

Guided Reading Activity 24-1

The Cultural Geography of South Asia: Population Patterns

Use with Chapter 24 Section 1

After reading Section 1, you should be able to identify the ethnic groups of South Asia, to describe population density and distribution in South Asia, and to compare rural and urban life in the region.

,468. 1838.	As you read Section 1, till in the blanks below.
1.	population of about 989 million people ranks second in the world.
2.	In and, more than 9 out of 10 people are Muslim.
3.	Conflict divides Sri Lanka's two main ethnic groups— and
4.	Probably the best known Nepalese are the, who are known worldwide for their mountaineering skills.
5.	The greatest concentration of people in South Asia is found on the
6.	On Sri Lanka, and are grown on large plantations.
7.	The most densely populated country in South Asia is, with 2,454 people per square mile (948 people per square km).
8.	Many South Asians are migrating to cities in search of and
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9.	, located on a branch of the Ganges River, is India's largest city.
10.	is the capital of Pakistan.



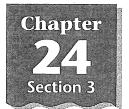
Guided Reading Activity 24-2

The Cultural Geography of South Asia: History and Government

Use with Chapter 24
Section 2

After reading Section 2, you should be able to discuss the early civilizations that developed in South Asia, to compare the characteristics of Hinduism and Buddhism, to identify the empires established in South Asia, and to explain how South Asians achieved independence.

	As you read Section 2, fill in the blanks below.
1.	One of the world's first great civilizations arose in the by about 2500 B.C.
2.	Hindus believe that every individual must live according to his or her own or moral duty.
3.	recognizes many gods and goddesses.
4.	, the founder of Buddhism, taught that people should think clearly, act wisely, and behave kindly toward others.
5.	The last and greatest Mauryan emperor was
6.	During the, India was one of the most advanced cultures in the world, excelling in the arts, science, and technology.
7.	By the early 1600s, had become the leading European power in South Asia
8.	believed that Indians should rely on nonviolent methods to persuade the British to leave India.
9.	In 1947, British India was divided into two independent states— and
10.	India's form of government is a



Guided Reading Activity 24-3

The Cultural Geography of South Asia: Cultures and Lifestyles

Use with Chapter 24 Section 3

After reading Section 3, you should be able to list the languages and religions of South Asia, to contrast rural and urban lifestyles in South Asia, and to discuss the arts and celebrations of South Asia.

district the second sec	As you read Section 3, fill in the blanks below.
1.	Although English is commonly spoken in government and business, is the official language of India.
2.	is the official language of Pakistan.
3.	About one-fifth of the people in southern India and Sri Lanka speaklanguages.
4.	The major religions of South Asia are,, and
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5.	The are monotheistic but accept Hindu ideas on karma and reincarnation
6.	In Bhutan, old fortified monasteries called developed as centers for Buddhist art and learning.
7.	In the dances from India's west coast, the dancers wear huge, colorful masks and move violently.
8.	The teaches people to fulfill their duties and not to fear death.
9.	The poet proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state for the subcontinent's Muslims.
10.	was one of the first developing nations to eliminate malaria, a disease spread by mosquitoes.