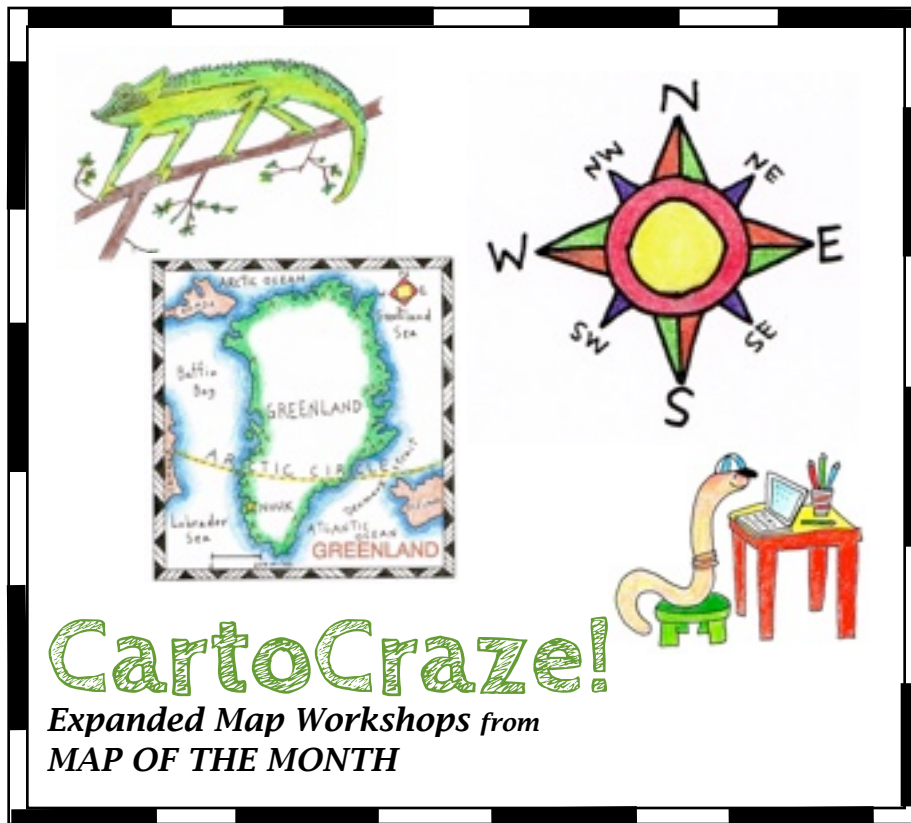


SRI LANKA



CartoCraze!

*Expanded Map Workshops from
MAP OF THE MONTH*

CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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ISLANDS



An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. An island can be as tiny as a spot of land at the center of a freshwater lake, only large enough for a few plants. Alternately, it can be very large, like Greenland, surrounded by salt water ocean.

The actual foundation of an island is below water. Many islands in the deep ocean are the tips of volcanoes. Other islands emerge from the Continental Shelf.

The topography of an island is influenced by its position on Earth. Its temperature, climate, flora and fauna and its size are determined by its location. Some islands are uninhabited, others are home to millions of people. An island can be isolated and far away from other pieces of land, or it can be part of a group of islands.

Throughout history, islands have captured the imaginations of humans. Explorers in the early history of the civilized world risked their lives to visit islands that were yet unknown. People choose islands as a destination, to relax in areas that have easy access to water. People love movies about islands! Robert Louis Stevenson's book TREASURE ISLAND, published in 1883, is still popular today with readers around the world. There is something very fascinating about a piece of land that has a continuous coastline.....



ISLAND TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS!

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



DESERT ISLAND An island not inhabited by humans.

ATOLL A coral reef shaped like a circle or ring and is filled with water. This is usually the tip of an extinct volcano.

COASTLINE The land along the outer edge of an island, where the land meets the water.

ARCHIPELAGO A chain or group of islands

BARRIER ISLAND An island formed of dunes, made of flat or lumpy areas of sand parallel to a coastline.

PENINSULA A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides but connected to mainland.

GULF A large bay that is connected to the ocean or larger body of water.

BAY A large indentation on a coastline that is connected to an ocean or lake

LAGOON A shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by coral reefs or barrier islands.

BEACH Land along the coast of an ocean, sea, lake, or river consisting of loose particles made of sand or rock.

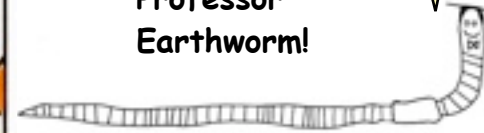


The following presentation is an introduction to the island of SRI LANKA, with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.



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

I am
Professor
Earthworm!



