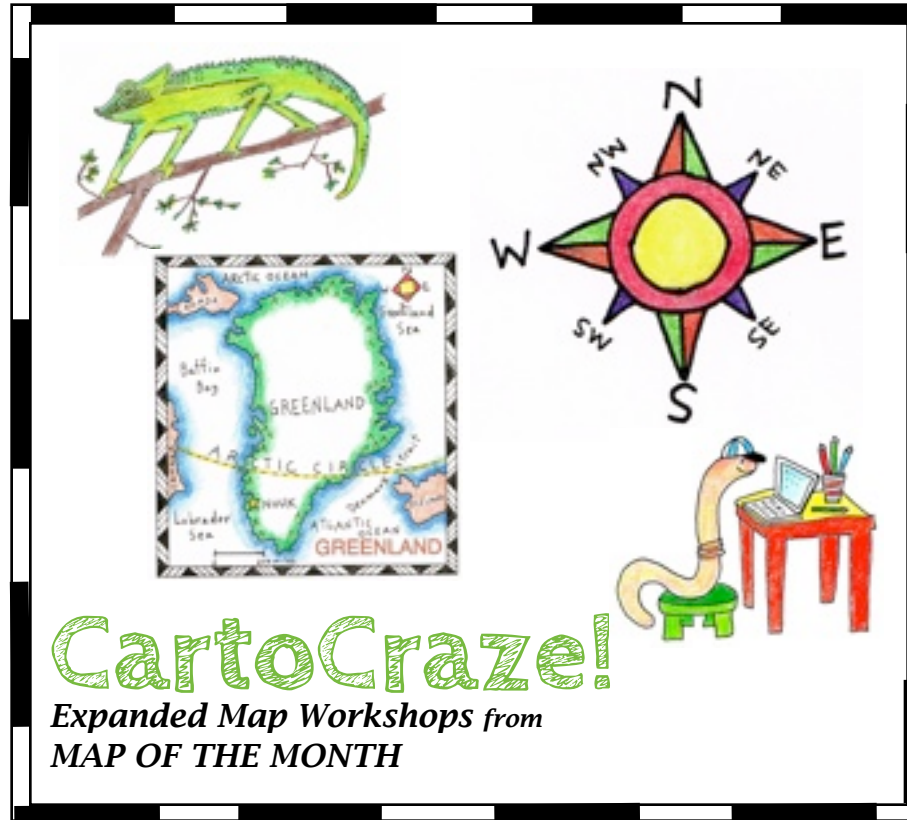


HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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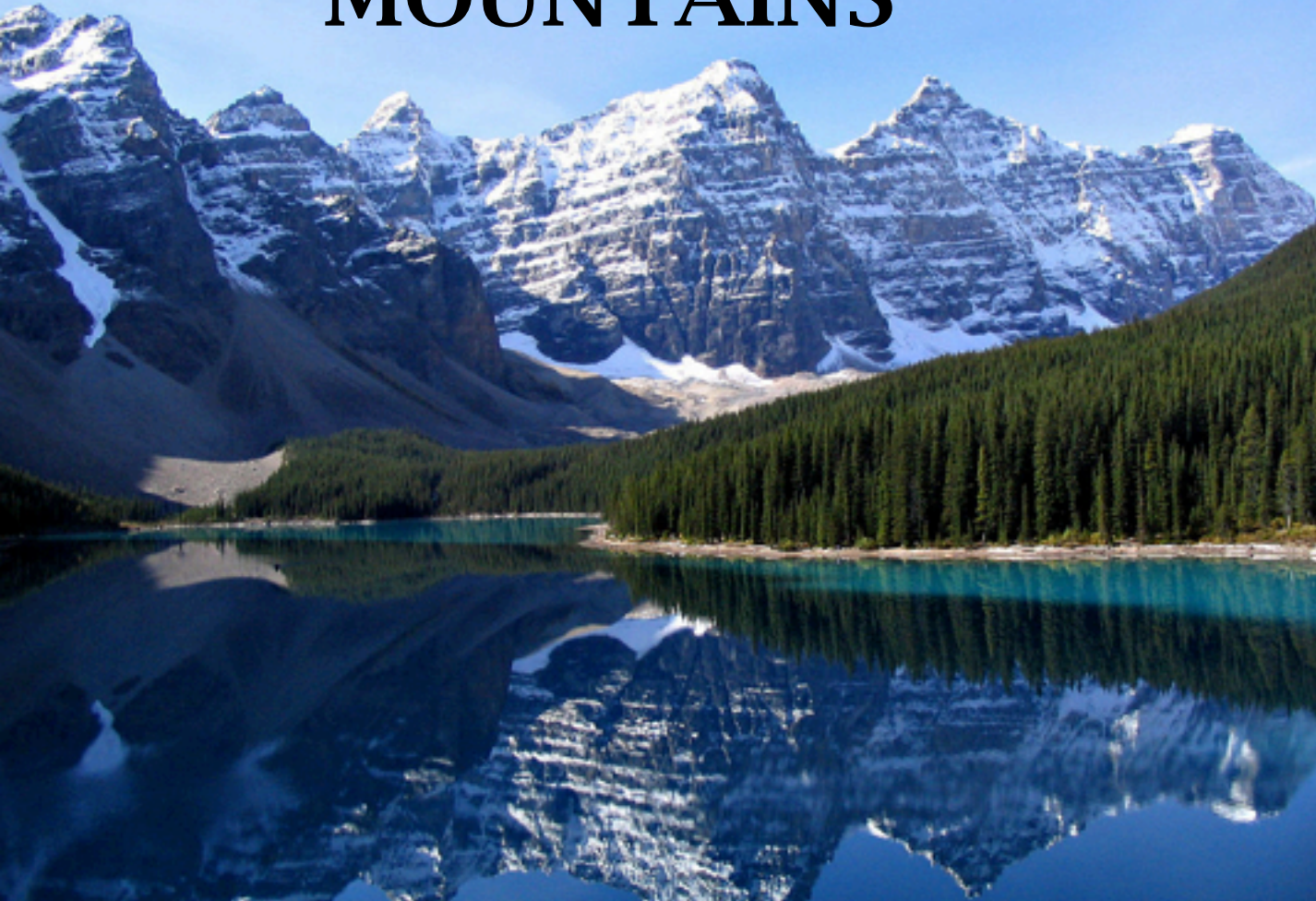
P. O. Box 2484

Providence, RI 02906

888 876 6277

www.mapsfortheclassroom.com

MOUNTAINS



This vista of the beautiful Valley of the Ten Peaks, in the Canadian Rockies, is a fine example of why mountains inspire our sense of wonder!

The height of mountains are measured from sea level. Low altitude mountains can support vegetation year round and the highest peaks have only snow and cold. Mountains are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, and humans have adapted to living around and on mountains.

