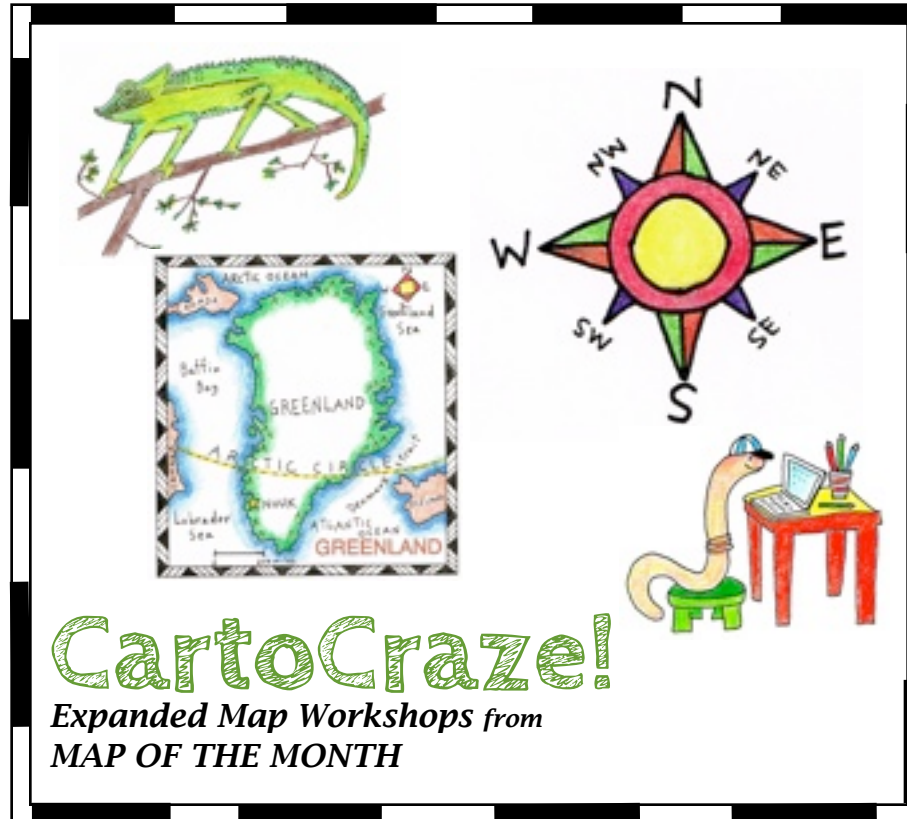


YELLOW RIVER



CartoCraze!

Expanded Map Workshops

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RIVERS

Throughout human time, rivers have offered the essential water that man requires for life itself, as well as a source of food. Rivers have made transportation of humans and goods possible as well as provided a source of power. With their great natural beauty, rivers have inspired writers and artists throughout time. Average people have always found peace and recreation along the banks and in the water of rivers.

Since the earliest times, humans have lived by rivers and the great civilizations have grown up around river banks. The ancient people of Egypt owed their life to the Nile, as did the generations of people who lived in Mesopotamia in the Middle East.

Today the great cities of the world are also known by their neighboring rivers. For example, Manhattan, the great North American city is flanked by two rivers: the Hudson and the East River. Paris, a city in Europe which has seen much history, sits on either side of the Seine River. In South America, the vast area of the Amazon enhances settlements of all sizes in its huge watershed.



Photo: Ansel Adams. *The Tetons and the Snake River* (1942) Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. National Archives and Records Administration, Records of the National Park Service. (79-AAG-1)

In the wilderness, rivers are no less important: they support and create ecosystems for all kinds of animals, insects and plant life.

Some rivers and the environments around them have suffered in the modern age, with industrial deposits of waste and other kinds of pollution. Sometimes the attempts to dam and redirect water has made surrounding wildlife suffer. Today environmentalists are working to restore affected rivers areas to a cleaner and more habitable state for both humans and wildlife.

RIVER TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS

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

RIVER A natural flowing stream, most often fresh water, that moves towards a sea, a lake, and ocean or another river.

SOURCE The furthest point of a river away from its mouth, at its origin or beginning.

MOUTH The part of a river that flows into another body of water.

WATERSHED or DRAINAGE BASIN An area of land where all the surface water drains into a larger body of water. Smaller streams join larger ones that eventually lead to a lake or ocean.

ESTUARY An area of water where a river joins the ocean. Here there is brackish water: a mix of freshwater and saline, or salty, seawater.

FLOODING This occurs when excess water causes a river to overflow its banks. Snow melt or extreme precipitation can cause flooding.

DELTA A landform that is caused by the gradual build up of sediment carried by a river where the river flows into another large body of water, like an estuary, the ocean, sea or reservoir.

The following presentation is an introduction to the **YELLOW RIVER**, one of Earth's great rivers, with some information about mapping, geography, people and animals of its surrounding area.



YELLOW RIVER



The Chinese Yellow River is known as the Huang He in China. It is a huge river, over 3,300 miles long. Like other rivers that are colored by minerals, it is known as the Yellow River because of the color of silt that flows in its waters. The silt, called loess, that colors the water is also the material that makes the river behave in certain ways. If this silt is heavy in certain areas, then the water can seem to be very thick, even resembling molasses. If the silt settles in an especially slow moving section of the river, the bottom of the river can rise, causing the river to widen and cause flooding along the banks.