SRI LANKA

The island country of Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean near the southeastern tip of the country of INDIA. In the past, Sri Lanka had a different name: it was called Ceylon. Long ago, the land that forms Sri Lanka was probably connected directly to India by a "land bridge." Over the centuries many cyclones have cut openings in the narrow strip to turn this land into an island!

Very rough weather is well-known in this part of ASIA!

Sri Lanka is unique in that it has many spectacular waterfalls, some of them as high as 83 feet!

With some, the water flows along dramatic steps. One of the most famous falls is called Dunhinda, and the spray of it looks like smoke! Other waterfalls rush down with a powerful surge!

Sri Lanka has two famous nicknames: "The Nation of the Smiling People" and "Pearl of the Indian Ocean". When you eat an apple pie, it is possible that the cinnamon spice came from this island!



ON THE MAP!



This map of Sri Lanka and the Indian Ocean was drawn in 1535 by the famous geographer, mathematician and cartographer named Ptolemy.

He drew this map with ink on parchment paper. It was not exactly accurate by our modern standards, but it represented what explorers of the time knew about the land and its general shape.

ELEPHANTS IN CEYLON!

In ancient times the island now known as Sri Lanka was known as Ceylon and it was ruled by kings. Elephants roamed all over the island, from coastal areas to the mountains.

After the age of explorers, traders from many European countries (Portuguese, French, Dutch and English) strived to gain control of the island because of its rich natural resources. Spices, coffee and tea could not be grown in Europe, but thrived on this island. Eventually Ceylon became a colony of the British. Some of the land the colonists used for growing these much desired crops pushed the elephants away from their native habitats, and their population dropped.

The Sri Lankan elephant is a sub-species of the Asian elephant. Today it is being protected in dry forest areas around the island. Reserves have been set aside for them to thrive. Baby elephants, like those shown below, who have lost their mothers are taken to “orphanages” to try to save them so they can grow to adults.



The British colonial rulers incorporated the image of an elephant in this coat of arms to represent themselves in Ceylon.





SLENDER LORIS

The Slender Loris is native to both the island of Sri Lanka as well as the country of India. These nocturnal primates can be found primarily in forests and swamps.

The Slender Loris is distinguished by its elongated limbs, vestigial tail, and opposable thumbs. Their huge round eyes which provide them with great vision come in handy at night. They are solitary foragers and feed mostly on insects, fruits and leaves, and even reptiles, birds and the occasional small mammal.

These little creatures are only 25 cm, or a little over 9" long. Sadly people often snatch them from their native habitats to be used as exotic pets, so they are at a high risk for extinction.

SRI LANKA

PRINT THIS PAGE:
COLOR AND LABEL THE
MAP, BOTH LANDFORMS
AND WATER.

ADD A COMPASS ROSE
TO YOUR MAP!

COLOR
THE SLENDER LORIS!

VOCABULARY WORDS

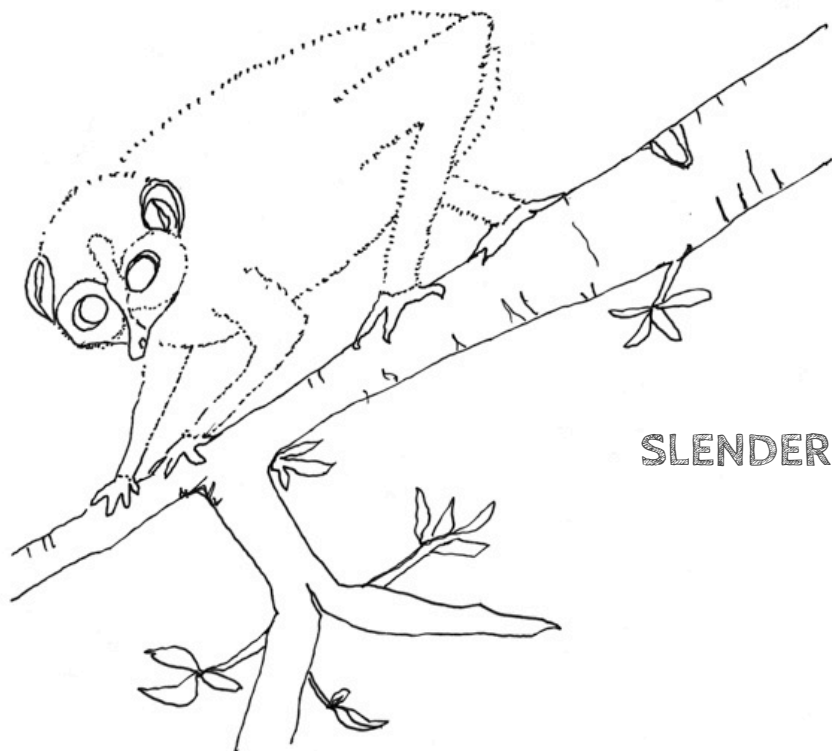
Turn your map over and define
these words!

