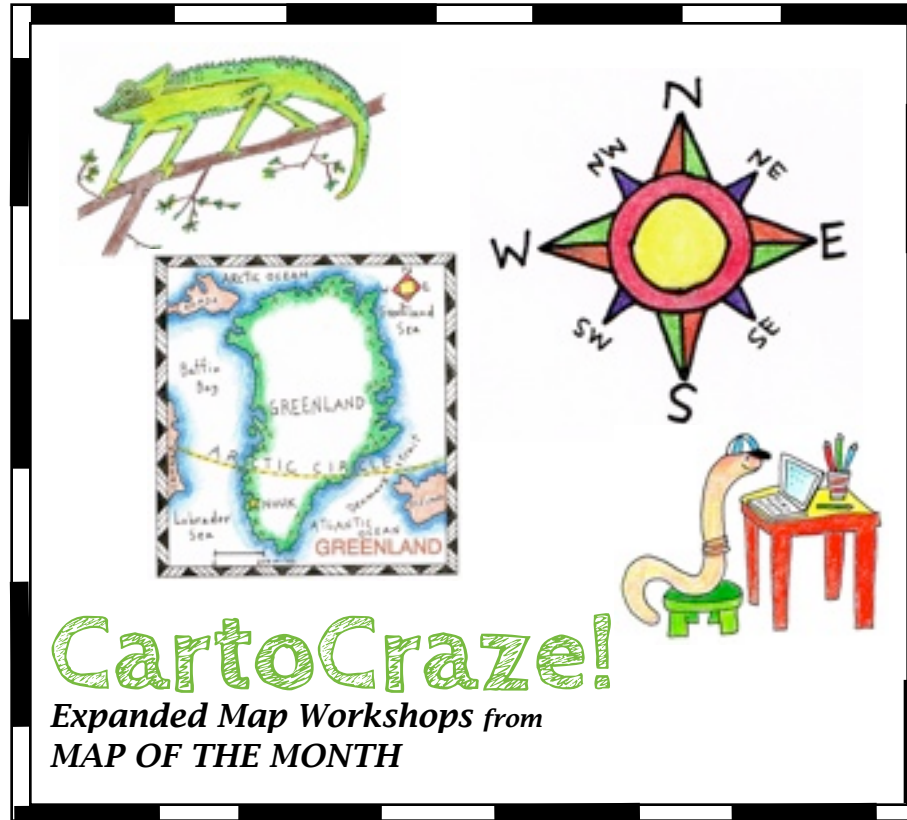


# MOUNT EVEREST



**CartoCraze!**

**Expanded Map Workshops**

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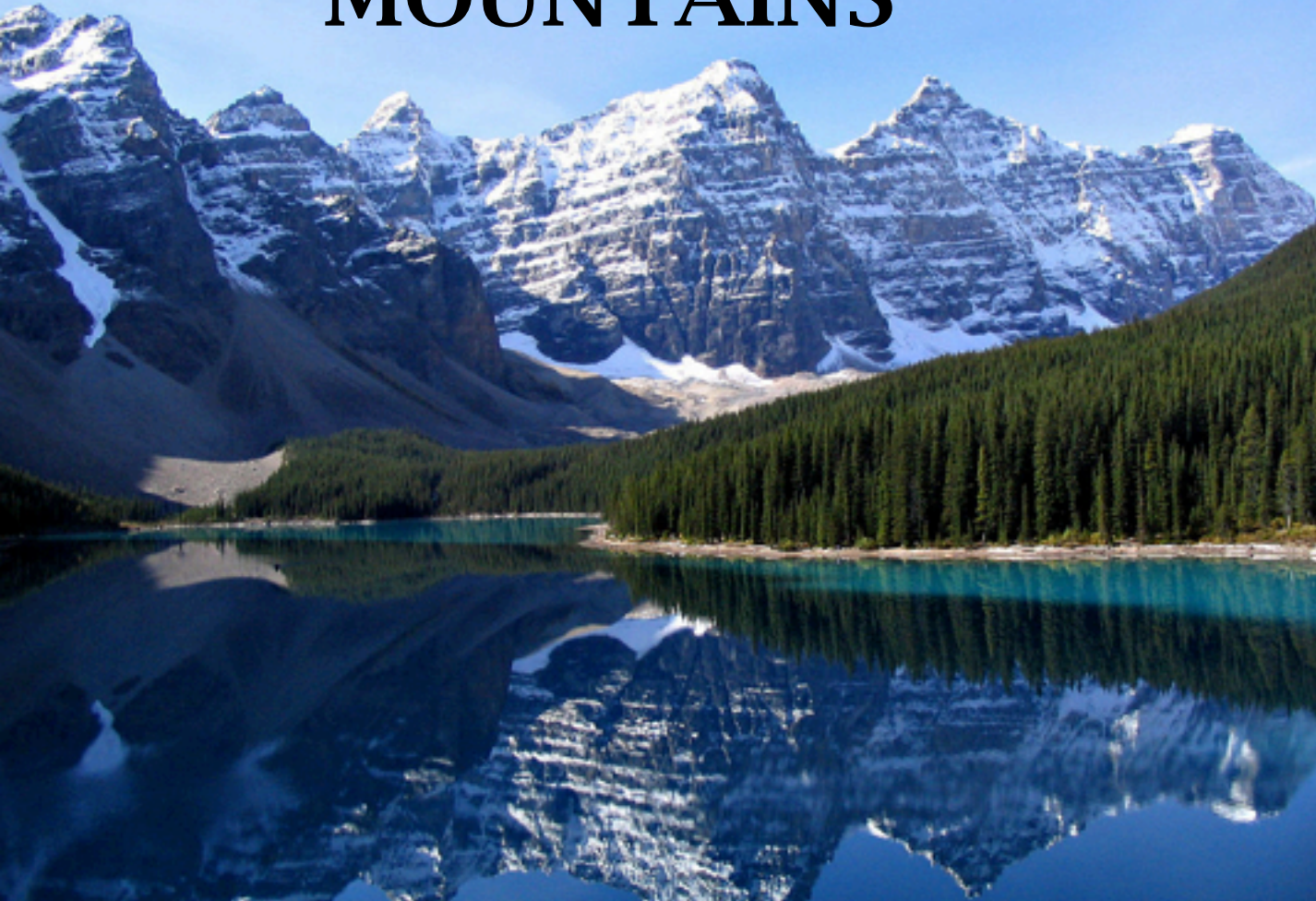
P. O. Box 2484

Providence, RI 02906

888 876 6277

[www.mapsfortheclassroom.com](http://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 an introduction to MOUNT EVEREST, one of the world's great mountains, 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?