This presentation is a small introduction to the HIMALAYAN RANGE, one of the world's great mountain ranges, with some information about mapping, geography, people and animals of this mountainous region.

People throughout human history have been fascinated with mountains. Their majesty and size fills us with wonder! Mountains have inspired religion and mythology. They are the setting for stories, tall tales and literature. Men and women have set out on adventures and accomplish epic feats in mountainous terrain. For the average person, they provide places for sport activities and vacations!

A mountain is one of our planet's major landforms. A group of mountains forms what is called a range. Mountains are areas of earth that rise up sharply in peaks or mounded shapes, with different elevations.

Mountains can be small or large, and are formed in several ways. When the tectonic plates of the earth's surface move towards each other and crumble, they caused the earth to rise in peaks. When this movement of plates allow the hot magna beneath the earth's surface to rise up, volcanic peaks are

MOUNTAIN TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

It is impossible to talk about MOUNTAINS, or learn about them, without knowing some terms that relate to MOUNTAINS. Here are just a few terms! Can you come up with other terms related to mountains?



RANGE A range is a group of mountains that are geographically related. Sometimes a large mountain range is made up of many smaller ranges.

SUMMIT The highest point of a mountain.

ELEVATION The elevation of a place is often described as its height above sea level. A mountain's elevation is determined by its highest point, or summit.

SEA LEVEL This is a base measurement for determining the height of mountains. The seas and oceans of the world vary slightly in height due to weather and geography so Sea Level is an average called "Local Mean Sea Level."

RIDGE A chain of mountains whose upper section form a continuous line over a distance.



The following presentation is an introduction to the **HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINS**, or **HIMALAYAS** as they are also known, with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.

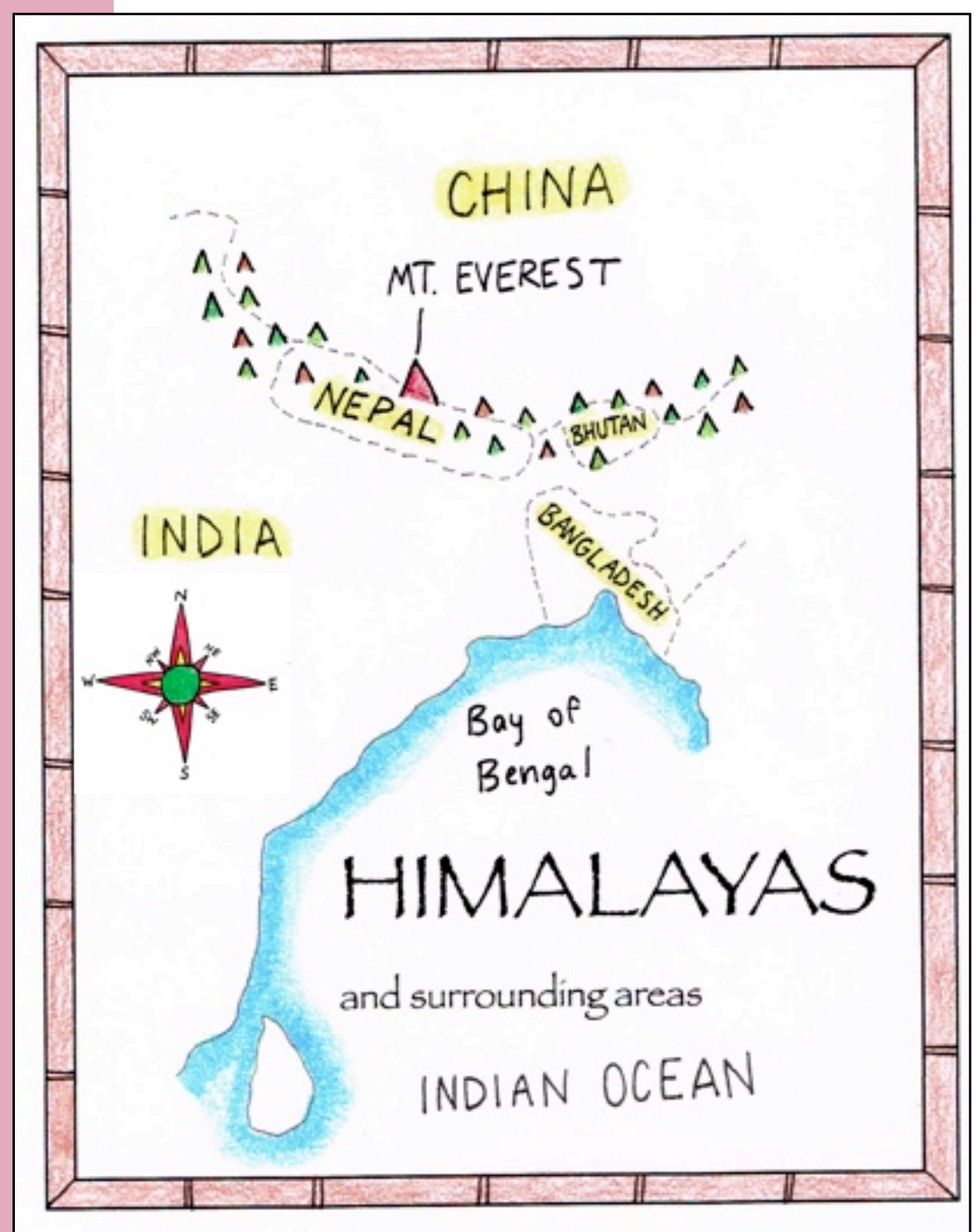
HIMALAYAS

The highest mountains in the world are in the **Himalayan Range**. This range of giant peaks crosses many countries in the continent of Asia: India, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Pakistan.

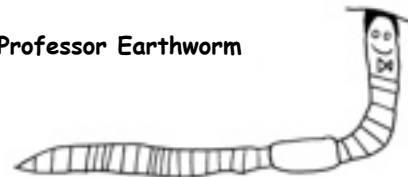
Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world and part of the Himalayan Mountain Range. Everest is **29,029 feet high**, or 8,848 meters high. The boundary that divides the country of China from the country of Nepal runs through the center of Mount Everest.

Three of the worlds largest rivers are located in these mountains: the Ganges River, the Indus River and the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra River.

The climate of the Himalayas can be very different from area to area. In the south, there are tropical areas. In the highest magnificent peaks, the snow and ice never melt. Over the centuries, Indian people have traveled from the torrid summer temperatures of the cities to vacation in the cooler areas of the Himalayan foothills.