native
nocturnal
species
subspecies
social
primate
limb
vegetation
arboreal
opposable
solitary
elongated
grooming

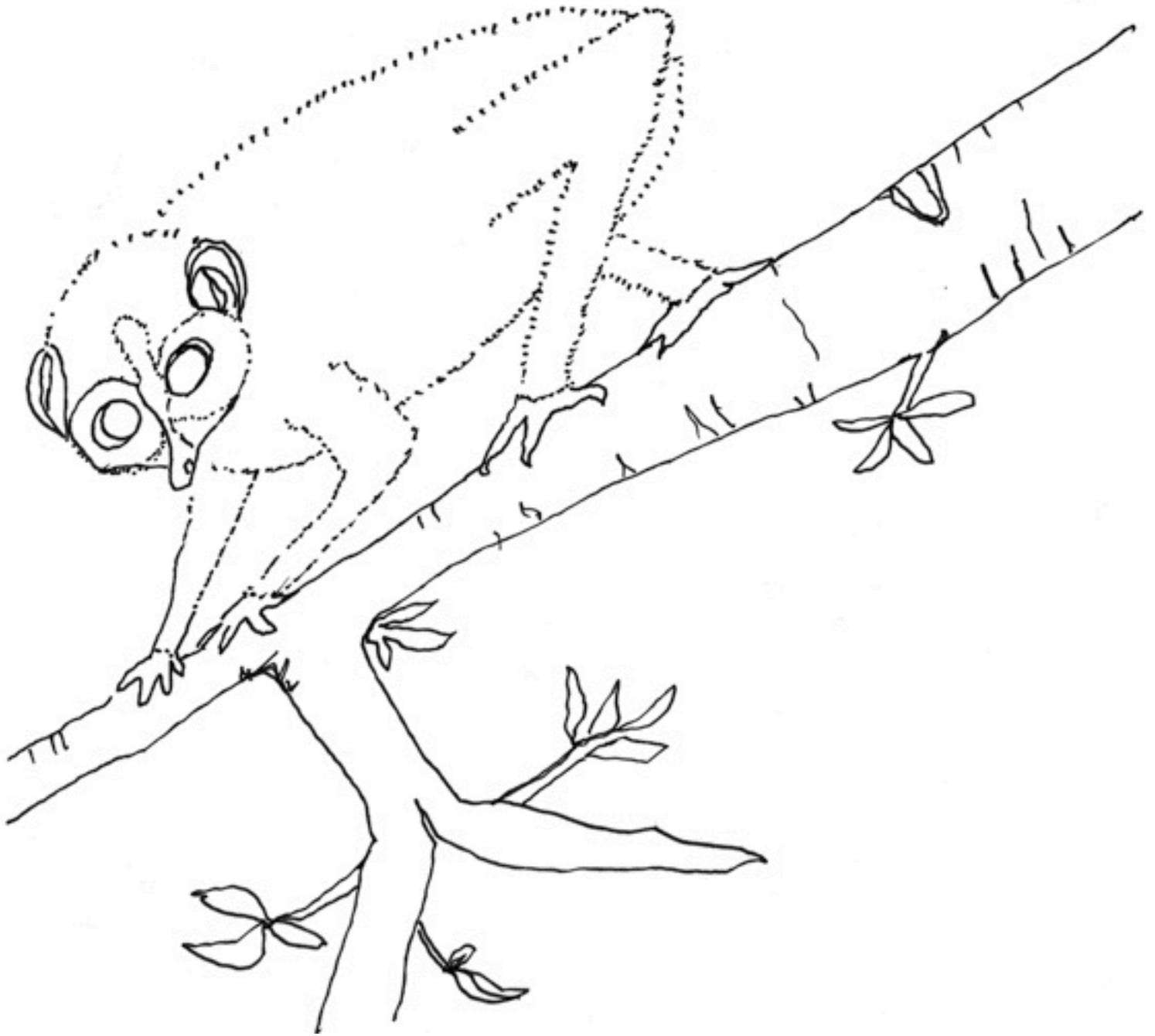
SRI LANKA

SPELLING WORDS

forest
endangered
lemur
threat
timid
lowland
highland
fingernails
dawn
dusk
jumping
slender



SLENDER LORIS



SLENDER LORIS

COMPARE AND CONTRAST: Explorers and Kings!

This image, below, shows the explorer Joris van Spilbergen meeting King Vimaladharmasooraya of Kandy, 1602.