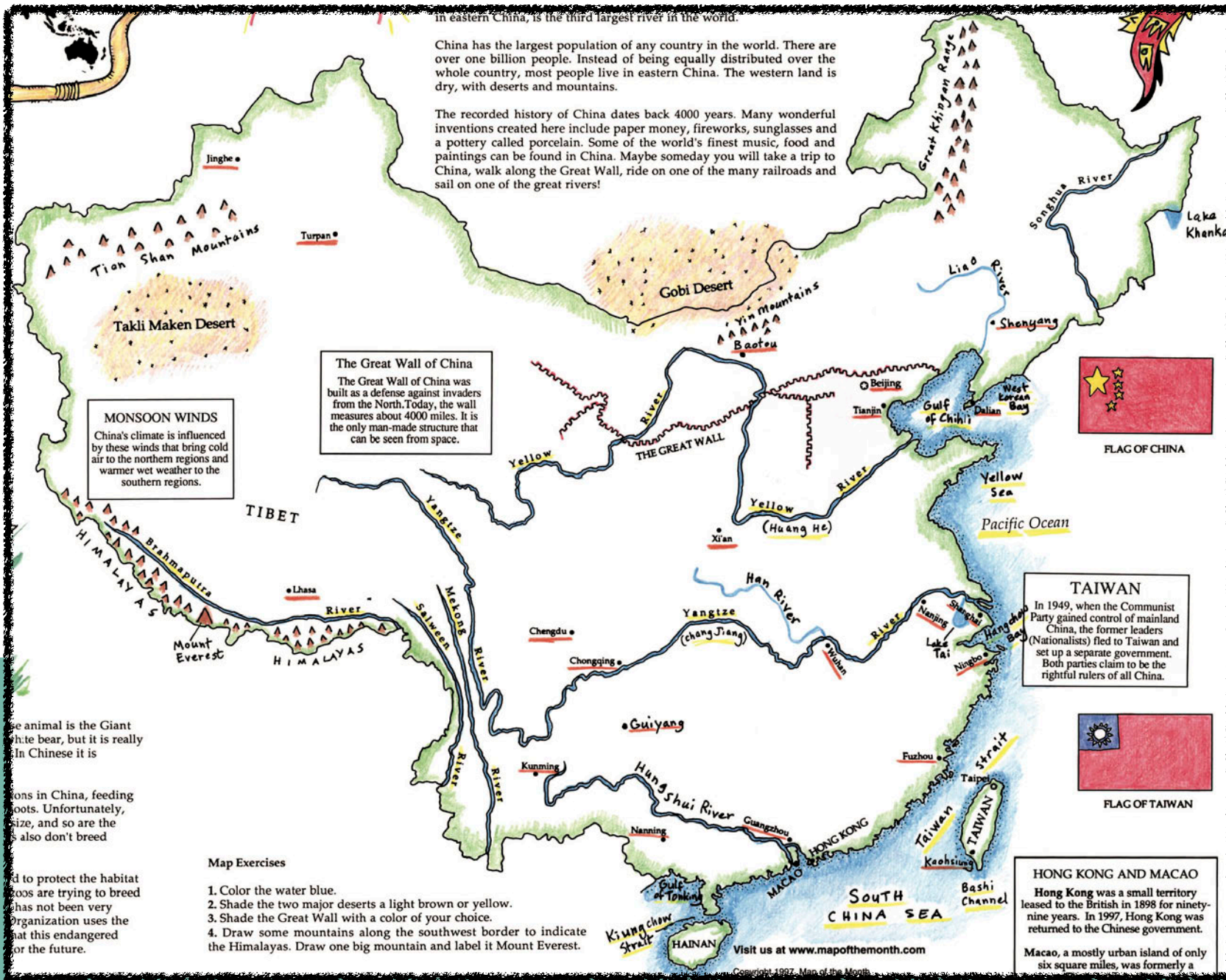
Over the thousands of years of the history of China, the Yellow River has flooded and caused huge natural disasters. Many times over the centuries, millions of people have lost their homes or been killed but the powerful force of the rising water.

Over the centuries, people who live in the different areas along the long length of the Yellow River have given it different names. The upper river, flowing before the yellow loess deposits, was called the Black River. The Tibetans called the section of river in their area the Peacock River. In times of flooding and disaster, when many people drowned and lost homes, the river has been called China's Sorrow.

Professor Earthworm



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



ON
THE
MAP!



The animal is the Giant white bear, but it is really In Chinese it is

tions in China, feeding roots. Unfortunately, size, and so are the also don't breed

ed to protect the habitat zoos are trying to breed has not been very Organization uses the that this endangered for the future.

Map Exercises

1. Color the water blue.
2. Shade the two major deserts a light brown or yellow.
3. Shade the Great Wall with a color of your choice.
4. Draw some mountains along the southwest border to indicate the Himalayas. Draw one big mountain and label it Mount Everest.

Here is a cropped version of our Map of the Month CHINA map: see the full version of this map on page 10 of this file. You can see that China has many major rivers. Looking at this map and using terms of direction (north, northeast, etc), can you describe in what part of China each of these rivers is located?

Hukou Waterfall



A waterfall is usually formed by an interruption in the flow of a river.

The powerful Hukou Waterfall on the Yellow River takes its name from the phrase “Mouth of the Teapot” or “Flask Mouth.”

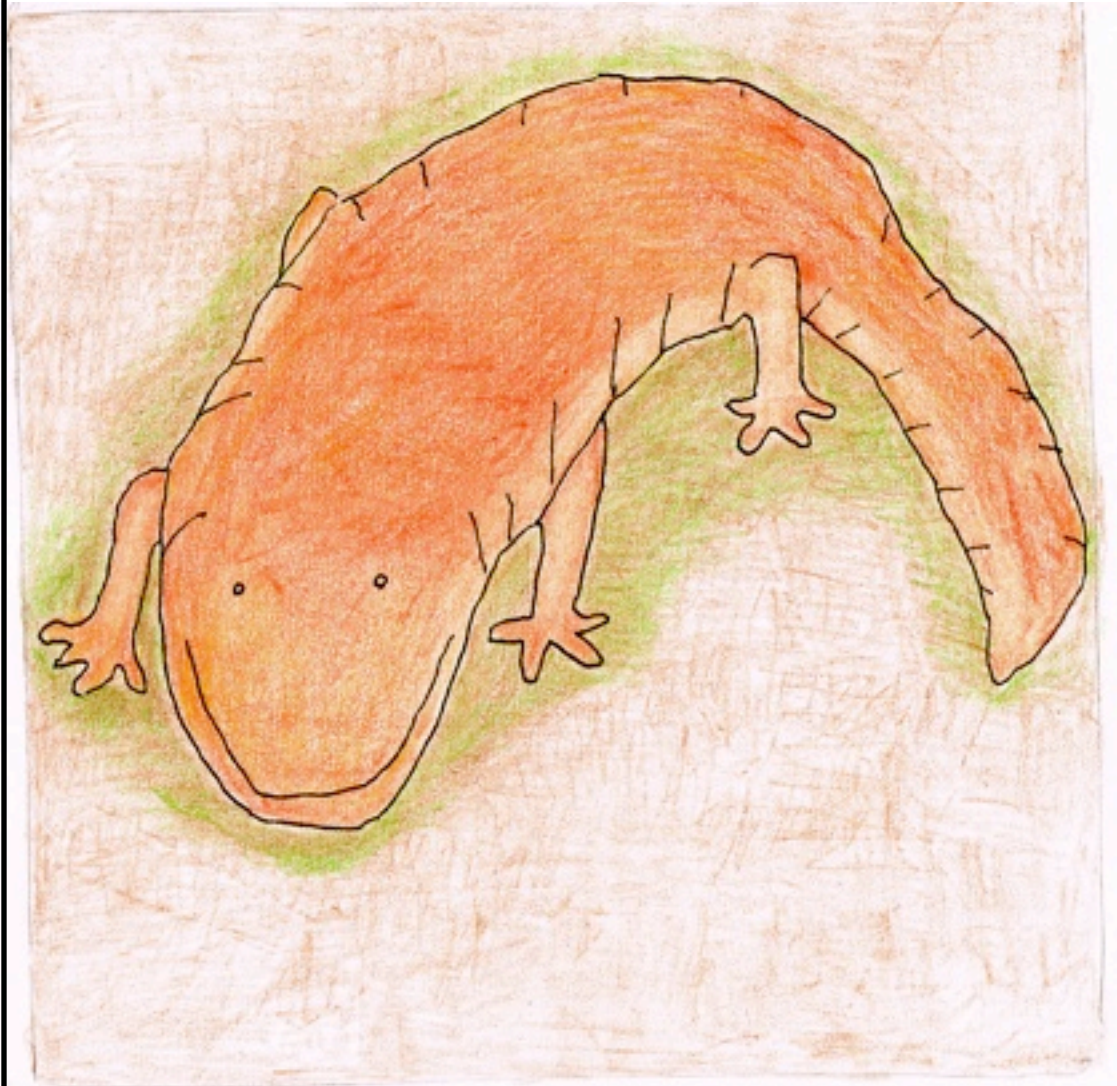
At a point in the Shanxi Province, the Yellow River must narrow abruptly to pass through some mountains. This causes the previously calm flowing waters to become very turbulent, and forms what we call **rapids**. The water then drops over a cliff and forms a dramatic waterfall that is 49 meters high and 66 meters wide. The Hukou Waterfall is the second largest waterfall in China!