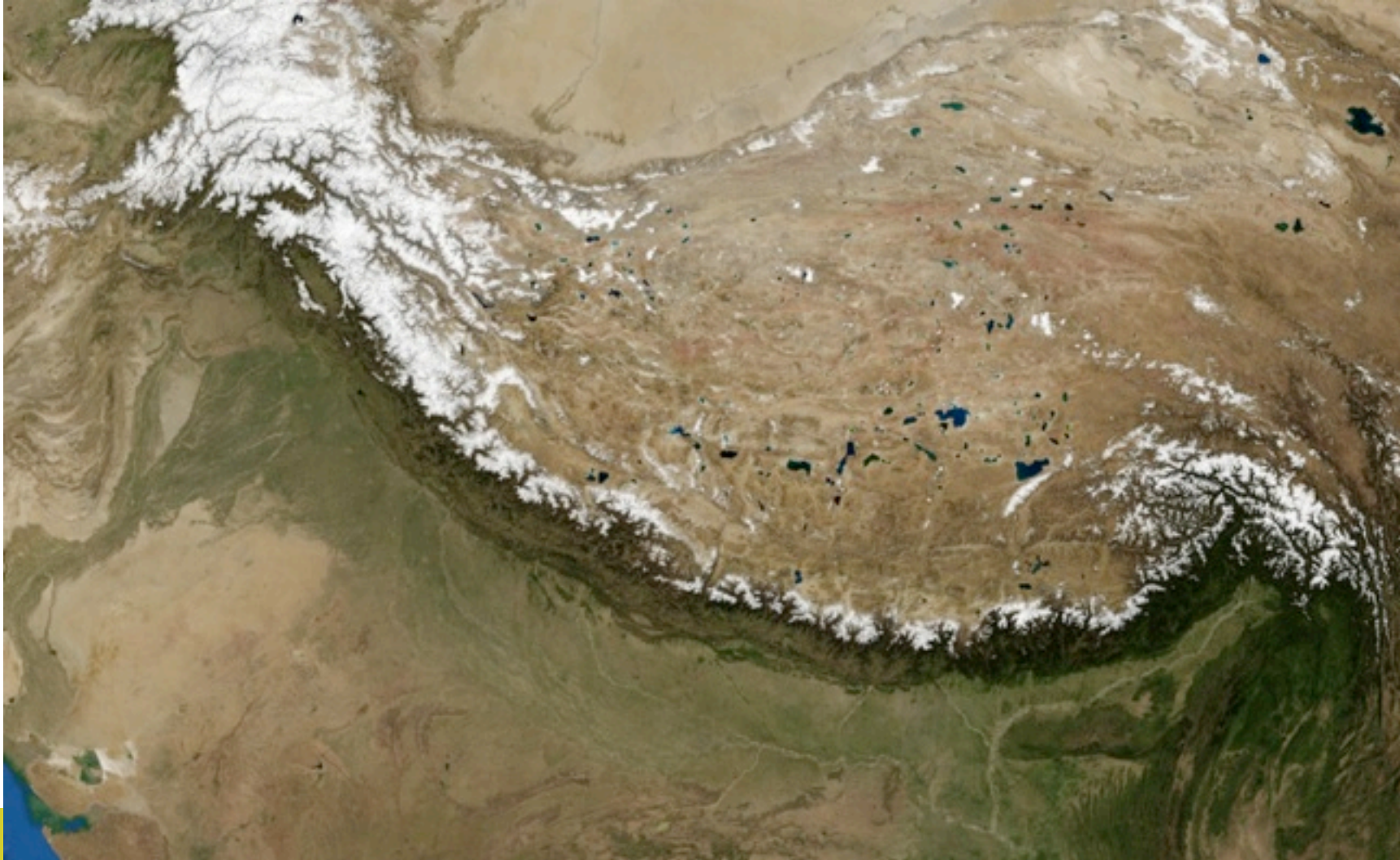


Professor Earthworm



Make a compass rose for your map by following the directions [HERE!](#)

**SEEN
FROM
ABOVE!**



This is an image of the Himalayas taken by NASA's Landsat 7 Satellite. It shows the curved shape of this huge mountain range that stretches for 1,500 miles from east to west. In the widest western section, the width of the range is about 250 miles and in the east, the width is a little over 90 miles. To the north is the huge Tibetan Plateau.

Note that the high peaks, seen here in white, are covered with snow!

Locate this area shown in the photo on a map!
Can you compare the length and width of this range to something in the United States?





Is he wearing a mask???