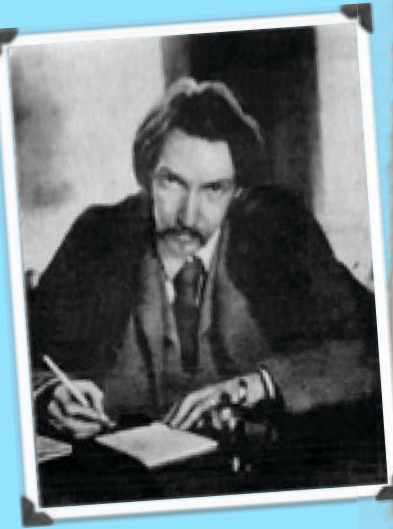
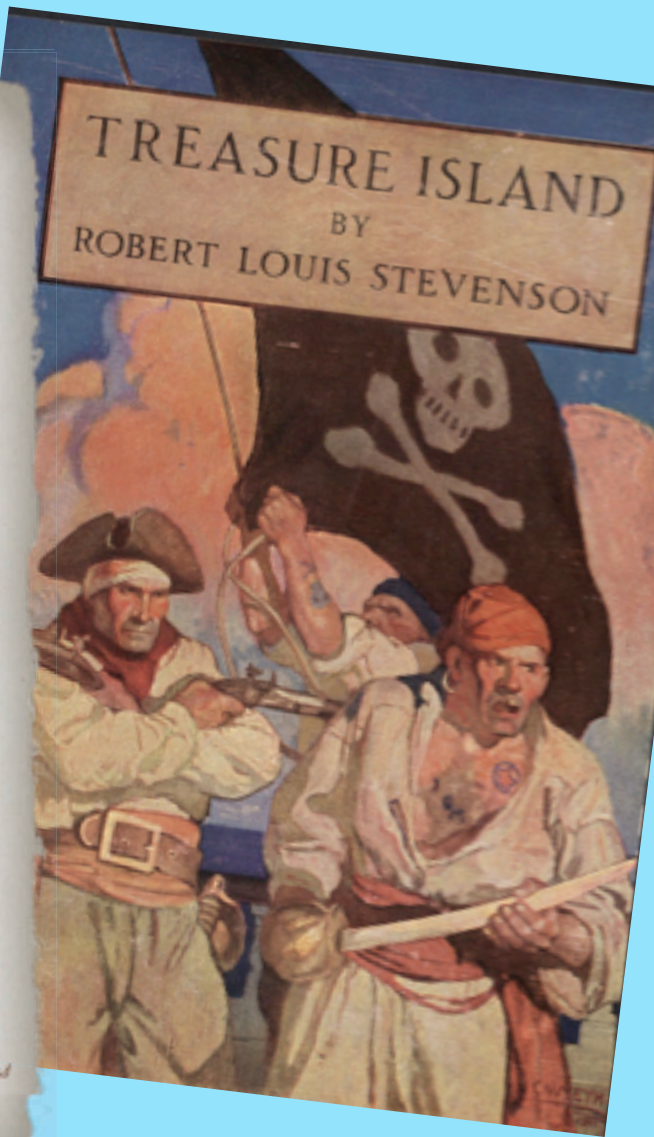
Van Spilbergen, a lesser-known Dutch explorer, was both a naval man and representative for a trading company. At the time of this picture, he had sailed from Africa to Ceylon on a mission to see if cinnamon could be traded. The inner bark of the cinnamon plant was dried and much wanted in Europe. It was grown in great quantities in Ceylon: at the time it was said that it could be smelled on ships 8 leagues out to sea.



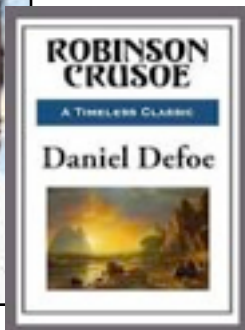
1. In the English speaking world, a league was an average distance one man could walk in an hour at that time: how is a mile different from a league? How many miles would eight leagues be?
2. The clothing worn by these two men is strikingly different! Can you write a few paragraphs, first describing their outfits, then comparing how they are different?

ISLAND READING LIST!

In 1883, Robert Lewis Stevenson's exciting book **TREASURE ISLAND** was published. Adventure! Pirates! Treasure and.... the dreaded **BLACK SPOT!** Stevenson drew his own fictional island map when he was writing his book to help him envision the action of his novel. You can see his map at right!