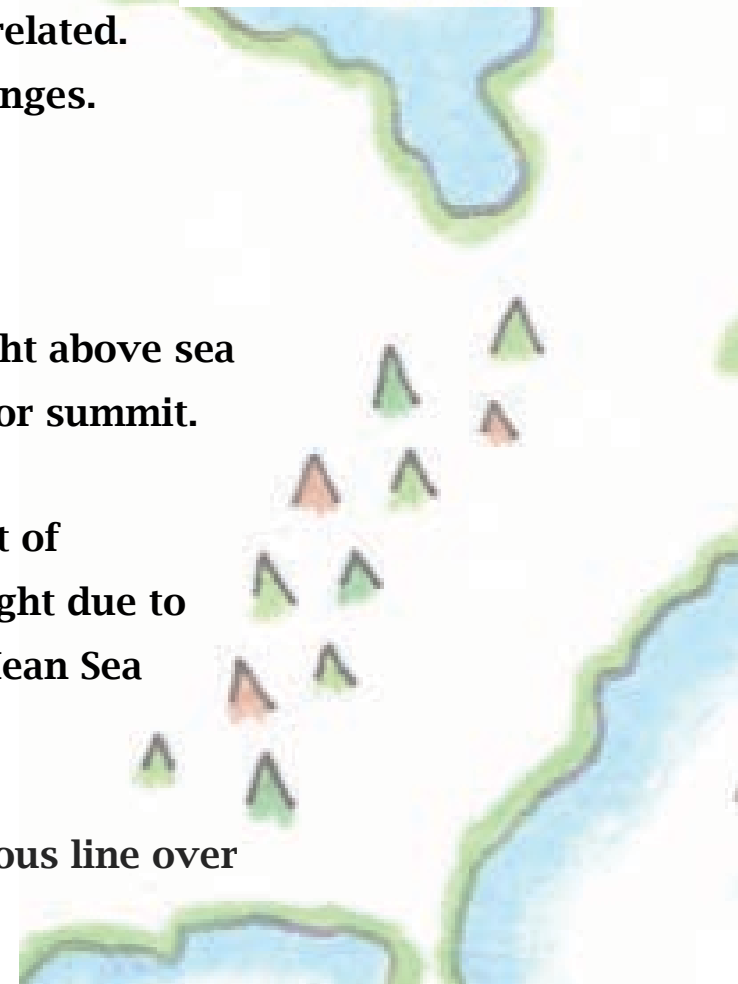
**RANGE** A range is a group of mountains that are geographically related. Sometimes a large mountain range is made up of many smaller ranges.

**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  
**MOUNT EVEREST,**  
with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its  
geography, people and animals.