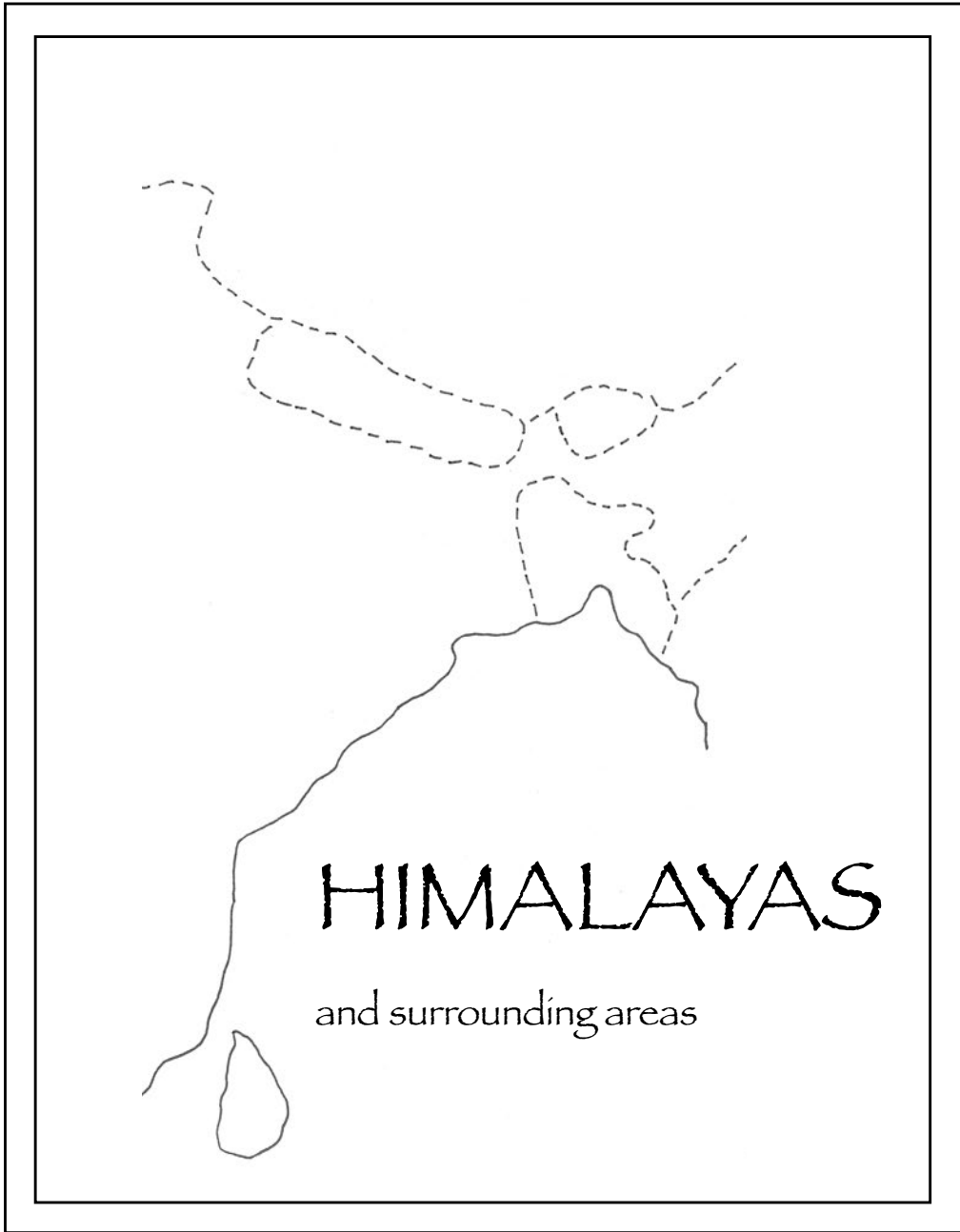
GIANT PANDA

Giant Pandas are found in the mountainous areas of China. They once lived in lowland areas too, but they have been driven out by loss of their habitats. Pandas are solitary creatures who spend a very large part of their days feasting on bamboo. Bamboo is not a normal diet for carnivorous bears, like pandas, and they are not able to digest the fibrous plant very well. This means that they have to eat huge amounts of bamboo, constantly over the course of the day, to meet their nutritional needs.

When pandas are born, they are tiny: 1/800 of their mother's weight. This makes them the smallest offspring at birth in relation to its mother's size. Newborns are only 7 inches long and are very helpless: they are blind and do not begin moving until they are at least 3 months old. Although they are considered **ENDANGERED**, some experts believe that the panda population in the wild is growing.

HIMALAYAS

PRINT THIS PAGE:
COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP, BOTH LANDFORMS AND WATER.
ADD A COMPASS ROSE
TO YOUR MAP!
COLOR THE PANDA!



SPELLING WORDS

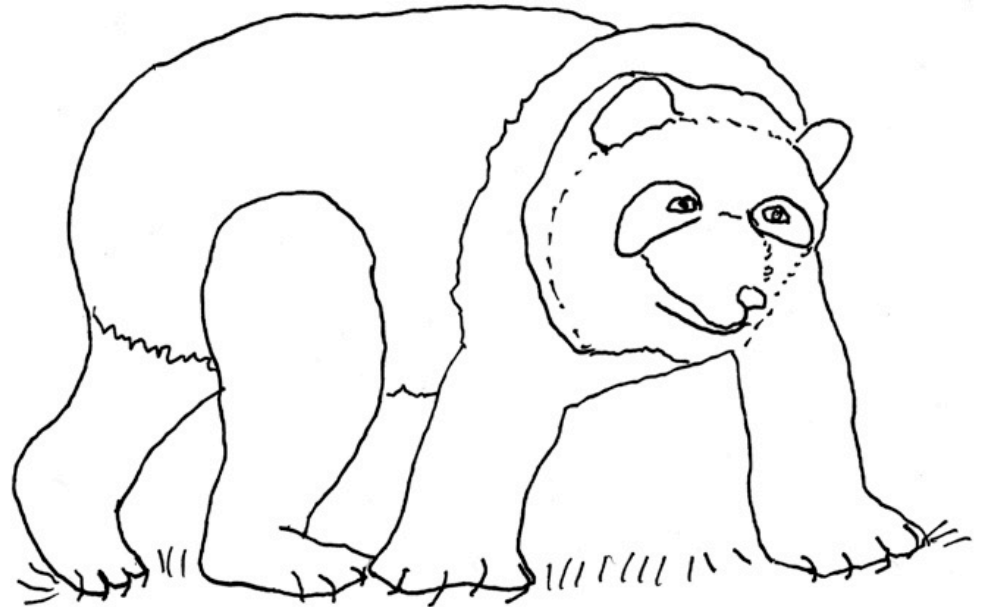
camouflage
timid
relaxed
thumb
roam
diet
molar
rare
voracious
emblem

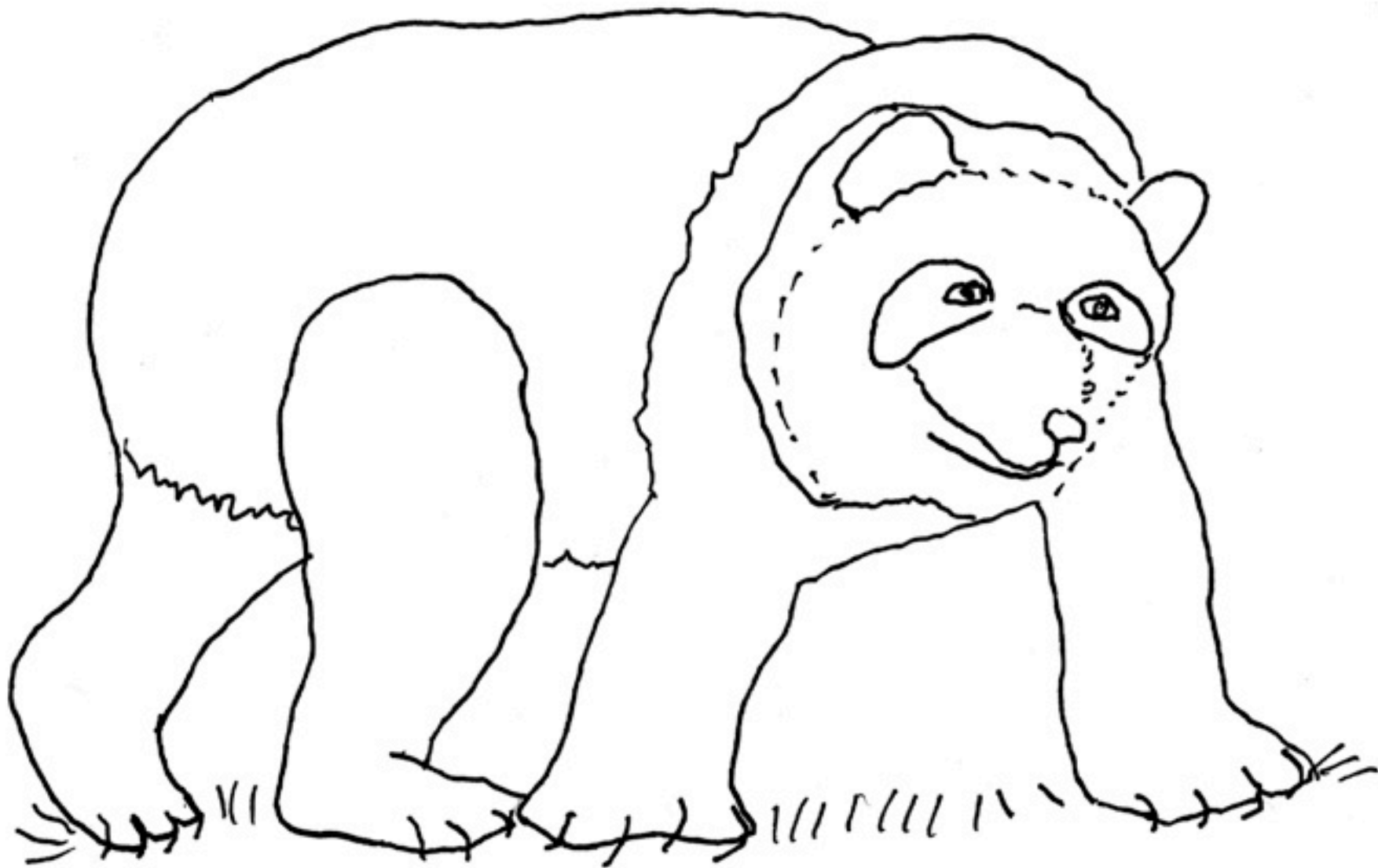
VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define these words!