CLASSIC ISLAND RELATED BOOKS



- TREASURE ISLAND Robert Louis Stevenson
- ISLAND OF THE BLUE DOLPHINS Scott O'Dell
- THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND Jules Verne
- THE LITTLE ISLAND Golden MacDonald
- ISLAND BOY Barbara Cooney
- ROBINSON CRUSOE Daniel Defoe

Do you want to make your own Treasure Map? This map gives you a head start because some details have already been drawn in. It's up to you to finish drawing, labeling and coloring your map. Lastly, you can write detailed directions on how to get to your hidden treasure!

Be sure to read through the following instructions before you begin. This way, you won't miss any suggestions that can add interest to your map. Be as neat as possible when creating your map. Use your imagination and add those of your own!

YOUR THEME
Decide first what your theme will be: is your map a pirate map, or an adventurer's guide? You can create a story of why the map was made. Or you can make a map to go along with a story you've read. What is your treasure, or your final destination—jewels, food, toys or money's worth? It's up to you!

LABELING and ADDING COLOR
When drawing the outlines of your map, labeling place names or creating symbols, a regular pencil works best. After labeling, you can add many colors to your map. Colored pencils are best, although crayons or markers would be fine. Remember to use appropriate colors, such as blue for water, green for forest.

GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS
What will the landforms on your map look like? What will the surrounding bodies of water be? When drawing in coastlines, use as much of the space as possible. If the land area is very small you won't be able to draw in details easily.

- Your map can depict an island, surrounded by water. Your coastline won't touch any of the borders of the map.
- You can draw a small outline of a larger piece of land. To do this, extend the coastline to the border(s) of the map.
- Your map can show several islands of varying sizes.
- When drawing, include some waterways and geographic details to make your coastline more interesting. Show about peninsulas, lagoons, cape gulf, bay, delta, beach.

If you are unsure of the meaning of these terms, look them up in a dictionary or encyclopedia.

MAP KEY
Some symbols have been shown in the Map Key, representing features of the land or water. Add these to your map. Invent new symbols for the Map Key, then draw them in on the map.

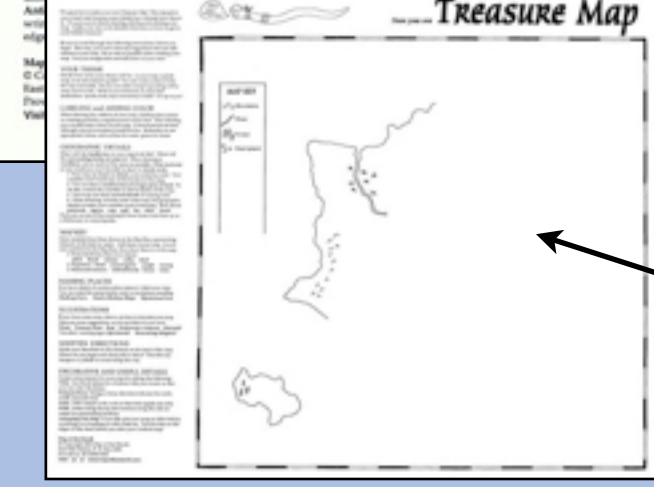
- Some landforms that occur inland: plain, desert, volcano, valley, hill
- Vegetation: forest, coastal grass, jungle, swamp
- Man-made features: railroad tracks, house, mine

NAMING PLACES
It is fun to think of creative place names to label your map. You can make the names funny, scary or mysterious sounding. *Whispering Cove, Mist of Broken Ships, Mysterious Cove*

ILLUSTRATIONS
If you have some time, draw a picture to decorate your map. Here are some suggestions, or you can think of your own! *Pirate, Treasure chest, Boat, Underwater creature, Mermaid, Treasure, warning signs, Quicksand! Man-eating Alligator!*

WRITTEN DIRECTIONS
Write your directions to the treasure on the back of the map. Where do you begin and what path is taken? Describe any dangers or pitfalls to avoid along the way.

DECORATIVE AND USEFUL DETAILS
Create extra interest for your map by adding the following:
Title: Use block letters for whatever title you invent so that you can color the letters.
Compass Rose: Design a fancy direction indicator for north, south, east and west.
Scale: Add a simple scale, such as One inch equals one mile.
Grid: Add lines that form a grid and numbers at the corners.

