#### Introduction to India

### George Kuhter – South Tama County Middle School, Toledo, IA

Grade Level (Req.): 6th-8th grade (easily adapted for all ages) Connections to Other Disciplines ( • • • • Time Frame (Req.): This lesson can be used as a short stand- alone unit lasting 1 to 2 days or	Goal (Req.): To le Objective (Req.):	earn about differe Students will unc	Unit (Opt.): ent places in the world. derstand India and gain knowledge	
part of a bigger unit lasting up to one month.	to compare it to	the United States		
<ul> <li>Materials Needed (Req.):</li> <li>Colored pencils/crayons/markers</li> <li>India: An Introduction reading</li> <li>India flag outline sheet</li> <li>Outline map of India sheet</li> <li>Atlas or Almanac</li> <li>Crossword Puzzle sheet – clues need to be created</li> </ul>		New Vocabulary	r (Opt.):	
need to discuss some of th	ave students read ne information pre ow a film introduci	sented in the reading the topic. Ther	action". After reading this, you may ding (depending on the level of the re are a number of good films at better introduction or to	
2. Flag Activity – Begin with a short discussion on what a flag means to a people within a country. You may guide the discussion to things like symbolism, patriotism, etc. Then very easily, after reading the short paragraph on the flag of India, discuss the meaning of the Indian flag to the Indian people. (It is similar to the United States and you can draw many parallels with colonialism, repression, etc. You may also talk about the colors, symbols, etc.) As conclusion to the discussion, you could have students color the map of India. This can be a very helpful thing to do with older students, because this may also lead to a discussion about the different cultures that have influenced the people of India (Buddhism, Aryan, Hinduism, Islam) and the problems that it has caused for modern day India.				
3. Mapping Activity – This activity can be used for a dual purpose. It may be used to study the location of cities, landforms, bodies of water, and the neighborhood of India and it may be also used to help review the concept of latitude and longitude. Students are to find the places listed on the corresponding map. For younger students, the dots can be whited out or you may use				

4.	<ul> <li>the alternate map. It may also be useful to have students highlight India on the inset map of the world. This will help them work on the concept of absolute and relative location.</li> <li>4. Crossword Activity – This activity is designed to be an assessment to check for student understanding. The answers are all contained within the reading and it is useful to check for understanding of key concepts and ideas.</li> </ul>					
5.	I would like you to know that any of these activities can be used or not at your own discretion. I use this and similar activities within the context of units on larger regions in my world geography overview class.					
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Format	ive Evaluation (Req.): Class participation	Assessment (Req.): Crossword puzzle				
lowa Co	ore Curriculum Standards Used (Req.):					
•	• Geography, grade 6-8: Understand the use of geographic tools to locate and analyze information about people, places, and environments.					
•	<ul> <li>Geography, grade 6-8: Understand how geographic and human characteristics create culture and define regions.</li> </ul>					
•	0	nan factors and the distribution of resources affect				
•	Geography, grade 6-8: Understand how physical processes and human actions modify the					
•	environment and how the environment affects humans.					
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Commo	on Core Curriculum Standards Used (Opt.):					
•	<ul> <li>Speaking and Listening, grade 6-12: Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups and teacher-led) with diverse partners on specific grade level topics,</li> </ul>					
_	texts, and issues, building on others lideas a	nd expressing their own clearly and persuasively.				
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NOCO						
NGS Sta	andards Used (Req.):					
•	How to use maps and other geographic repr	esentations, tools, and technologies to acquire,				