distinctive
muzzle
endangered
insatiable
solitary
elusive
emblem
bamboo
lumbering

GIANT PANDA





GIANT PANDA BEAR



The Taktshang (Tiger's Nest) Monastery is one of Bhutan's most sacred religious sites. It hangs on a cliff, 10,000 feet above sea level.

Even though it is very difficult to reach through mountain trails, many visitors go there every year. A forest of pine trees and rhododendrons surrounds it.

This sacred temple is dedicated to this famous Buddhist figure Guru Padmasambhava, also known as Guru Rinpoche. He is known for bringing the Buddhist religion to Bhutan. Legend tells us that Guru Rinpoche flew to this site on a tigress' back to subdue an evil demon. Afterwards, he meditated here in a cave for three months. The first part of this compound was built there in 1692. More structures were added over the centuries.

ON A CLIFF, ON A MOUNTAIN!

This unique Tiger's Nest Monastery is located in the Paro area of Bhutan. Do some research to write a small essay that answer these questions:

Where is Bhutan located? What countries are its neighbors?

What part of the Himalayan Range is Bhutan located in?

What kind of government does the country have?

What are the kinds of lives do people have in Bhutan and the area of Paro: what kinds of homes, schools and jobs do they have, and what kind of food do they eat?

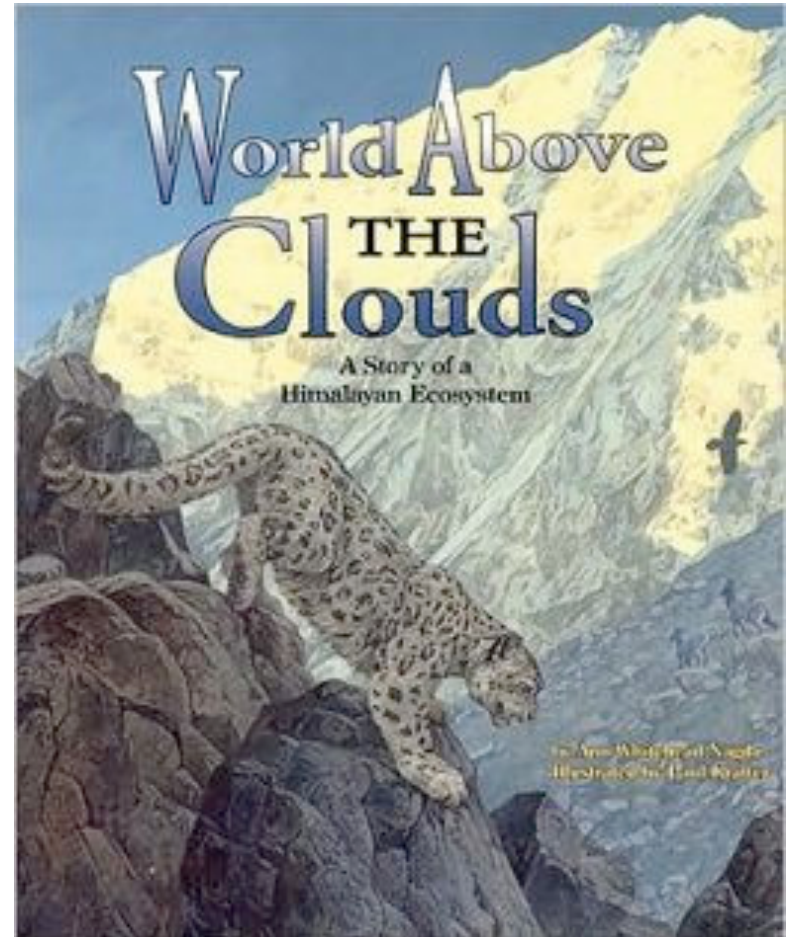




MOUNTAIN READING LIST!

World Above the Clouds: A Story of a Himalayan Ecosystem by Ann Whitehead Nagda

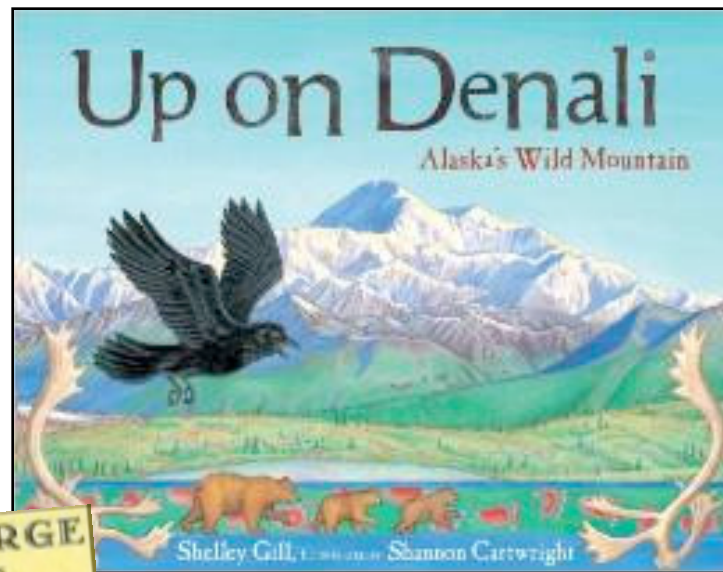
High in the snow-covered Himalayan peaks of northern India, a snow leopard has left the care of her mother and now must hunt and fend for herself. In the first few days alone she competes for her meals with a red fox, a bearded vulture, and even nearby villagers.



