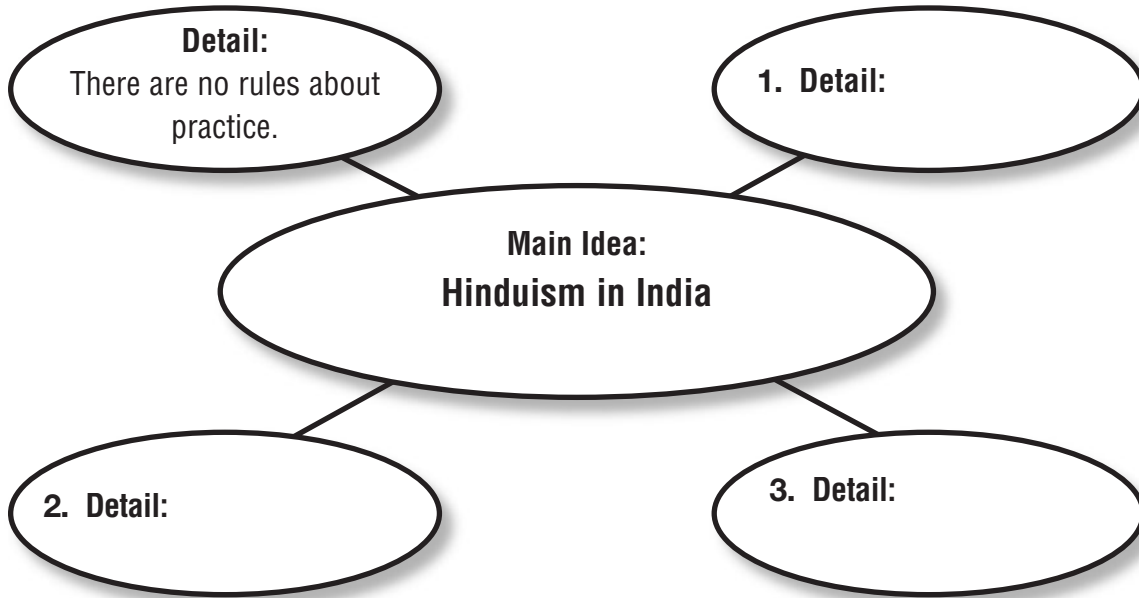
5. Write a brief summary of the two points of view.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Main Idea and Details

This skill helps you understand ideas by seeing how they are related.

Read “Religion and Family.” Then complete the chart below. What are the characteristics of Hinduism in India today?



Reading Strategy: Summarize

4. Read “India’s Culture.” Below, complete the summary.

The richness of India’s culture comes from its

5. Read “India’s Culture.” Below, write a brief summary of the section.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Write the term that best completes each sentence.

Two terms will not be used.

dialect	Taj Mahal	Dravidian	dowry
---------	-----------	-----------	-------

1. In India, a _____ is given by a bride's family to her new husband and his family.
2. A _____ is a regional variety of a language.

Study Guide

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- ___ 3. India makes more of these every year than any other country in the world.
A. dialects B. films C. epic poems
- ___ 4. Shah Jahan built this world-famous white marble building in honor of his wife.
A. the Taj Mahal B. the *Mahabharata* C. the Kauravas
- ___ 5. Most people in India belong to this religion.
A. Christianity B. Islam C. Hinduism
- ___ 6. This flat bread is common in the northern regions of India.
A. *chapati* B. cardamon C. lentils
- ___ 7. Because many of these people moved to Pakistan, only about 14 percent still live in India.
A. Dravidians B. Muslims C. Hindus
- ___ 8. This language is important in India, even though fewer than 5 percent of the people speak it.
A. English B. Dravidian C. Indo-Aryan

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Sequence

This skill helps you understand the order in which events happened.

Read “Modern Conflict in Pakistan.” Then complete the chart below. What are the events that lead to the refusal of Pakistan and India to sign a nuclear test-ban treaty? One is done for you.

1.	
2.	
3.	
	Pakistan and India refused to sign a nuclear test ban treaty.

Reading Strategy: Summarize

4. Read “The Land of Pakistan.” Below, write a brief summary of the section.

5. Read “Language and Religion.” Below, write a brief summary of the section.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Circle the letter before the term that best completes the sentence.