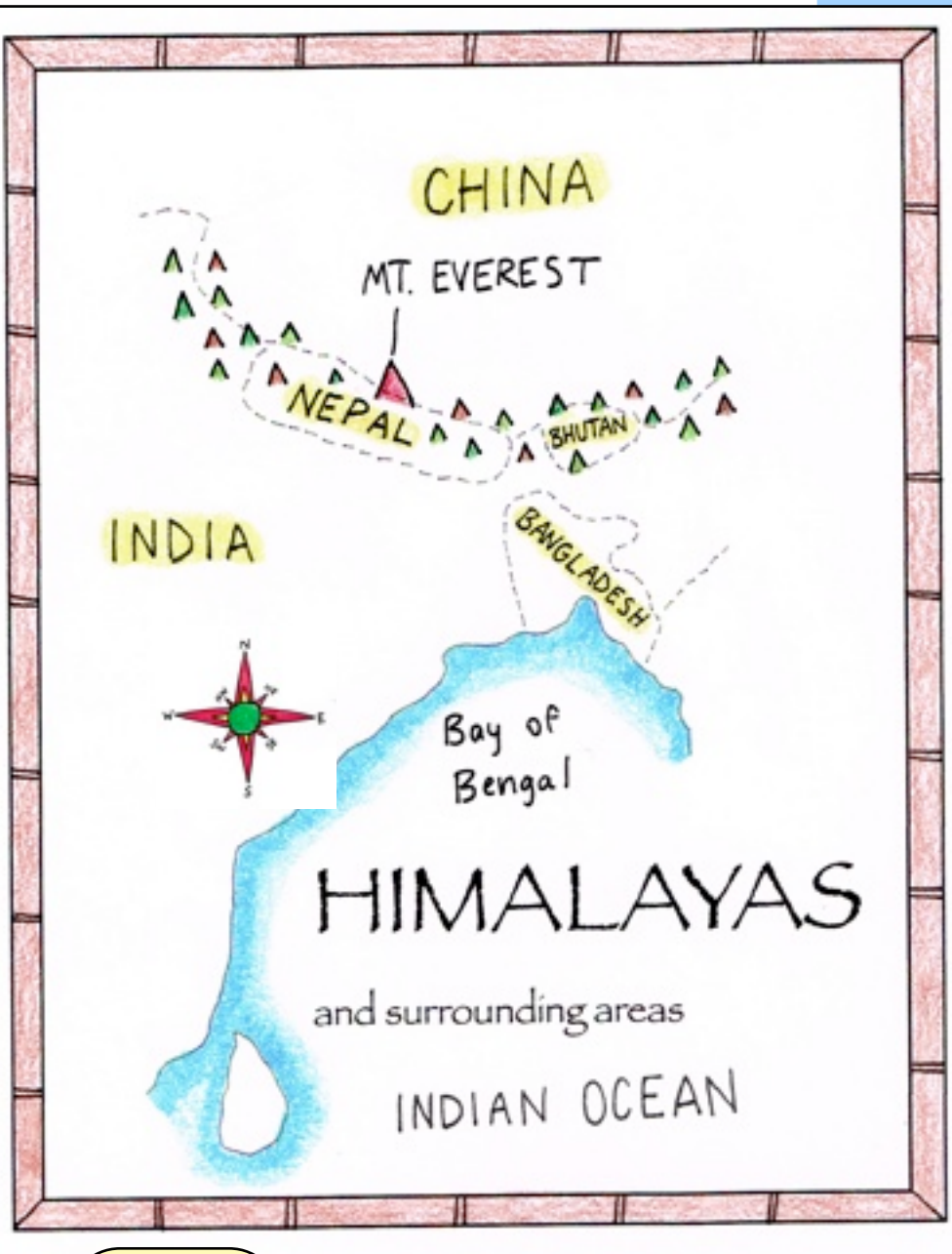
# MOUNT EVEREST

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

The mountains that surround Everest each have many names that came from local cultures. Early British surveyors could not decide which to use, so they started using Roman Numerals to label peaks. This highest mountain became known as XV. Later this peak was re-named after a famous British surveyor -- pronounced EV-RIST.

Understandably, many local people objected to this name! They preferred to use a local name. However, the name **Everest** has stood the test of time since 1865.

Since Everest is the tallest peak, many people are driven to climb it. Many different paths, or approaches, were tried, starting in 1921. Many people died trying, due to the danger of the terrain and the difficulty of breathing at high altitude where air is thin.



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

Professor Earthworm

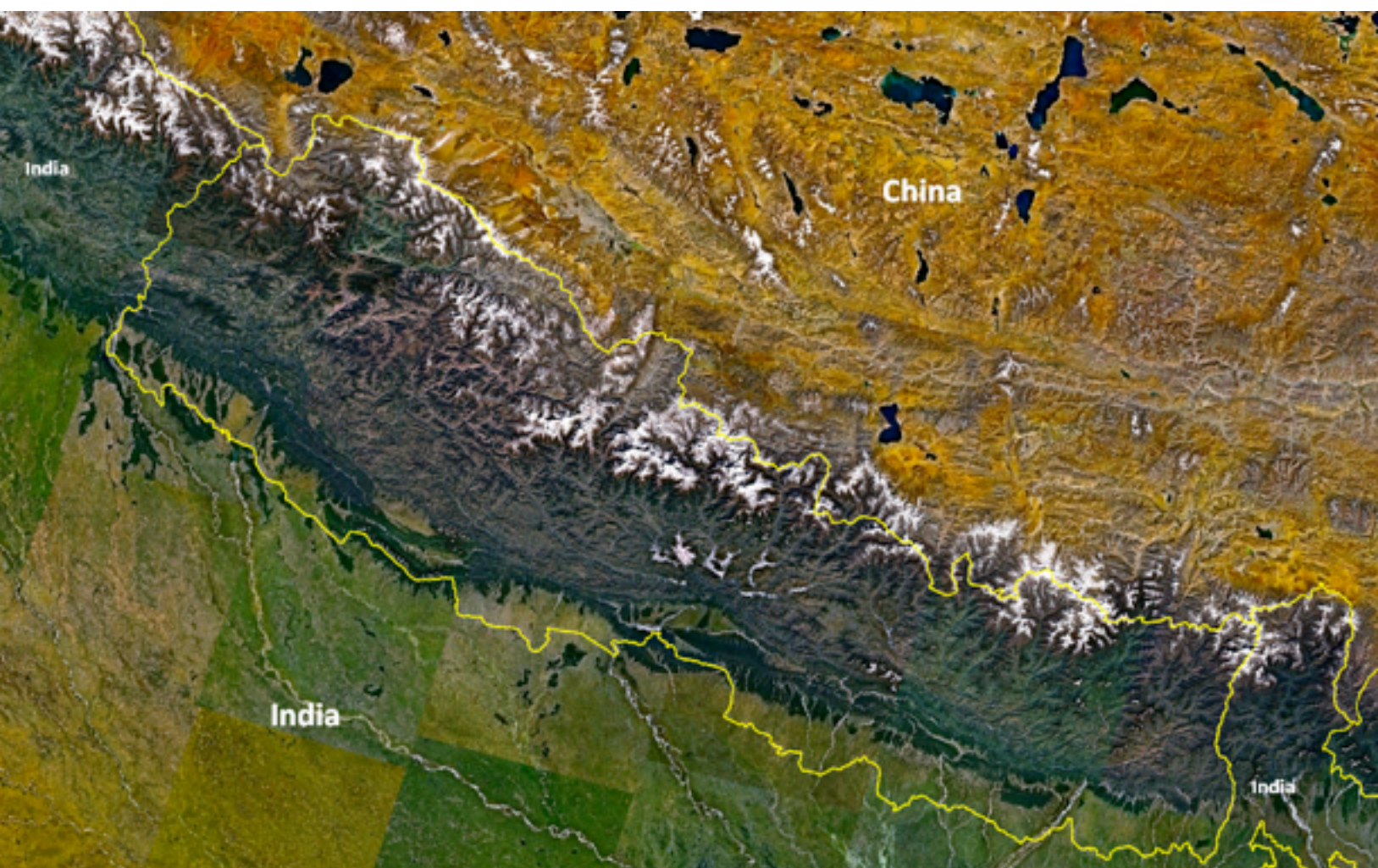




## SEEN FROM ABOVE!

Here is what the Himalayas look like seen from space.  
The Himalayan range is the world's highest mountain range.