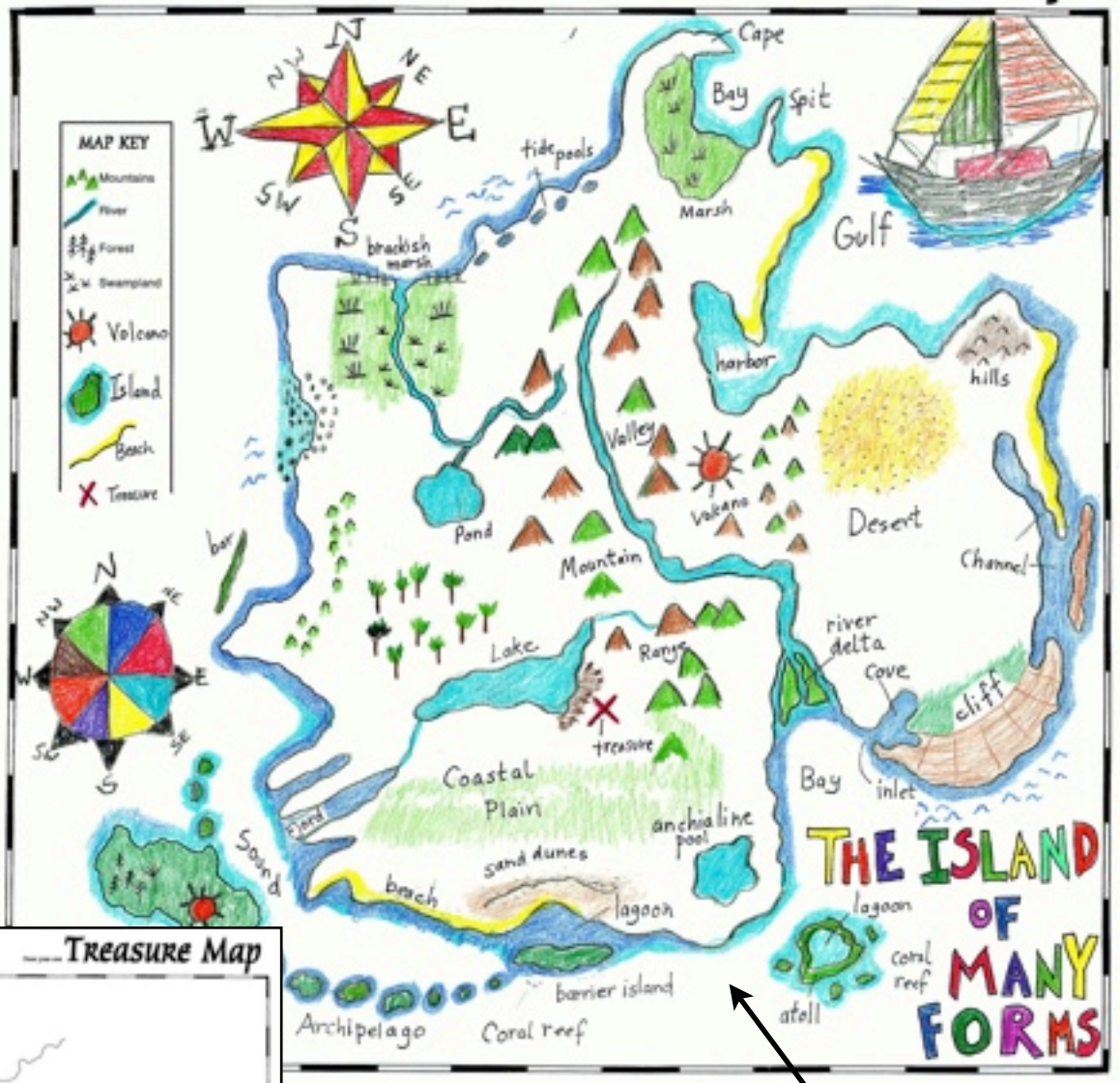


BLANK MAP!

COMPLETED MAP!

Treasure Map

Draw your own



Make your own TREASURE MAP!.....