HEIDI

by Joanna Spyri

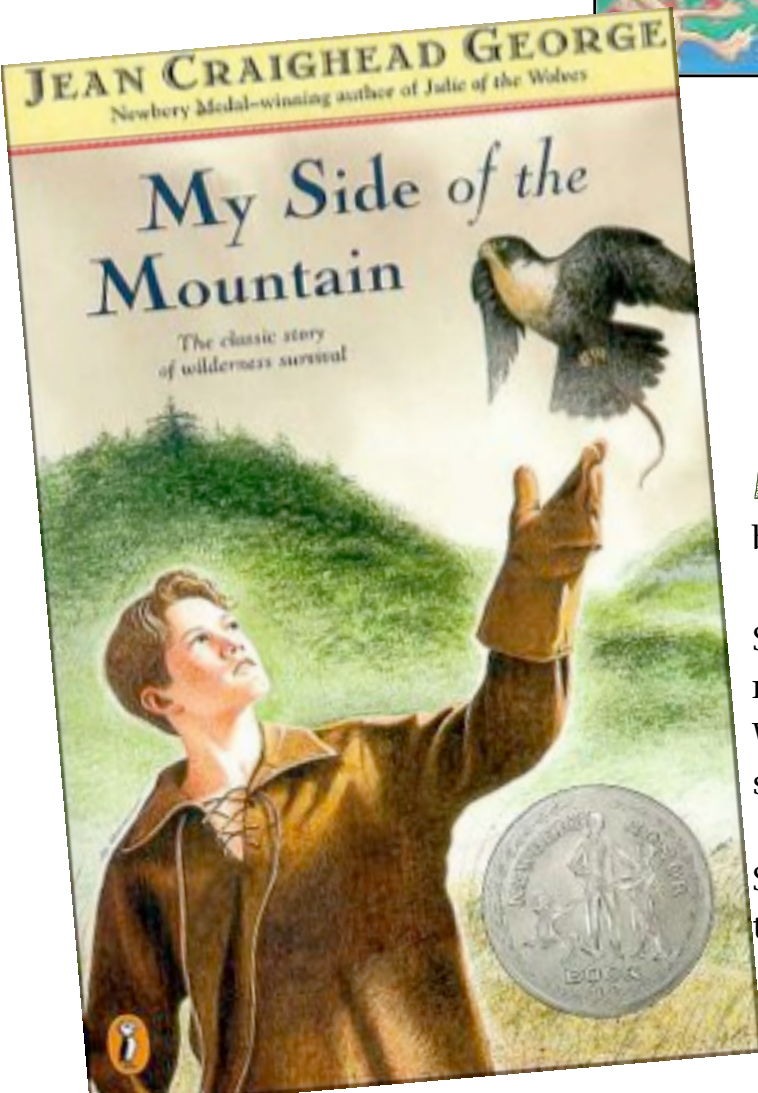
At the age of five, little orphan Heidi is sent to live with her grandfather in the Alps. Everyone in the village is afraid of him, but Heidi is fascinated by his long beard and bushy grey eyebrows. She loves her life in the mountains, playing in the sunshine and growing up amongst the goats and birds. But one terrible day, Heidi is collected by her aunt and is made to live with a new family in town. Heidi can't bear to be away from her grandfather; can she find a way back up the mountain, where she belongs?



UP ON DENALI

by Shelley Gill and Shannon
Cartwright

From its origins as a trick played by Raven (the scientific version involving plate tectonics is also included) to the flora and fauna and human explorations, this colorful children's book reveals every facet of Alaska's great Denali Mountain. This book is full of fun and fascinating information.



MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

by Jean Craighead George

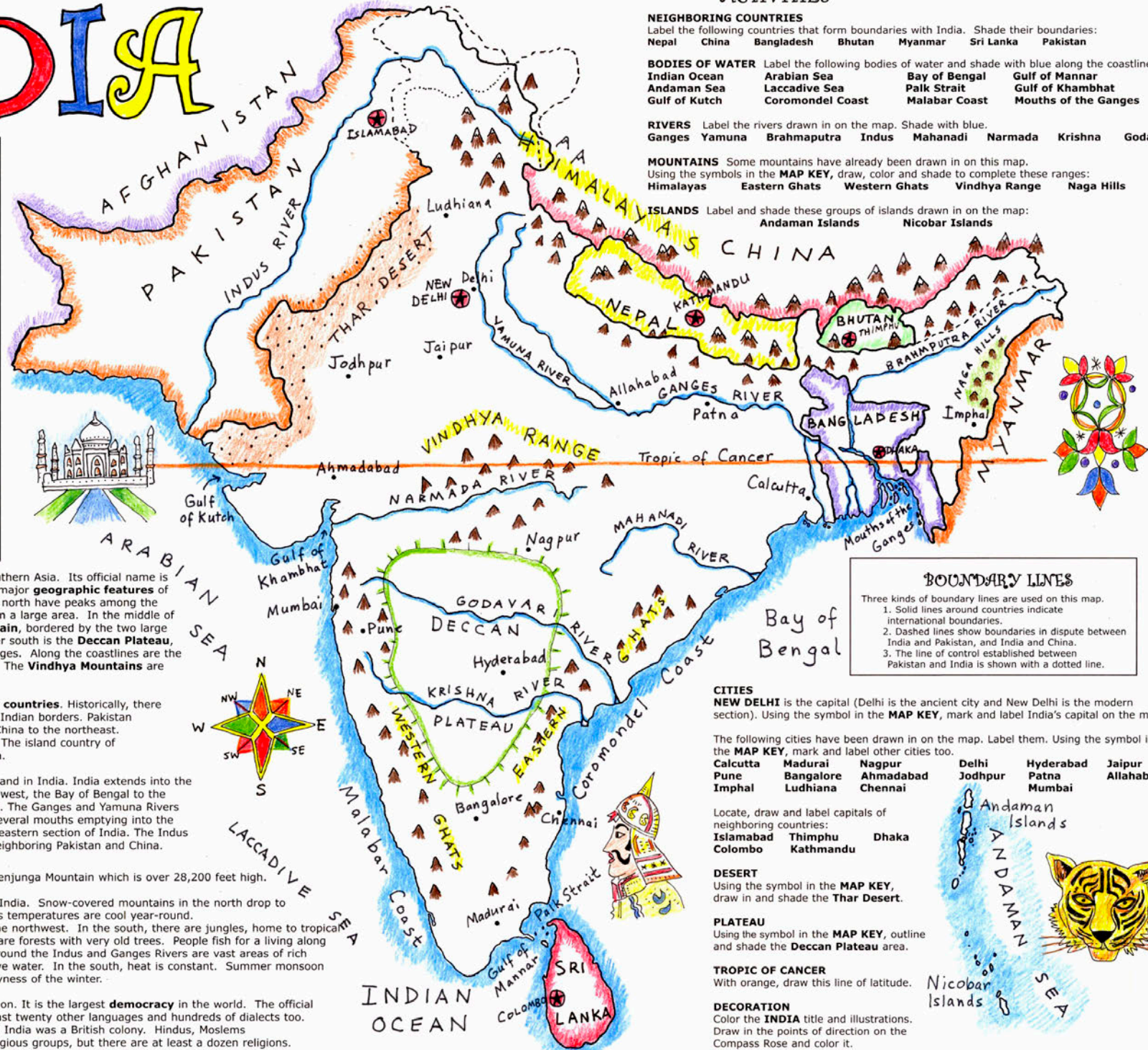
Sam Gribble is unhappy living in New York City with his family, so he runs away to the Catskill Mountains to live in the wood, by himself. With only a penknife, a ball of cord, forty dollars, and some flint and steel, he intends to survive on his own.