## NEIGHBORS!

It is interesting to notice the colors in this aerial photo:  
What do the different areas of color represent on the Earth's surface in this area?

Referring to another map, can you pinpoint the approximate location of MOUNT EVEREST on this map?



This aerial photo, with lines drawn in, shows the boundaries that divide the country of NEPAL from its neighbors.

This photo also shows how the highest snow-capped peaks of the Himalayan Range run along the northern boundary that divides Nepal from China.



## THE PIKA

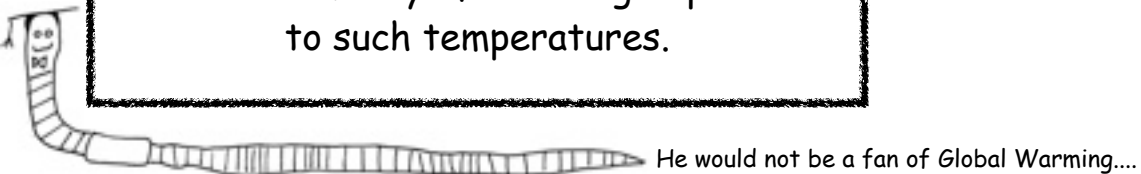
The Pika are small solitary mammals that closely resemble rodents. They can be found on Mount Everest but are not exclusive to the region. They can be found in colder climates in Asia, north America, and Europe.

Their habitats vary, and they live in many different kinds of places. Some can be found on rocky terrain, others build underground burrows.

Pika are herbivores and consume a variety of plant matter, including grass, moss and twigs.

Although Pikas might look like rodents they are more closely related to rabbits and hares. They can be recognized by their round ears and they have no tail!

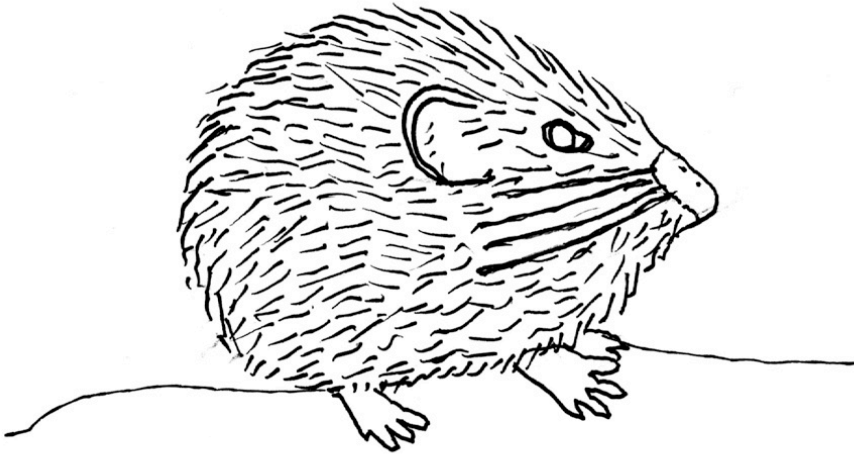
Due to climate change, sadly these animals are in danger of extinction. They cannot tolerate temperatures above 75 degrees Fahrenheit and will die shortly after being exposed to such temperatures.



He would not be a fan of Global Warming....