	process, and report information from a spatial perspective				
	• How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a				
-	spatial context				
How to analyze the spatial organization of period.	How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface				
The physical and human characteristics of pl	<ul> <li>The physical and human characteristics of places</li> </ul>				
That people create regions to interpret Earth	That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity				
How culture and experience influence peopl	<ul> <li>How culture and experience influence people's perceptions of places and regions</li> </ul>				
The physical processes that shape the patter	The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface				
The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems on Earth's surface					
The characteristics, distribution, and migrati	• The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface				
• The characteristics, distribution, and comple	• The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics				
• The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface					
<ul> <li>The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement</li> </ul>					
• How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of					
Earth's surface					
How human actions modify the physical env	How human actions modify the physical environment				
How physical systems affect human systems					
• The changes that occur in the meaning, use/					
How to apply geography to interpret the pase					
<ul> <li>How to apply geography to interpret the pre</li> </ul>					
Five Themes of Geography Used (Req.):	School District Standards and Benchmarks (Opt.):				
Location	•				
Place	•				
Human-Environmental Interaction	•				
Movement					
Region					
21 <sup>st</sup> Century Universal Constructs (Opt.):					
Other Disciplinary Standards (Opt.):					
•					
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Other Essential Information (Opt.):					
Other Resources (Opt.):					
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## **India: An Introduction**

India is a land of many diverse people and landscapes. The Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest in the world goes back at least 5/000 years. People known as Aryans from the land northwest of India invaded about 1/500 B.C./creating classical Indian culture. The Aryna invasion led to many other people invading the land including the Arabs, Turks and finally the European trading nations beginning in the 1500's A.D. By the 1900's the British assumed control of the land and they ruled the peoples until the non-violent resistance to their control by Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharal Nehru led to independence in 1947. After independence, the subcontinent was divided into the secular state of India and the primarily Muslim state of Pakistan. In 1971, after a third war, the part of the territory known as East Pakistan became the separate state of Bangladesh. Today India is a country of more than one billion people and ranks second behind China in total population. It is country that faces an ongoing dispute with Pakistan over the region known as Kashmir, serious environmental concerns, extensive poverty, and ethnic and religious conflicts. Many countries around the world keep investing in the future of India despite these many problems hoping that India may be able to overcome many of their problems.

### **India Facts at a Glance**

Population: 1,049/7000,118(2003,est)

Area: 3,287,590 sq.km

Highest Point: Kanchenjunga(8/598m/26,185ft.)

Lowest Point: Indian Ocean(0m/0ft)

Main Ethnic Groups: Indo-Aryan(72), Dravidian(25), Mongoloid and other(3)

Religions: Hindu (81.3), Muslim (12), Christian (2.3)/Sikh (1.9)/others

including Parsi, Buddhist, Jain (2.5)

Official Name: Republic of India

National Holiday: Republic Day, January 26th,

gained Independence from Great Britain in 1950

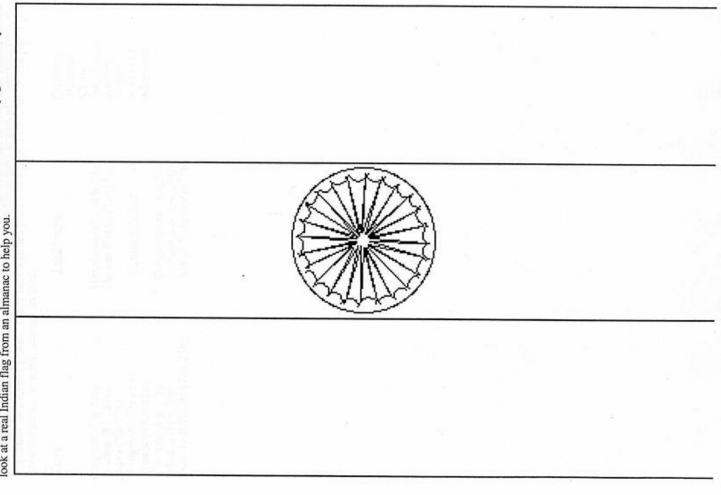
Suffrage: 18 years old

Capital: New Delhi

India's Flag

India's flag was adopted on July 22, 1947 after India became independent from Great Britain. The flag was based upon the design by the Indian National Congress. The Indian flag has three horizontal bars (saffron, white and green) with a blue Dharma Chakra (wheel of law) in the center. The wheel has 24 spokes, representing the 24 hours in the day (at the end of each spoke is a dark blue half moon). The saffron, the color which is sacred in Hinduism, represents courage and sacrifice. The white stands for peace, unity, and truth. The green stands for faith (Islam) and fertility and the blue symbolizes the sky and the ocean.

