

**Chapter 24 Classwork - modified**

**Sect.1**

**Sect.2**

**Himalaya Mts.**

**Monsoon**

**Subcontinent**

**Cyclone**

**Alluvial Plain**

**Archipelago**

**Atoll**

**Sect. 3**

**Hinduism**

**Ganges River**

**Storm Surge**

**Estuary**

**Questions: (Write the Questions)**

**1. When and how was South Asia formed? (p. 552)**

Millions of years ago, the land that is now South Asia was actually part of East \_\_\_\_\_. About 50 million years ago, it \_\_\_\_\_ off and drifted northward. It collided with central Asia and formed mountains which form the northern edge of the South Asian subcontinent.

**2. What are South Asia's three largest rivers? (p. 552-553)**

South Asia's three largest rivers are the Indus, the \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Name the 6 climate zones of South Asia. (p. 556-557)**

The six climate zones of South Asia are Tropical wet, Tropical wet and dry, Desert, \_\_\_\_\_, Humid \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. What is the spiritual significance of the Ganges River for India's Hindus? (p.560)**

The Ganges is known in India as \_\_\_\_\_, which means "Mother \_\_\_\_\_." According to Hindu beliefs, the Ganges is a sacred river that brings \_\_\_\_\_ to its people. The Hindus worship the river as a \_\_\_\_\_, and they believe its waters have healing powers.

**5. Why is the Ganges River one of the most polluted rivers in the world? (p. 561)**

Millions of gallons of raw \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ waste flow into the river every day. The bodies of dead \_\_\_\_\_ float on the water.