# MOUNT EVEREST

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



THE PIKA

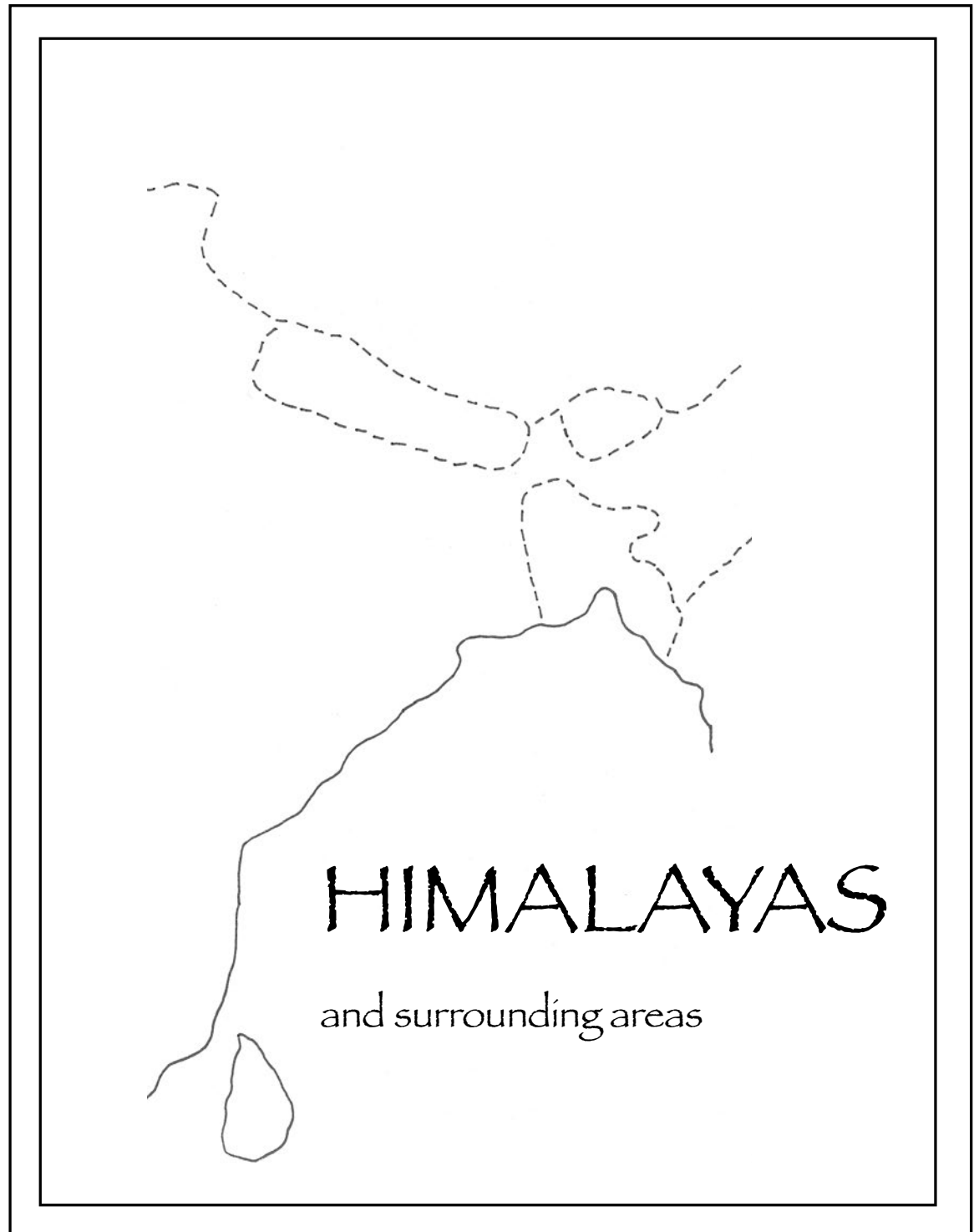
## VOCABULARY WORDS

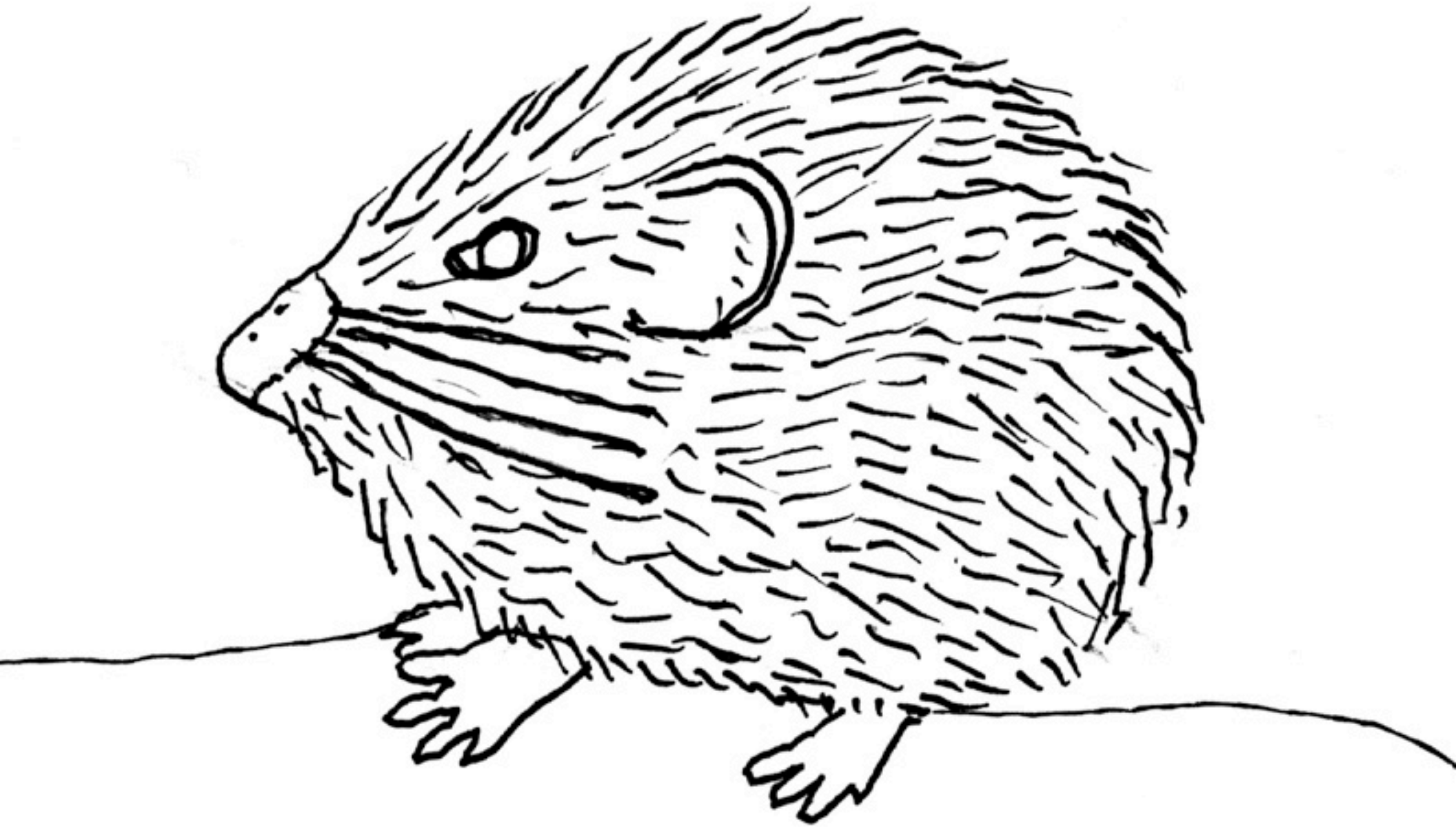
Turn your map over and  
define these words!

terrain  
colonies  
alpine  
diurnal  
gnawing  
compact  
haystack  
communication  
crevice  
burrow

## SPELLING WORDS

hearty  
rocky  
squeal  
alarm  
shelter  
mammal  
behavior  
inhabit  
independent  
climate





THE PIKA



Photo: Jamling Tenzing Norgay

## CO-EXPLORERS!

The first climbers to share the distinction of reaching the summit of Mount Everest were a British man and a Tibetan, who went together in May, 1953. Sir Edmund Hillary and the Tibetan Tenzin Norgay are shown here.



Do some research about the expeditions to the summit of Mount Everest.

What were the difficulties of the first expedition?

How do the climbers of today differ from the first climbers?

Has technology made climbing Mount Everest easier?

How long does it take for an expedition to reach the top of the world's highest peak -- is it any different today than it was in 1953?