1. A division between two areas is a
A. country. B. partition. C. peninsula. D. latitude.
2. An agreement not to test or use nuclear weapons is known as a
A. martial law. B. mandate. C. nuclear test ban. D. cease fire.

Study Guide

Write **T** in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write **F** in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the lines below.

- ____ 3. The Indus River flows through western Pakistan to the Arabian Sea.

- ____ 4. Lahore was once the capital of the kingdom built by Arab Muslims in the Indus River Valley.

- ____ 5. Pakistan and India gained independence from Great Britain on the same day.

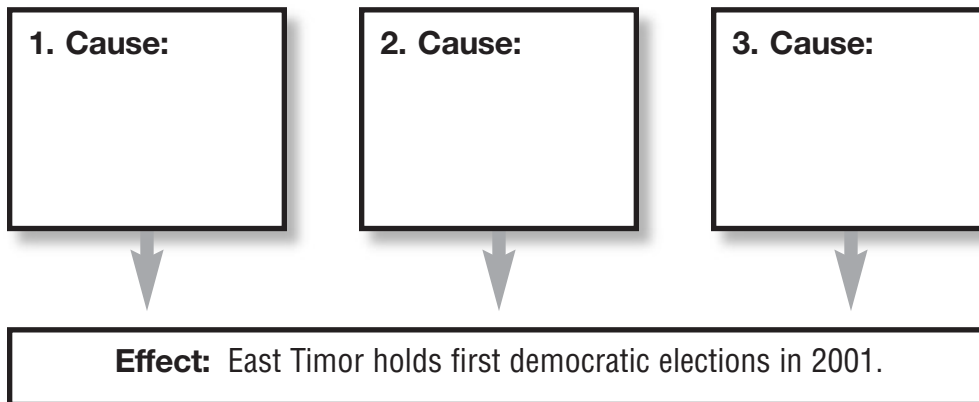
- ____ 6. East Pakistan became the country of Bangladesh in 1947.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Cause and Effect

This skill helps you see how one event can be related to another, either by causing it or by resulting from it.

Read about East Timor under “After Independence.” Then complete the chart below to explain why the first democratic election in East Timor wasn’t held until 2001.



Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

4. Under which heading would you look to answer the following question: What are mandalas?

Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer.

Southeast Asian Governments

After Independence

European Colonialism

5. Which of the following maps or photographs would help you learn about religion in Indonesia? Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer.

photograph on page 639

photograph on page 637

map on page 638

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Write the term that best matches each description. Two terms will not be used.

military dictatorship developing nation mandala thatch

- _____ 1. an old regional division of Southeast Asia
- _____ 2. a government ruled by a person whose power comes from the army

Study Guide

Write the term that best completes each sentence. Use the list of words below.

19th **mandalas** **Buddhism** **port**
China **trade** **India** **Hinduism**

Two cultures had a strong influence on Southeast Asia:

(3) _____ and (4) _____.

The Indian religions of (5) _____ and

(6) _____ spread throughout the region.

Southeast Asians developed a unique form of government.

Instead of states or nations, Southeast Asia was made up of

(7) _____. This system remained in place until

the (8) _____ century. Over time, mandalas

have developed into states.

Europeans came to Southeast Asia to (9) _____

and spread their religion. They gained control of many

(10) _____ cities and eventually established

colonies.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Compare and Contrast

This skill helps you understand how events or countries are similar and different.

Look at the “Languages of Southeast Asia, 2002” chart on page 642. Then complete the chart below. In which countries is Chinese spoken? In which countries is French spoken?

French	Chinese
1. _____ _____ _____ _____	2. _____ _____ _____ _____

Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

3. Which vocabulary word helps you understand the materials used in building houses in Southeast Asia? Put a checkmark (✓) next to the best answer.