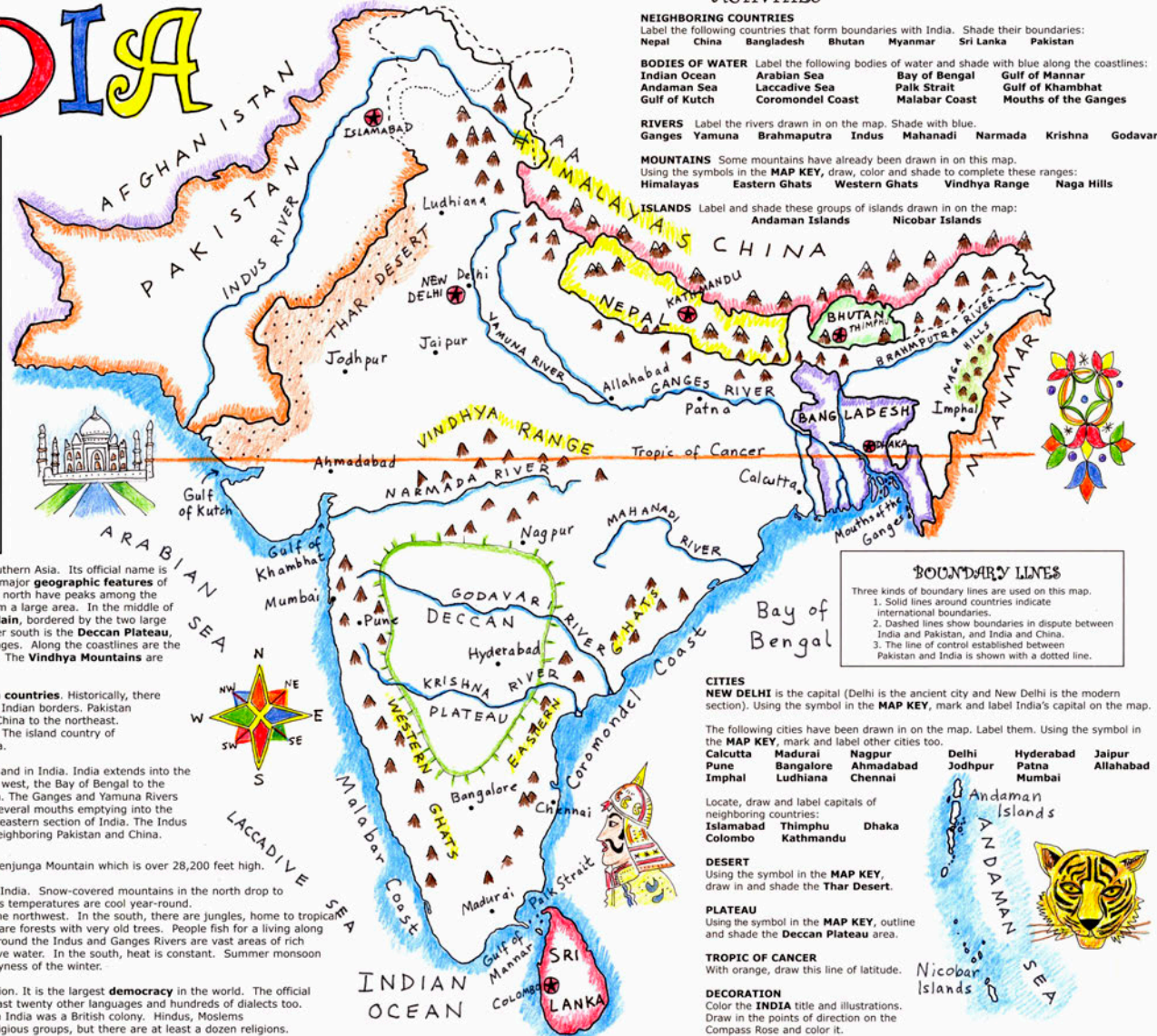
Just as Robert Louis Stevenson did when he wrote his novel **TREASURE ISLAND**, you can design your own fictional map and write a story about it! Here is an example of a map someone made using our **TREASURE MAP!**



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.

- Solid lines around countries indicate international boundaries.
- Dashed lines show boundaries in dispute between India and Pakistan, and India and China.
- 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.

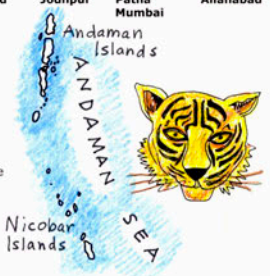
- | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Calcutta | Madurai | Nagpur | Delhi | Hyderabad | Jaipur |
| Pune | Bangalore | Ahmadabad | Jodhpur | Patna | Mumbai |
| Imphal | Ludhiana | Chennai | | | Allahabad |
- Locate, draw and label capitals of neighboring 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.