The Sherpas are an ethnic people from the country of Nepal, which is one of the highest mountain regions in the Himalayan Range.

The native people are very sure-footed and adept at mountain climbing in their native region. Importantly, they are well adapted to the thin air in the high altitudes.



Photo: Dmottl, [Creative Commons](#)

In the 20th century when Westerners came to the Himalayas to try to climb the high peaks, they hired native sherpa people to help them as porters and to learn the ways of the mountains from them. Since then the word sherpa has come to mean a porter or guide, even if the person is not from the Sherpa ethnic group.

# HIMALAYAN SHERPAS



# FLAGS IN THE WIND!

High in the Himalayas, Buddhists hang colorful prayer flags that are printed with teachings of the Buddha and other lessons. These are thought to promote the qualities of peace, compassion, strength, and wisdom. The Buddhist believe that the wind carries these qualities around the world to all people everywhere.



**Rongphu Monastery, at right, is a Buddhist monastery on the north side of Mount Everest, in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China.**

It is shown here with Mt. Everest in the background. At one time, Tibet was an independent country, but it is now a part of China. Tibetans are an ethnic group of people whose origins are in this high region often called "The Roof of the World."



Rongphu, the highest monastery in the world, is located 16,340 ft. above sea level.

How many miles high is that?

How many more miles high is Mount Everest?

What is a monastery?



Write a small essay about this special kind of place and who lives there.

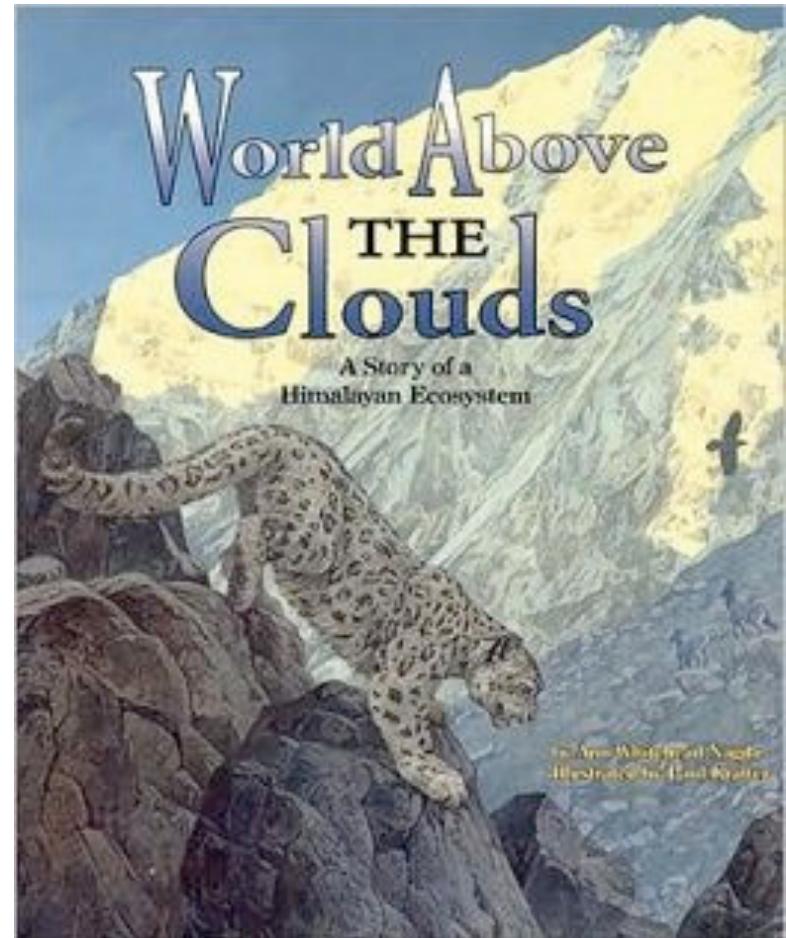


# MOUNTAIN READING LIST!

## World Above the Clouds: A Story of a Himalayan Ecosystem

by Ann Whitehead Nagda

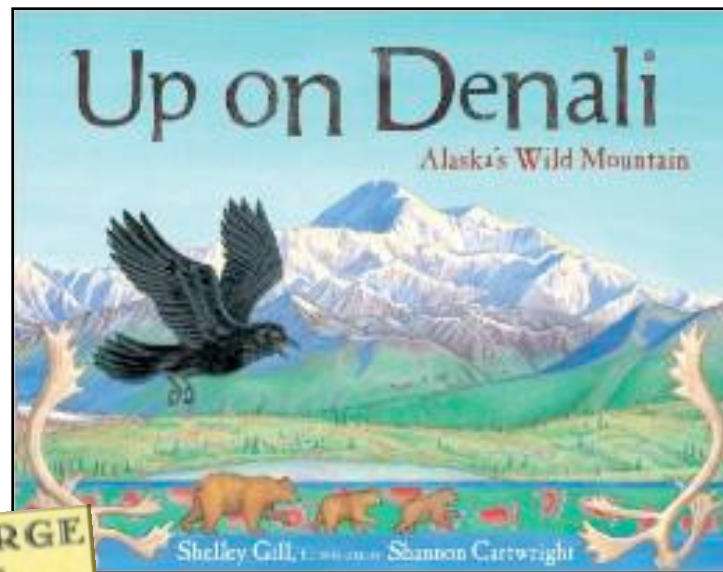
High in the snow-covered Himalayan peaks of northern India, a snow leopard has left the care of her mother and now must hunt and fend for herself. In the first few days alone she competes for her meals with a red fox, a bearded vulture, and even nearby villagers.