Giant Chinese Salamander

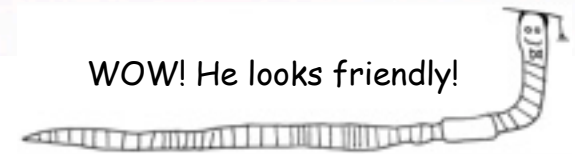
The Giant Chinese Salamander, the largest salamander and amphibian in the world, can be found on the Yellow River in China. The largest of these salamanders can grow from 3-5 feet long, although this size is rare and not often seen in the wild. Even though these creatures are fully aquatic, they lack the gills that fish have. Like other amphibians they absorb oxygen through their skin. They have blotchy skin that can be very wrinkled. They have poor eyesight but feel vibrations in the water to get a sense of their surroundings. They use senses other than sight to find food. They eat fish, crustaceans, insects and smaller amphibians.

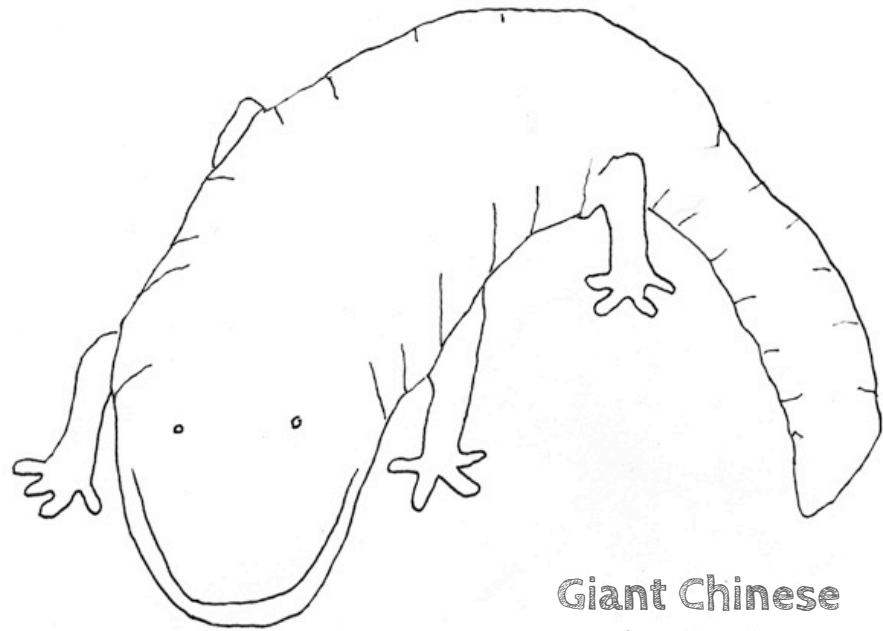
The giant salamanders are known to make a variety of sounds. These vocalizations include those that sound like barking, hissing, and crying. In fact, their cries closely resemble those of a young child!

These large salamanders are severely endangered due to overhunting and international efforts are being made to protect it for the future.

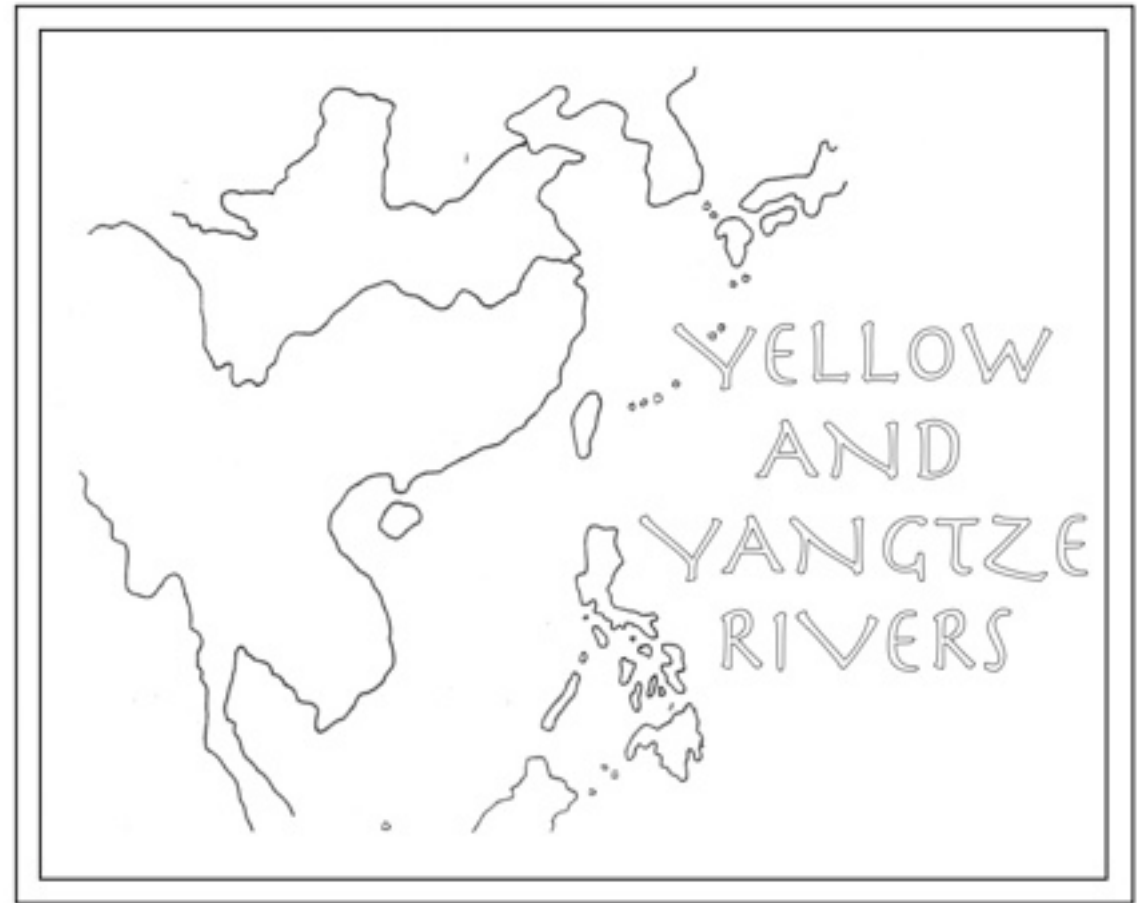


WOW! He looks friendly!