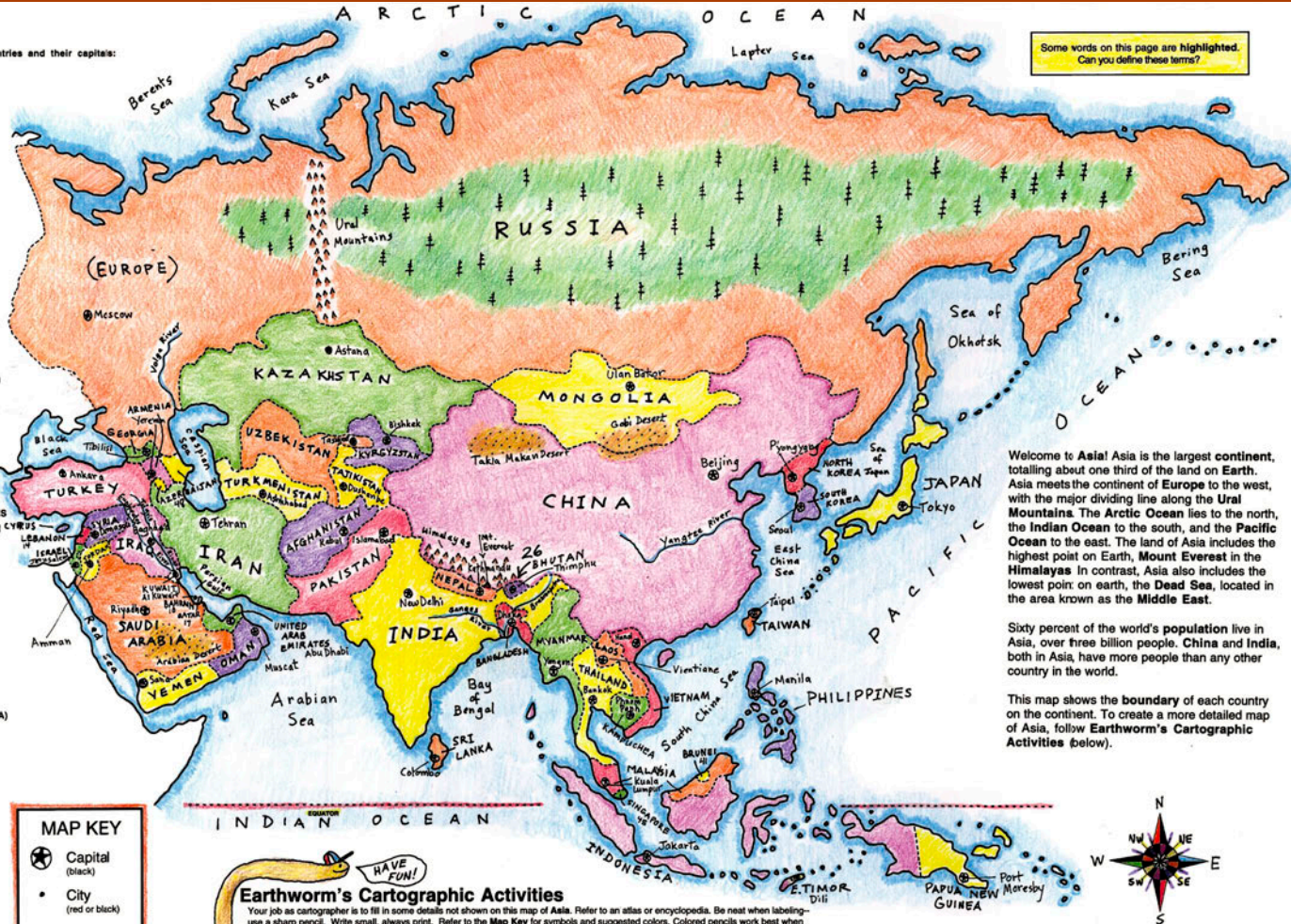
DECORATION
Color the **INDIA** title and illustrations. Draw in the points of direction on the Compass Rose and color it.



Here is a list of Asian countries and their capitals:

- 1 RUSSIA Moscow
- 2 KAZAKHSTAN Astana
- 3 UZBEKISTAN Tashkent
- 4 TURKMENISTAN Ashgabad
- 5 KYRGYZSTAN Bishkek
- 6 TAJIKISTAN Dushanbe
- 7 IRAN Tehran
- 8 JORDAN Amman
- 9 KUWAIT Al Kuwait
- 10 SAUDI ARABIA Riyadh
- 11 OMAN Muscat
- 12 TURKEY Ankara
- 13 YEMEN Sana'a
- 14 QATAR Doha
- 15 IRAQ Baghdad
- 16 CYPRUS Nicosia
- 17 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Abu Dhabi
- 18 SYRIA Damascus
- 19 PAKISTAN Islamabad
- 20 NEPAL Kathmandu
- 21 INDIA New Delhi
- 22 BHUTAN Thimphu
- 23 BANGLADESH Dhaka
- 24 AFGHANISTAN Kabul
- 25 SRI LANKA Colombo
- 26 KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA) Phnom Penh
- 27 MYANMAR Yangon
- 28 LAOS Vientiane
- 29 THAILAND Bangkok
- 30 VIETNAM Hanoi
- 31 CHINA Beijing
- 32 MONGOLIA Ulan Bator
- 33 NORTH KOREA Pyongyang
- 34 SOUTH KOREA Seoul
- 35 JAPAN Tokyo
- 36 TAIWAN Taipei
- 37 BRUNEI Bandar Seri Begawan
- 38 INDONESIA Jakarta
- 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

Map of the Month

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