## HEIDI

by Joanna Spyri

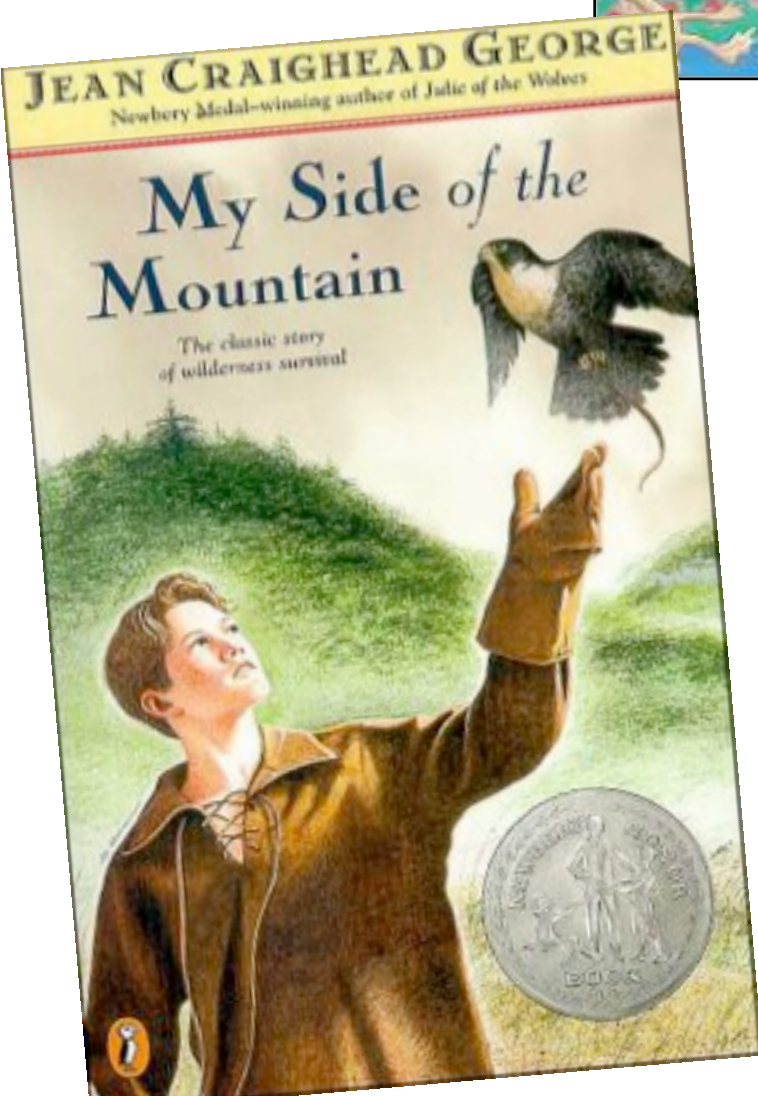
At the age of five, little orphan Heidi is sent to live with her grandfather in the Alps. Everyone in the village is afraid of him, but Heidi is fascinated by his long beard and bushy grey eyebrows. She loves her life in the mountains, playing in the sunshine and growing up amongst the goats and birds. 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

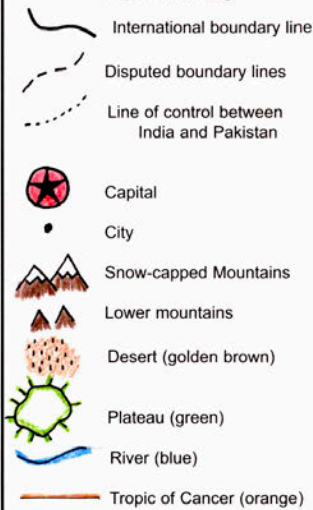
by Jean Craighead George

Sam Gibley 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



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".

## 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

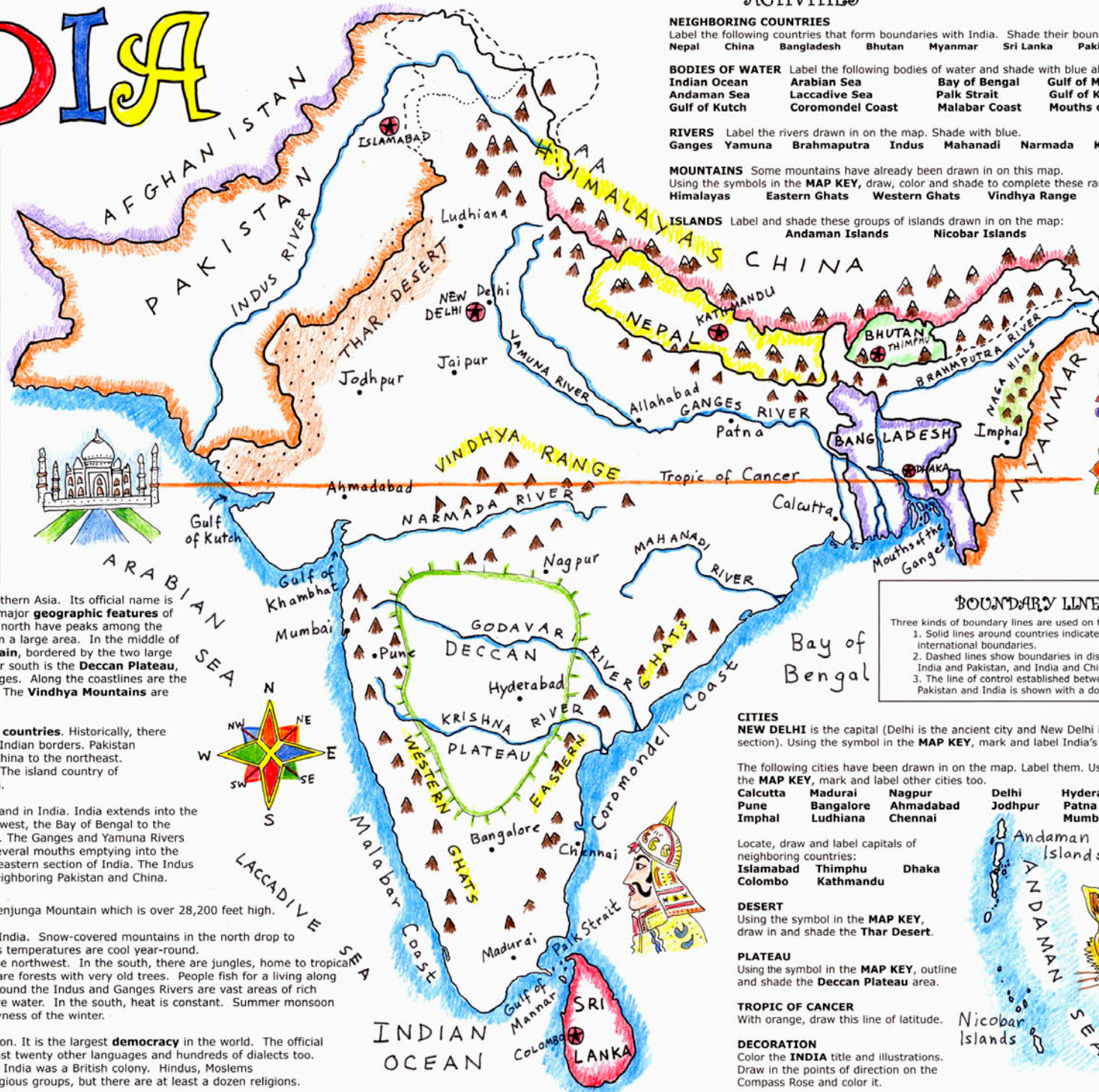
Label the rivers drawn in on the map. Shade with blue.  
Ganges Yamuna Brahmaputra Indus Mahanadi Narmada Krishna Godavari