Giant Chinese Salamander



VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define these words!

amphibian
endangered
threatened
gills
crustaceans
habitat
nature reserve
whine

SPELLING WORDS

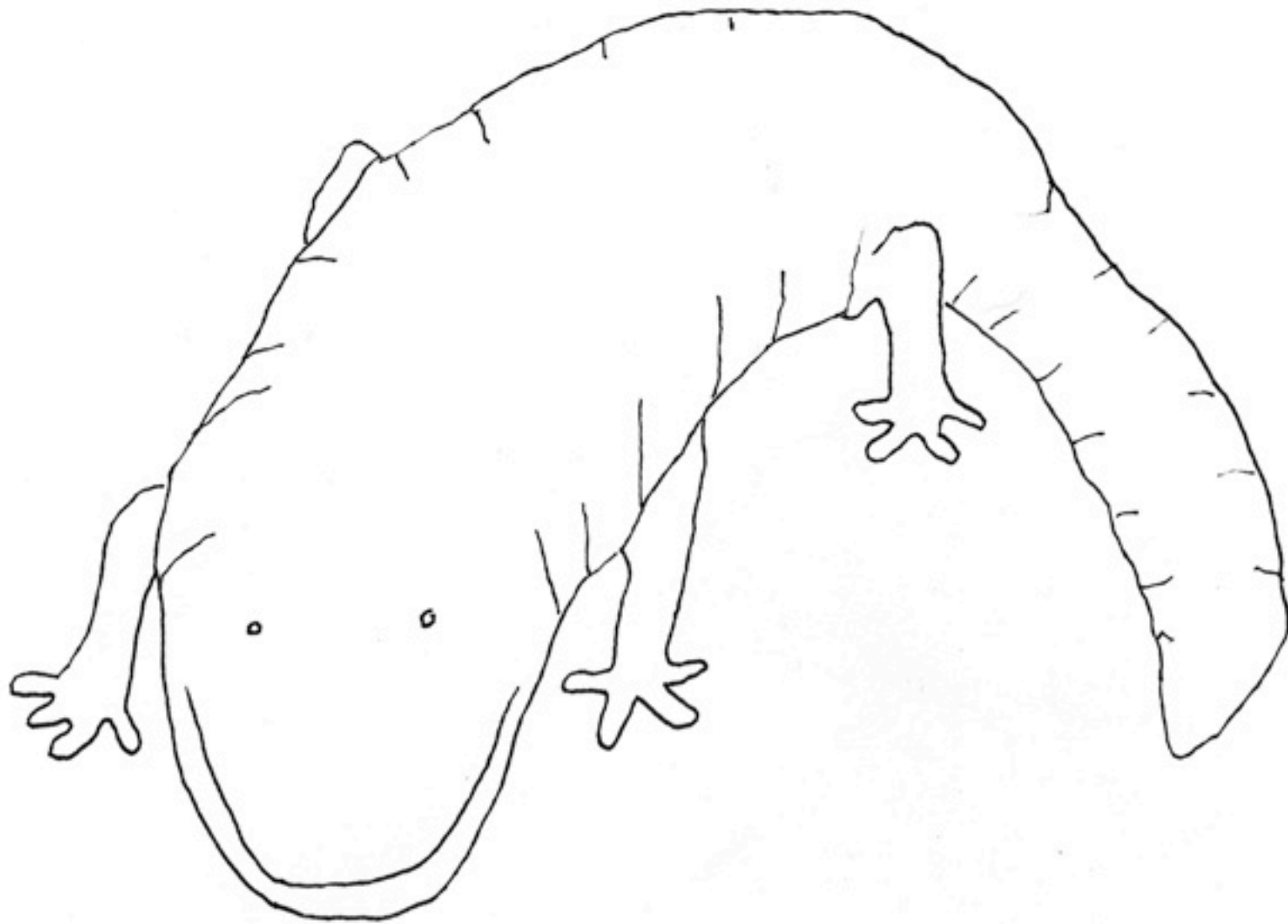
sediment
aquatic
salamander
elongated
nocturnal
longevity
vision

YELLOW RIVER

PRINT THIS PAGE:

COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP, BOTH LANDFORMS AND WATER.

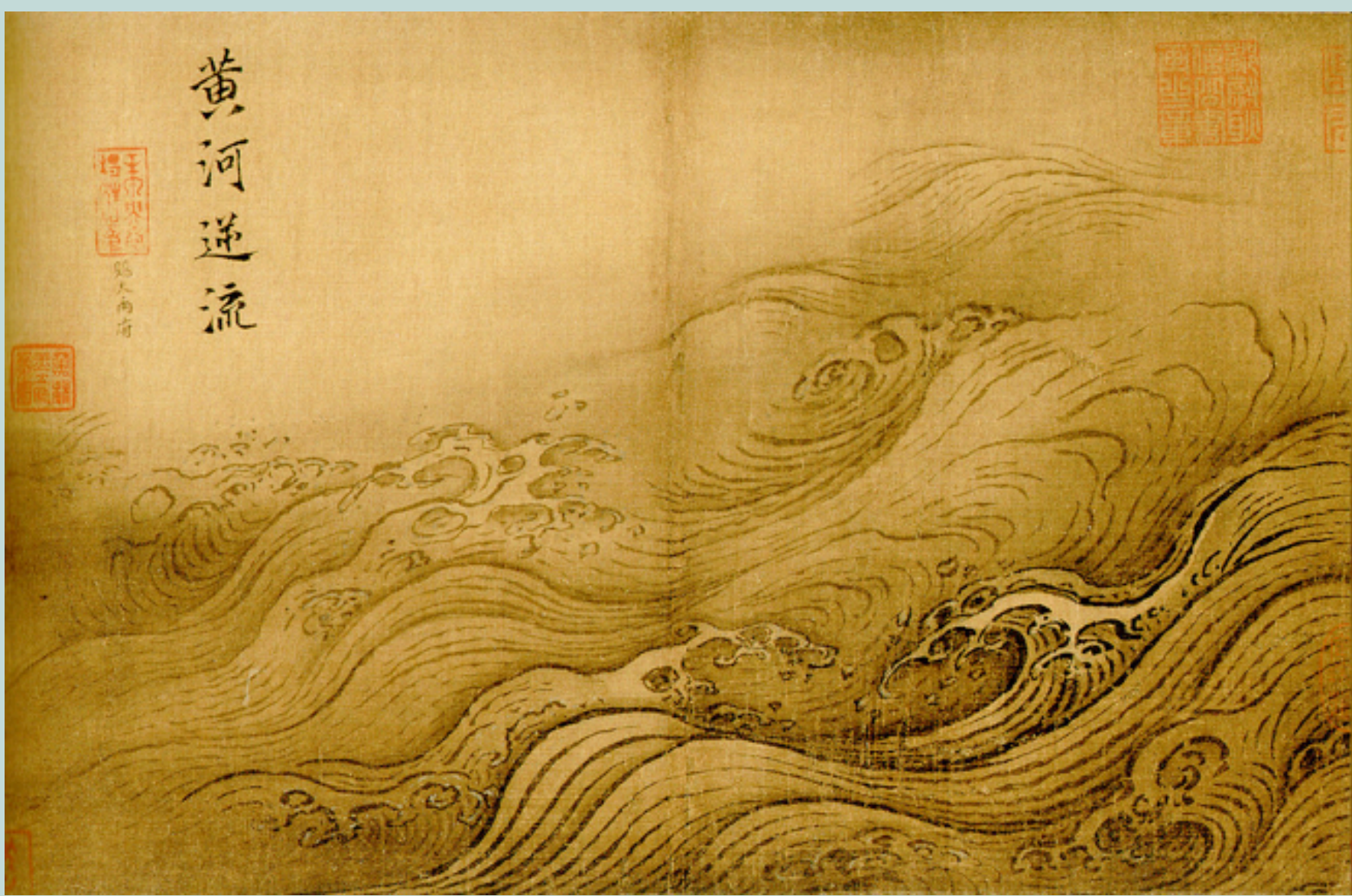
ADD A [COMPASS ROSE](#) TO YOUR MAP! DO THE ACTIVITIES AND COLOR THE GIANT CHINESE SALAMANDER