Sam learns about courage, danger, and independence during his year in the wilderness, a year that changes his life forever.

INDIA

MAP KEY

- International boundary line
- Disputed boundary lines
- Line of control between India and Pakistan
- Capital
- City
- Snow-capped Mountains
- Lower mountains
- Desert (golden brown)
- Plateau (green)
- River (blue)
- Tropic of Cancer (orange)



ACTIVITIES

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES
Label the following countries that form boundaries with India. Shade their boundaries:
Nepal China Bangladesh Bhutan Myanmar Sri Lanka Pakistan

BODIES OF WATER Label the following bodies of water and shade with blue along the coastlines:
Indian Ocean Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal Gulf of Mannar
Andaman Sea Laccadive Sea Palk Strait Gulf of Khambhat
Gulf of Kutch Coromandel Coast Malabar Coast Mouths of the Ganges

RIVERS Label the rivers drawn in on the map. Shade with blue.
Ganges Yamuna Brahmaputra Indus Mahanadi Narmada Krishna Godavari

MOUNTAINS Some mountains have already been drawn in on this map. Using the symbols in the **MAP KEY**, draw, color and shade to complete these ranges:
Himalayas Eastern Ghats Western Ghats Vindhya Range Naga Hills

ISLANDS Label and shade these groups of islands drawn in on the map:
Andaman Islands Nicobar Islands

BOUNDARY LINES

Three kinds of boundary lines are used on this map.
1. Solid lines around countries indicate international boundaries.
2. Dashed lines show boundaries in dispute between India and Pakistan, and India and China.
3. The line of control established between Pakistan and India is shown with a dotted line.

Welcome to **INDIA**, a large country in southern Asia. Its official name is Republic of India, Bharat. There are four major **geographic features** of India. The **Himalayan Mountains** in the north have peaks among the highest in the world and their foothills form a large area. In the middle of the subcontinent is the **Indo-Gangetic Plain**, bordered by the two large rivers that give the plain its name. Further south is the **Deccan Plateau**, surrounded by three smaller mountain ranges. Along the coastlines are the **Eastern Ghats** and the **Western Ghats**. The **Vindhya Mountains** are centrally located.

India shares boundaries with **other Asian countries**. Historically, there have been many boundary disputes along Indian borders. Pakistan lies to the northwest, Nepal, Bhutan and China to the northeast. To the east are Bangladesh and Myanmar. The island country of Sri Lanka lies off the southeast tip of India.

There are many **bodies of water** around and in India. India extends into the Indian Ocean. The Arabian Sea lies to the west, the Bay of Bengal to the east. Four major rivers pass through India. The Ganges and Yamuna Rivers flow through the north. The Ganges has several mouths emptying into the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra is in the eastern section of India. The Indus River the north flows through India and neighboring Pakistan and China.

The **tallest peak in India** is Kangchenjunga Mountain which is over 28,200 feet high.

Terrain and climate vary greatly in India. Snow-covered mountains in the north drop to temperate foothills. In the mountains temperatures are cool year-round. The dunes of the Thar Desert lie in the northwest. In the south, there are jungles, home to tropical plants and animals. In eastern India are forests with very old trees. People fish for a living along the many beaches and coastlines. Around the Indus and Ganges Rivers are vast areas of rich farmland where the flood lands receive water. In the south, heat is constant. Summer monsoon winds bring rain in contrast to the dryness of the winter.

India has a **population** of over a billion. It is the largest **democracy** in the world. The official language is Hindi and there are at least twenty other languages and hundreds of dialects too. English is also spoken, a link to when India was a British colony. Hindus, Moslems and Buddhists are the three main religious groups, but there are at least a dozen religions.

Indian history stretches back to ancient times: many old buildings and relics still exist. Modern-day India keeps pace with the rest of the world with its computer commerce, the mining of valuable stones and minerals, as well as with the famous filmmaking industry known as "Bollywood".

CITIES
NEW DELHI is the capital (Delhi is the ancient city and New Delhi is the modern section). Using the symbol in the **MAP KEY**, mark and label India's capital on the map.

The following cities have been drawn in on the map. Label them. Using the symbol in the **MAP KEY**, mark and label other cities too.
Calcutta Madurai Nagpur Delhi Hyderabad Jaipur
Pune Bangalore Ahmadabad Jodhpur Patna Allahabad
Imphal Ludhiana Chennai Mumbai

Locate, draw and label capitals of neighboring countries:
Islamabad Thimphu Dhaka
Colombo Kathmandu

DESERT
Using the symbol in the **MAP KEY**, draw in and shade the Thar Desert.

PLATEAU
Using the symbol in the **MAP KEY**, outline and shade the **Deccan Plateau** area.