### 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.

### 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

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.

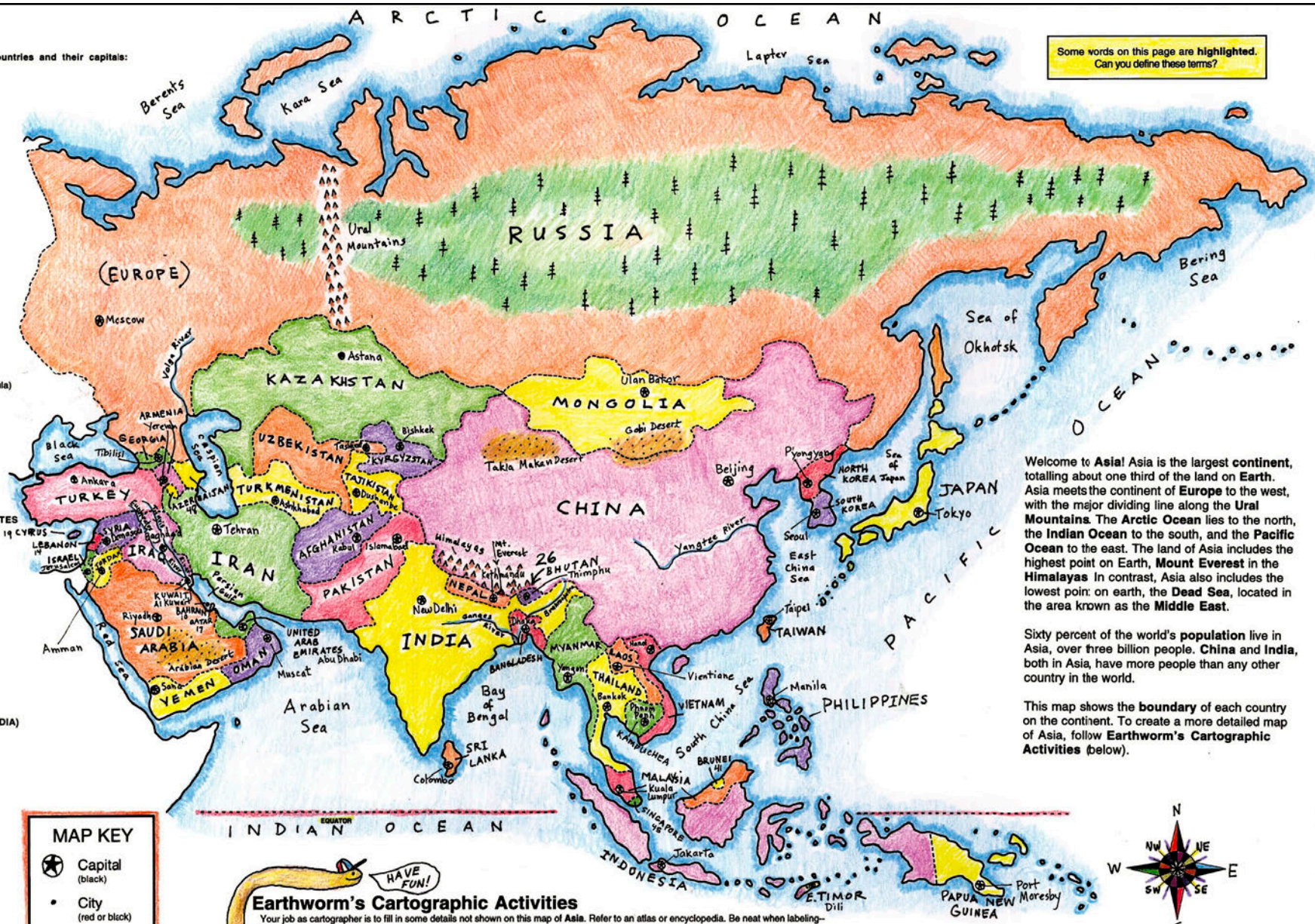
### DECORATION

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  
San'a'
- 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 INDONESIA  
Jakarta
- 40 MALAYSIA  
Kuala Lumpur
- 41 PHILIPPINES  
Manila
- 42 SINGAPORE  
Singapore City
- 43 PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
Port Moresby
- 44 ARMENIA  
Yerevan
- 45 AZERBAIJAN  
Baku
- 46 GEORGIA  
Tbilisi
- 47 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

## Map of the Month

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# MAP of the MONTH

## World Classroom Map

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