Giant Chinese Salamander



Can you write a poem about this painting? It can rhyme, or be free-verse! Or maybe you could borrow from the Japanese and write a haiku poem about this beautiful picture!



Centuries ago, the famous Chinese painter Ma Yuan of the Song Dynasty painted this image of the Yellow River. He came from a long line of painters: his great grandfather, grandfather and father were all artists too. After 1189, Ma Yuan came to have the same job as his relatives when the emperor hired him to be the court painter. He became very famous and many poems were written about his paintings. Today you can see the original painting in the Beijing Palace Museum in Beijing, China.

**FAMILY
BUSINESS!**

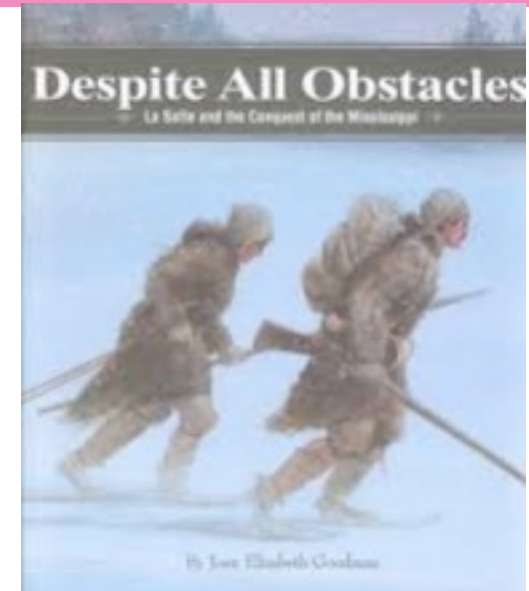
RIVER READING!

BOOKS ABOUT RIVER EXPEDITIONS ARE INSPIRING!



DESPITE ALL OBSTACLES: LASALLE AND THE CONQUEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI by Joan Elizabeth Goodman

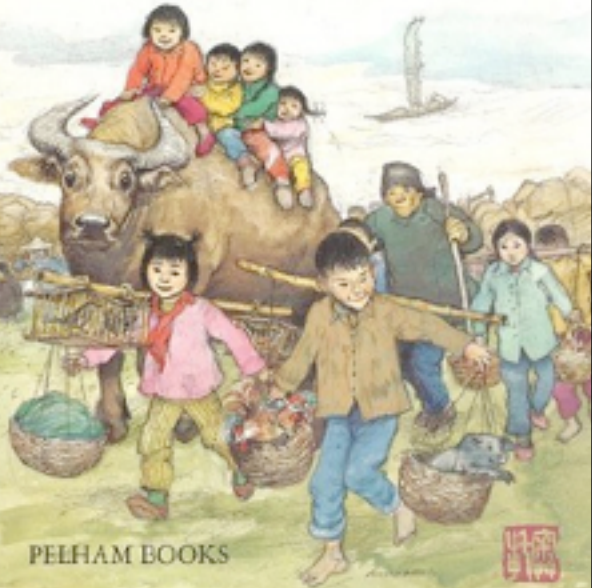
La Salle made his way from Eastern Canada to the Great Lakes traveling by canoe down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. This vast unexplored wilderness was controlled by the fierce Iroquois. Through one setback after another, La Salle kept on going. Part adventure, part biography, this book is the fascinating story of this stubborn and courageous man!



THE LAST RIVER: JOHN WESLEY POWELL & THE COLORADO RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION by Stuart Waldman

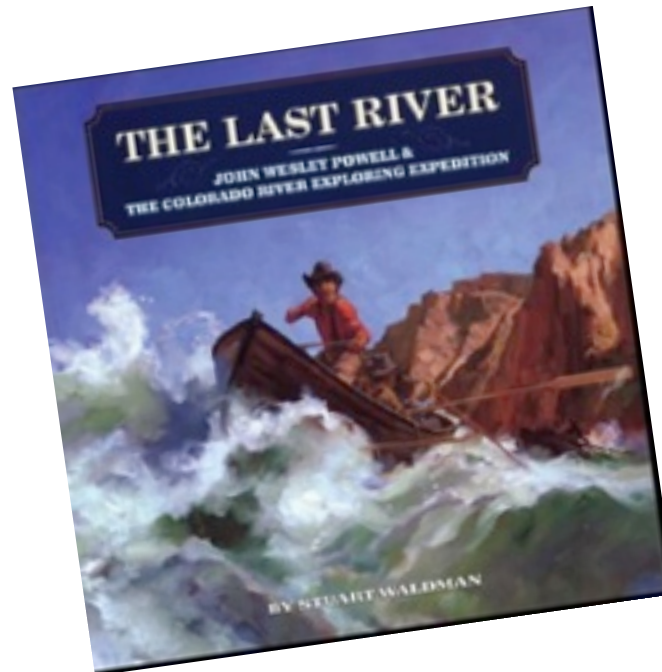
This book is an inspiring adventure that brings history to life. Major John Wesley Powell was a small, bookish, one-armed geology professor. Powell's twin passions -- adventure and scientific exploration -- drew him to the Colorado River. Excerpts from journals of crew members personalize the gripping text. Original paintings and a fold-out map allows the reader to simultaneously follow the expedition's route and its adventures.