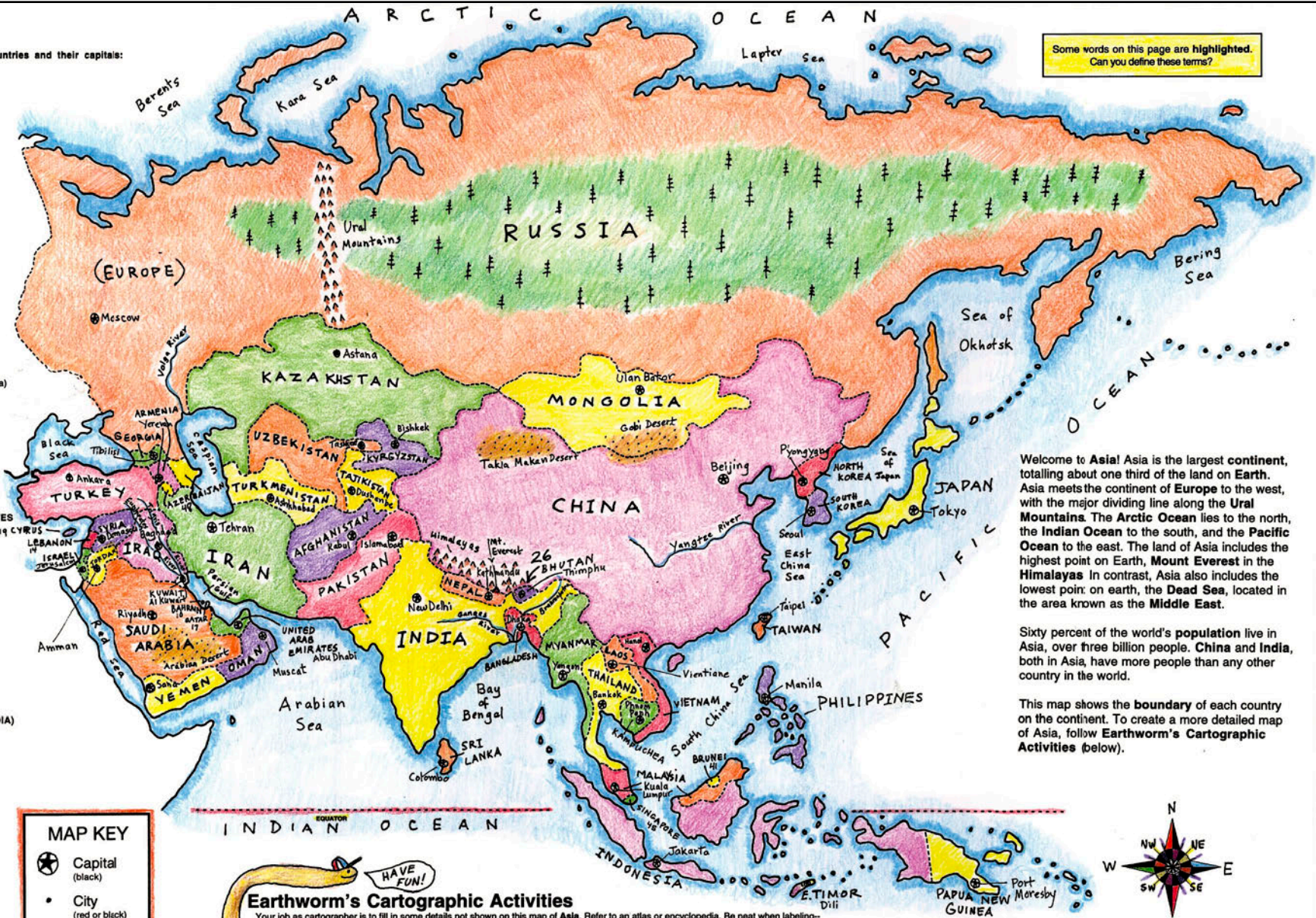
TROPIC OF CANCER
With orange, draw this line of latitude.

DECORATION
Color the **INDIA** title and illustrations. Draw in the points of direction on the Compass Rose and color it.

Here is a list of Asian countries and their capitals:

- 1 RUSSIA
Moscow
- 2 KAZAKHSTAN
Astana
- 3 UZBEKISTAN
Tashkent
- 4 TURKMENISTAN
Ashkhabad
- 5 KYRGYZSTAN
Bishkek
- 6 TAJIKISTAN
Dushanbe
- 7 IRAN
Tehran
- 8 JORDAN
Amman
- 9 KUWAIT
Al Kuwait
- 10 SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
- 11 TURKEY
Ankara
- 12 LEBANON
Beirut
- 13 EGYPT (Sinai Peninsula)
Cairo
- 14 ISRAEL
Jerusalem
- 15 QATAR
Doha
- 16 IRAQ
Bagdad
- 17 SYRIA
Damascus
- 18 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi
- 19 YEMEN
Sana'
- 20 PAKISTAN
Islamabad
- 21 NEPAL
Kathmandu
- 22 INDIA
New Delhi
- 23 BHUTAN
Thimphu
- 24 BANGLADESH
Dhaka
- 25 AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
- 26 SRI LANKA
Colombo
- 27 KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA)
Phnom Penh
- 28 MYANMAR
Yangon
- 29 LAOS
Vientiane
- 30 THAILAND
Bangkok
- 31 VIETNAM
Hanoi
- 32 CHINA
Beijing
- 33 MONGOLIA
Ulan Bator
- 34 NORTH KOREA
Pyongyang
- 35 SOUTH KOREA
Seoul
- 36 JAPAN
Tokyo
- 37 TAIWAN
Taipei
- 38 BRUNEI
Bandar Seri Begawan
- 39 MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
- 40 PHILIPPINES
Manila
- 41 SINGAPORE
Singapore City
- 42 PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
- 43 ARMENIA
Yerevan
- 44 AZERBAIJAN
Baku
- 45 GEORGIA
Tbilisi
- 46 EAST TIMOR
Dili

Some words on this page are highlighted. Can you define these terms?



Welcome to Asia! Asia is the largest continent, totalling about one third of the land on Earth. Asia meets the continent of Europe to the west, with the major dividing line along the Ural Mountains. The Arctic Ocean lies to the north, the Indian Ocean to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the east. The land of Asia includes the highest point on Earth, Mount Everest in the Himalayas. In contrast, Asia also includes the lowest point on earth, the Dead Sea, located in the area known as the Middle East.

Sixty percent of the world's population live in Asia, over three billion people. China and India, both in Asia, have more people than any other country in the world.

This map shows the boundary of each country on the continent. To create a more detailed map of Asia, follow Earthworm's Cartographic Activities (below).

MAP KEY

- Capital (black)
- City (red or black)
- Mountains (brown or green)
- Desert (light brown)
- Forest: (green)
- River (blue)

Earthworm's Cartographic Activities

Your job as cartographer is to fill in some details not shown on this map of Asia. Refer to an atlas or encyclopedia. Be neat when labeling—use a sharp pencil. Write small, always print. Refer to the Map Key for symbols and suggested colors. Colored pencils work best when drawing in details like mountains or rivers. When filling in areas with color, shade very lightly so you don't obscure other features.

- Countries** Locate and label countries, referring to the list at left. If the space is too small to fill in the name, use the number assigned to the country. For example, BHUTAN has been labeled 26.
- Capitals and Cities** Locate and label each capital on the map, if space allows. Also, if possible, locate and label other cities in each country.
- Oceans and Seas** With blue, shade along the coastline of the oceans and seas. Label:
Arctic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean.
With smaller letters, label:
Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, South China Sea, East China Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, Bering Sea.
- Major Rivers** Draw in and label the following major rivers:
Volga River, Ganges River, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Brahmaputra River, Yangtze River.
- Mountains** Draw in and label these ranges:
Himalayas, Ural Mountains. Locate Mount Everest. Add other smaller ranges too.
- Forest** Draw in and label the vast forest of Siberia.
- Desert** With a light brown pencil, shade desert regions on the map:
Gobi Desert, Arabian Desert.
- Decoration** To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following:
ASIA title, Earthworm (our mascot), Compass Rose.

ASIA

Places and Geographic Features

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