___ pagodas

___ thatch

___ batik

4. To find out about the economy of Singapore, you would look at the photograph and caption on page _____.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the correct letter on the line.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. developing nation | A. an Indonesian fabric art |
| ___ 2. pagoda | B. a country working to improve its economy |
| ___ 3. thatch | C. a Buddhist temple tower |
| ___ 4. batik | D. woven palm fronds used for roofs |

Study Guide

Write the missing word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

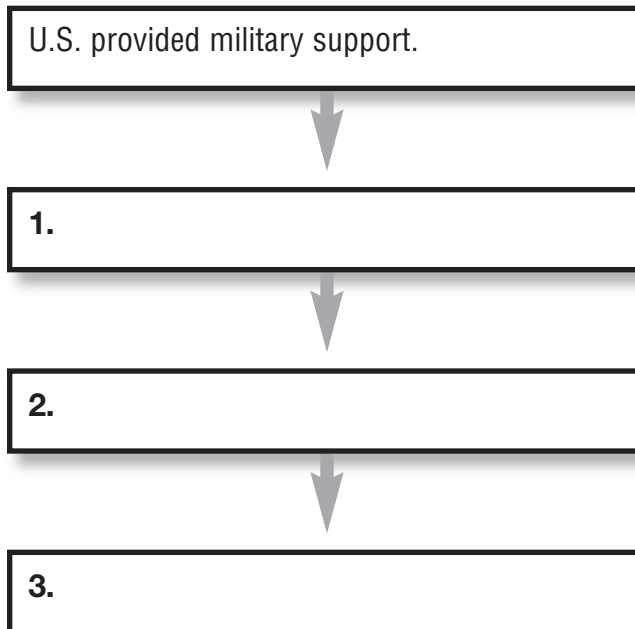
- _____ is the most common religion in mainland Southeast Asia.
- Some Southeast Asian _____ tell stories from the *Ramayana*.
- Indonesian weavers use wax and dye to create cotton _____.
- The small country of _____ is one of the richest nations in the world.
- Three-fourths of the people in Southeast Asia live in _____ areas.
- Towers called _____ are a distinctive feature of Buddhist temples.
- Singapore's most important industry is producing _____.
- The _____ religion is important in southern Vietnam and the Philippines.
- Irrigation and the _____ have helped farmers grow more food.
- Most Indonesians speak _____, which is the national language.

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Sequence

This skill helps you understand the order in which events happened.

Read “America Enters the War.” Then complete the chart below. What was the sequence of events concerning American involvement in Vietnam?



Reading Strategy: Monitor and Clarify

4. To answer a question you have about Ho Chi Minh, you would look for information under the section titled _____.
5. On the lines below, write down a question you had after you finished reading this lesson. Then explain how you found the answer.

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

1. Circle the letter for the correct definition of **supply and demand**.
 - A. a method of dying fabric
 - B. a country working to improve its economy and help its people
 - C. a process that raises or lowers prices
2. Use the term **supply and demand** in your own sentence.

Study Guide

Listed below are events in the history of Vietnam. Match each event with its effect by writing the letter of the effect on the line.

EFFECTS

- A. The Vietnamese fought against the French.
- B. Foreigners started businesses and invested in Vietnam.
- C. By 1973 the United States withdrew its troops from Vietnam.
- D. Vietnam is now a Communist nation.

EVENTS

- _____ 3. The French made the Vietnamese buy French goods at high prices and failed to provide health care and education.
- _____ 4. Citizens in the United States opposed the war in Vietnam.
- _____ 5. North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam.
- _____ 6. Vietnam opened up trade with the rest of the world.

Skillbuilder: Distinguish Fact from Opinion

“We had no money and no land. Here we have a chance,” says Nguyen Van Qyyen. He and his family are some of the nearly one million ethnic Vietnamese, or Kinh, settlers moving into the highlands of Vietnam to farm coffee. Increased migration to the area has angered some local tribes. A riot occurred when two local tribesmen were arrested. Army troops quickly crushed the revolt. “Now everything is back to normal,” says the deputy chairman of the People’s Committee.

Coffee has become an important crop in Vietnam. The government has encouraged settlers and locals alike. Y Dien, a local, says, “Without the Kinh, nothing is possible here.” Others disagree. Ksor Kok says, “The Kinh people will kill us all because they want our land.”

Practice

Complete the chart. In the middle column, if the statement is a fact, write where you might check the fact to prove it. If it is an opinion, write why. Then write Fact or Opinion in the last column.

Facts and Opinions About Life in Vietnam

Statement	Can It Be Proved?	Fact or Opinion?
One million Kinh settlers moved to Vietnam highlands.	1.	2.
Army troops put down a riot and blocked reporters.	3.	4.
“Everything is back to normal.”	5.	6.

Apply

- Choose a topic from Chapter 22. Write a news report about it. Include facts and opinions. Exchange reports with a partner. Underline the facts in blue and the opinions in red.