Children of the Yangtze River



CHILDREN OF THE YANGTZE RIVER BY OTTO SVEND

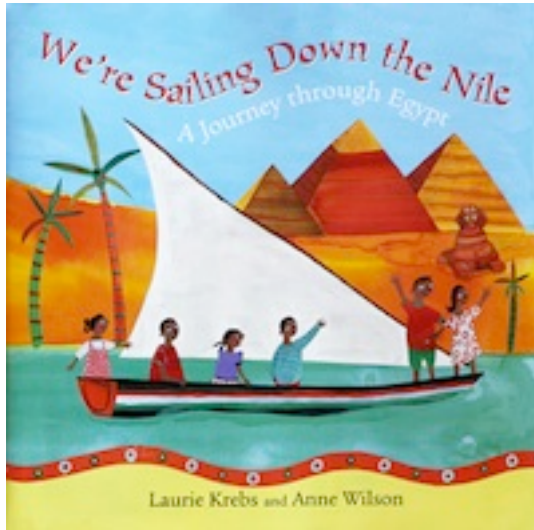
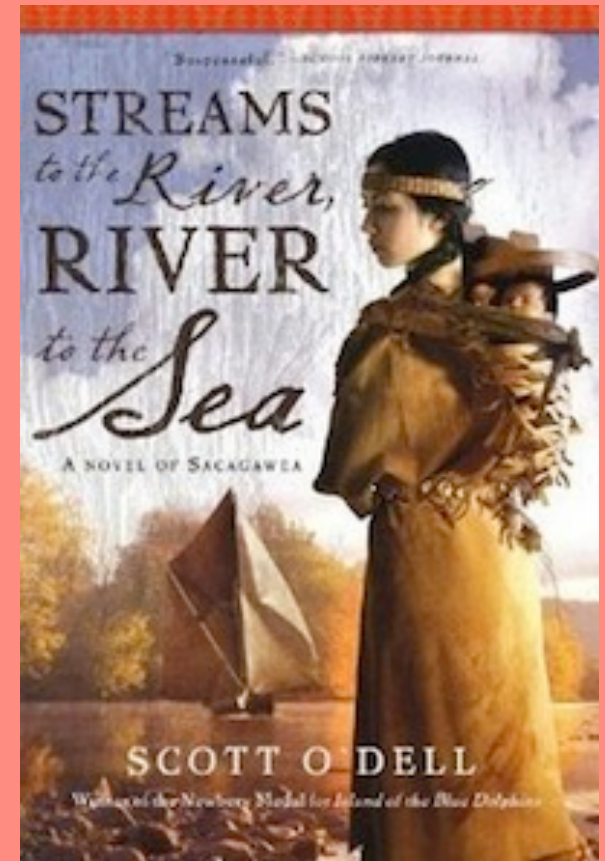
Mei Mei and Chang's life in their Chinese village takes a drastic turn after Yangtze River begins to rise and sweeps the houses, trees, animals, and people along its path.



**Streams to the River, River
to the sea: a novel of
Sacagawea**

by Scott O'Dell

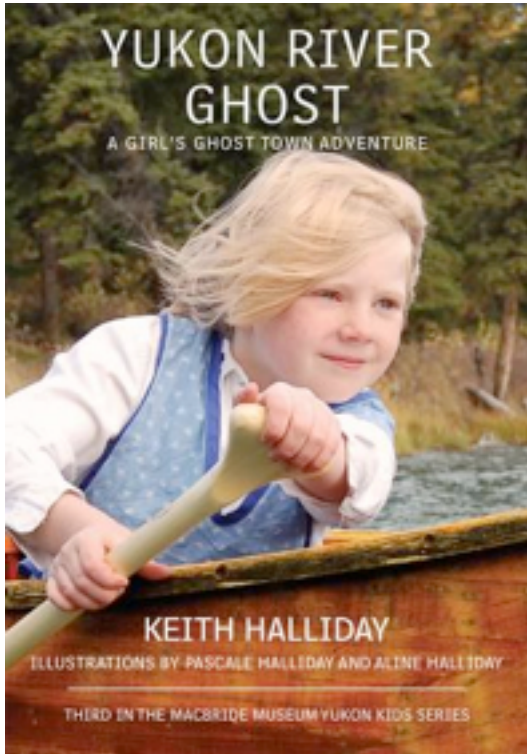
A young Indian woman,
accompanied by her infant and cruel
husband,
experiences joy and
heartbreak when she
joins the Lewis and
Clark Expedition
seeking a way to the
Pacific



We're Sailing Down the Nile

We're Roaming in the Rainforest: An Amazon Adventure

both by Laurie Krebs



Yukon River Ghost: A Girl's Ghost Town Adventure

by Keith Halliday

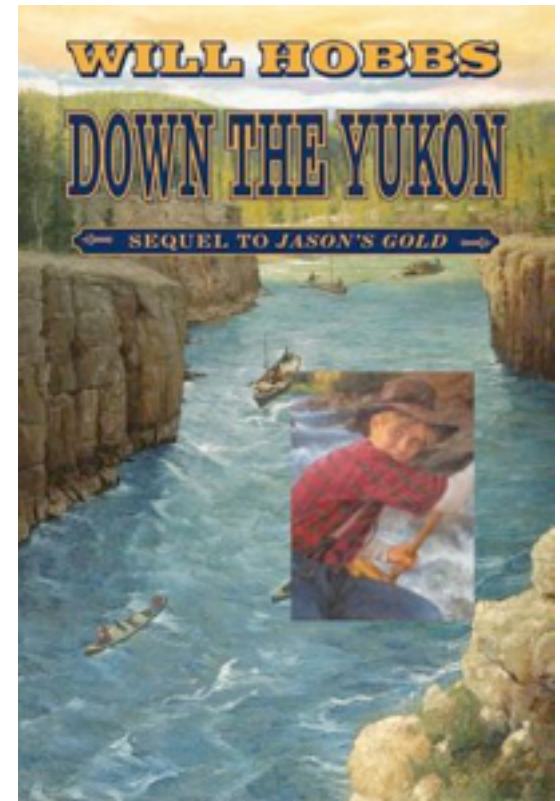
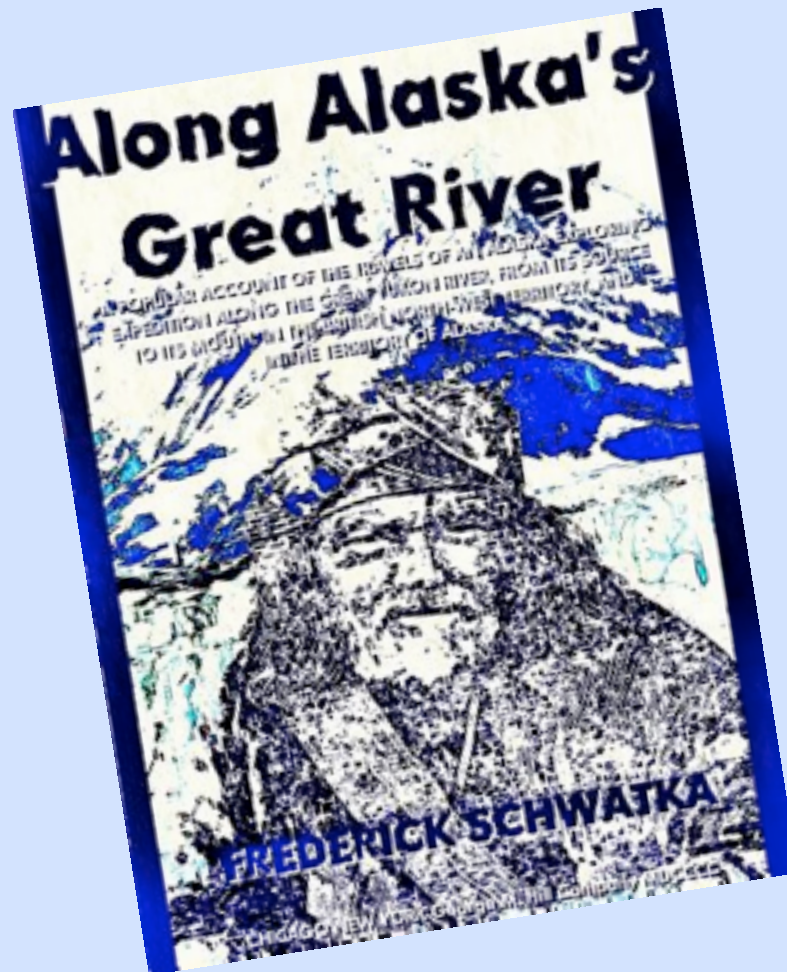
An idyllic Yukon River trip turns into a mysterious adventure as the kids discover a gold rush ghost town that seems to have a ghost!

