


Chapter
24
Section 1

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.

 As you read Section 1, fill 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 _____.
9. _____, located on a branch of the Ganges River, is India's largest city.
10. _____ is the capital of Pakistan.

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Chapter
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Section 2**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 _____.


Chapter
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Section 3

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.

 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 speak _____ languages.
4. The major religions of South Asia are _____, _____, and _____.
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.