Along Alaska's Great River

by

Frederick Scwhatka

A great river expedition.....

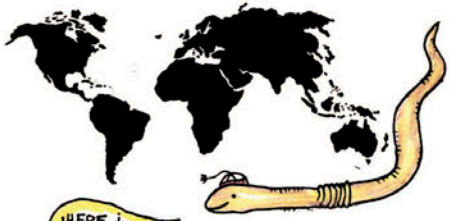


DOWN THE YUKON

by Will Hobbs

The great race across Alaska! As Dawson City goes up in flames, Jason Hawthorn itches to join the new rush for gold in Nome, 1,700 miles away.

MAP of the MONTH



WHERE IN THE WORLD ARE WE?

Earthworm was born in 1992, the Year of the Monkey. According to Chinese folklore, this means he is intelligent and full of enthusiasm! With a little research, you can find out what year you were born in, and what that means according to the Chinese animal signs.



Perhaps the most famous Chinese animal is the Giant Panda. It looks like a black and white bear, but it is really a member of the raccoon family. In Chinese it is xiongmao, or bear-cat.

Pandas live in mountainous regions in China, feeding mostly on bamboo leaves and shoots. Unfortunately, bamboo groves are shrinking in size, and so are the numbers of Giant Pandas. Pandas also don't breed very often.

Environmentalists are trying hard to protect the habitat of this wonderful animal. Some zoos are trying to breed the animals in captivity, but this has not been very successful. The World Wildlife Organization uses the Panda as its symbol, with hope that this endangered animal and others can be saved for the future.

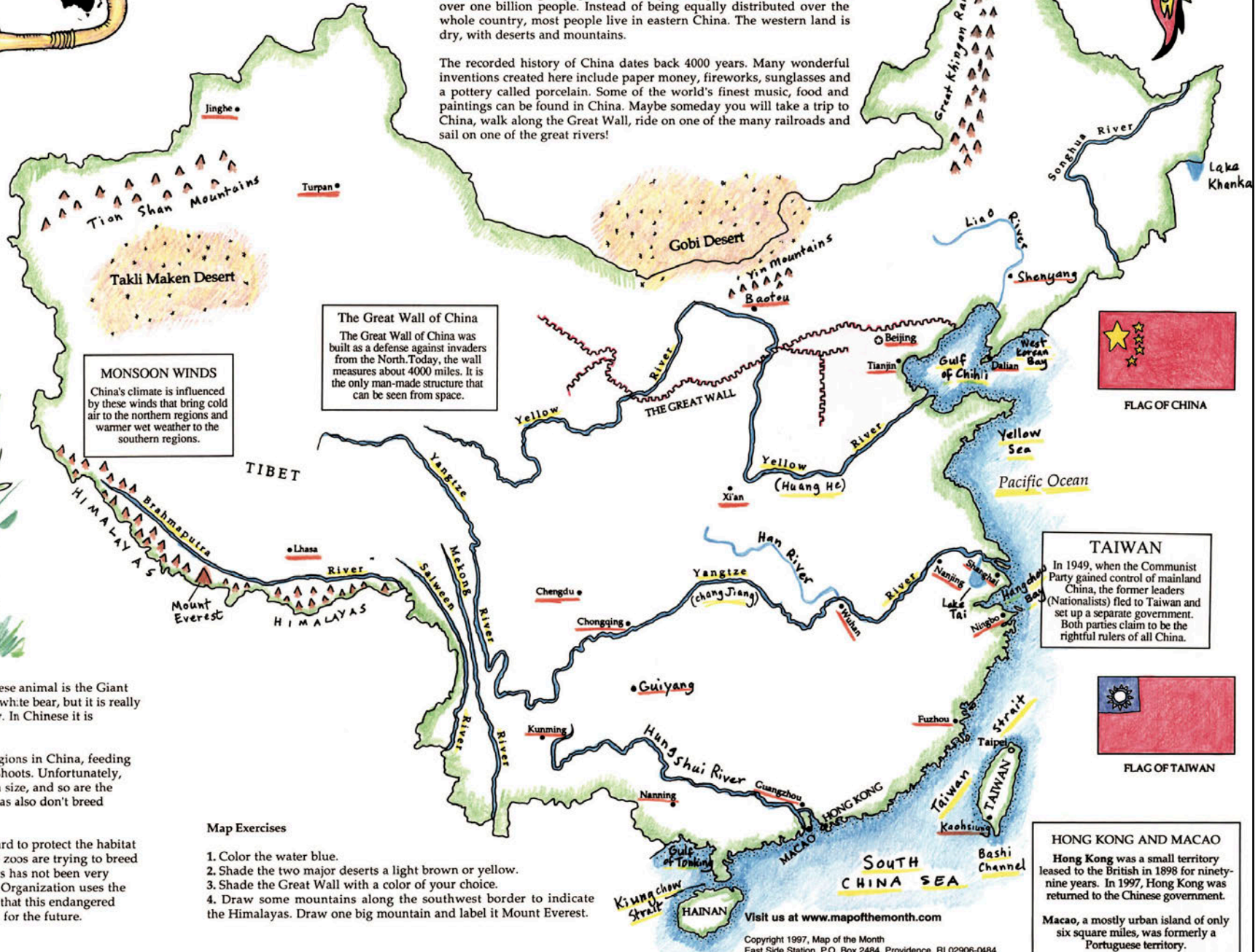


CHINA

Welcome to China! China is a large country in the northeast corner of the continent of Asia. In the east, China is bordered by the East China Sea and the countries of North and South Korea. China is separated from India and Nepal in the southwest by the natural boundary of the Himalayan mountain range. China has many large rivers. The Yangtze, in eastern China, is the third largest river in the world.

China has the largest population of any country in the world. There are over one billion people. Instead of being equally distributed over the whole country, most people live in eastern China. The western land is dry, with deserts and mountains.

The recorded history of China dates back 4000 years. Many wonderful inventions created here include paper money, fireworks, sunglasses and a pottery called porcelain. Some of the world's finest music, food and paintings can be found in China. Maybe someday you will take a trip to China, walk along the Great Wall, ride on one of the many railroads and sail on one of the great rivers!



MONSOON WINDS
China's climate is influenced by these winds that bring cold air to the northern regions and warmer wet weather to the southern regions.

The Great Wall of China
The Great Wall of China was built as a defense against invaders from the North. Today, the wall measures about 4000 miles. It is the only man-made structure that can be seen from space.

TAIWAN
In 1949, when the Communist Party gained control of mainland China, the former leaders (Nationalists) fled to Taiwan and set up a separate government. Both parties claim to be the rightful rulers of all China.

HONG KONG AND MACAO
Hong Kong was a small territory leased to the British in 1898 for ninety-nine years. In 1997, Hong Kong was returned to the Chinese government.
Macao, a mostly urban island of only six square miles, was formerly a Portuguese territory.

Map Exercises

1. Color the water blue.
2. Shade the two major deserts a light brown or yellow.
3. Shade the Great Wall with a color of your choice.
4. Draw some mountains along the southwest border to indicate the Himalayas. Draw one big mountain and label it Mount Everest.

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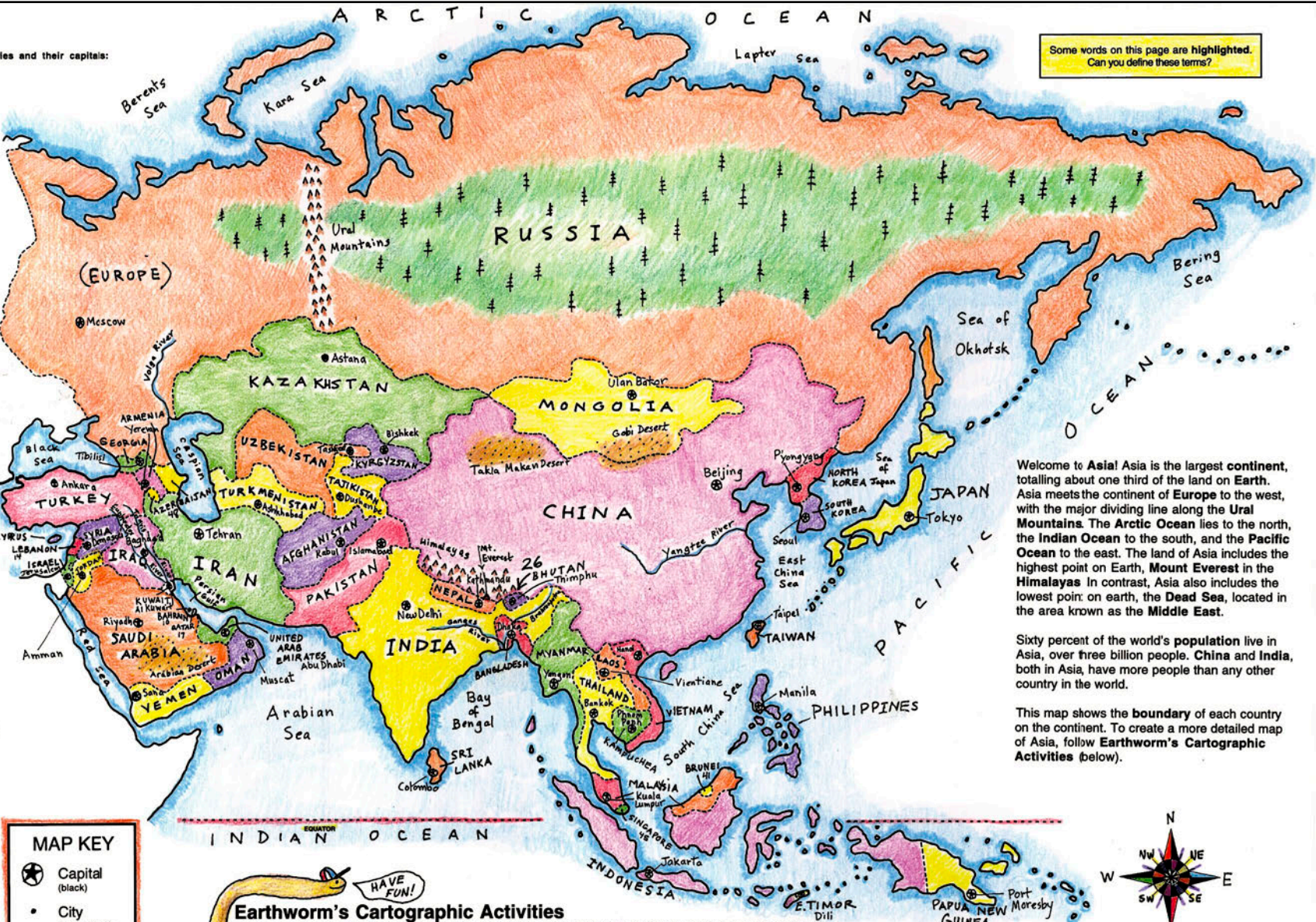
FLAG OF CHINA



FLAG OF TAIWAN

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 OMAN
Muscat
- 12 SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
- 13 TURKEY
Ankara
- 14 LEBANON
Beirut
- 15 EGYPT (Sinai Peninsula)
Cairo
- 16 ISRAEL
Jerusalem
- 17 QATAR
Doha
- 18 IRAQ
Bagdad
- 19 CYPRUS
Nicosia
- 20 SYRIA
Damascus
- 21 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Abu Dhabi
- 22 YEMEN
Sana'a
- 23 PAKISTAN
Islamabad
- 24 NEPAL
Kathmandu
- 25 INDIA
New Delhi
- 26 BHUTAN
Thimphu
- 27 BANGLADESH
Dhaka
- 28 AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
- 29 SRI LANKA
Colombo
- 30 KAMPUCHEA (CAMBODIA)
Phnom Penh
- 31 MYANMAR
Yangon
- 32 LAOS
Vientiane
- 33 THAILAND
Bangkok
- 34 VIETNAM
Hanoi
- 35 CHINA
Beijing
- 36 MONGOLIA
Ulan Bator
- 37 NORTH KOREA
Pyongyang
- 38 SOUTH KOREA
Seoul
- 39 JAPAN
Tokyo
- 40 TAIWAN
Taipei
- 41 BRUNEI
Bandar Seri Begawan
- 42 INDONESIA
Jakarta
- 43 MALAYSIA
Kuala Lumpur
- 44 PHILIPPINES
Manila
- 45 SINGAPORE
Singapore City
- 46 PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
- 47 ARMENIA
Yerevan
- 48 AZERBAIJAN
Baku
- 49 GEORGIA
Tbilisi
- 50 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 coastlines 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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