FLAG

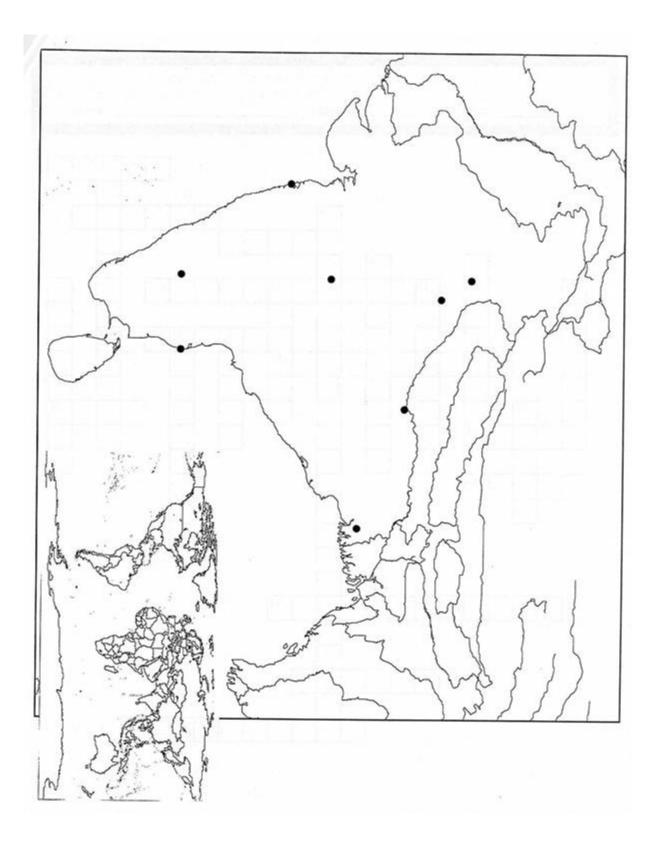


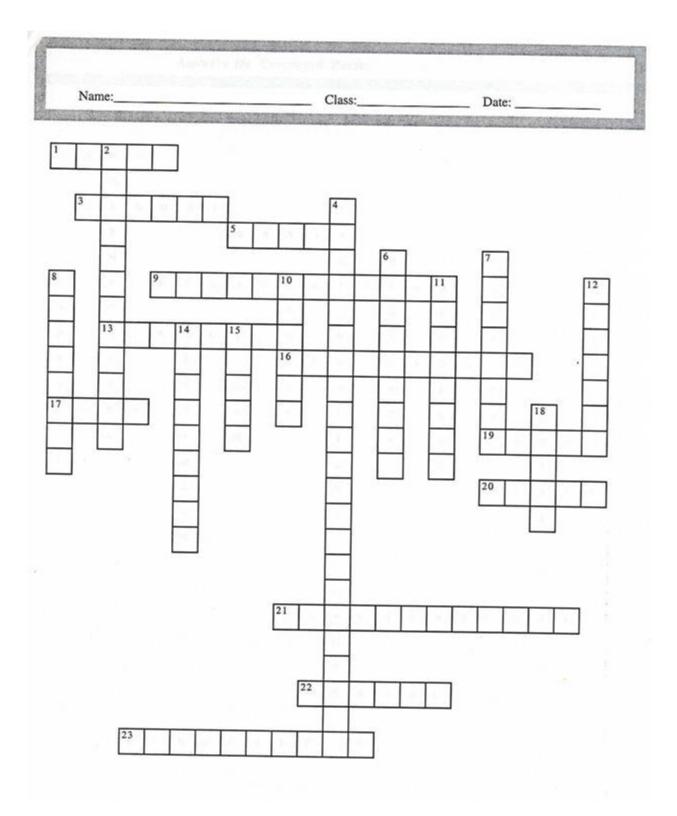
# MAPPING ACTIVITY

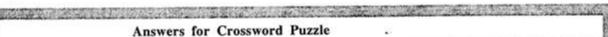
On the map of India, please label the following places (black pen), bodies of water (blue pen), and important land forms (green). Color the countries yellow and label them with a black pan. If you need assistance, you may consult an atlas.

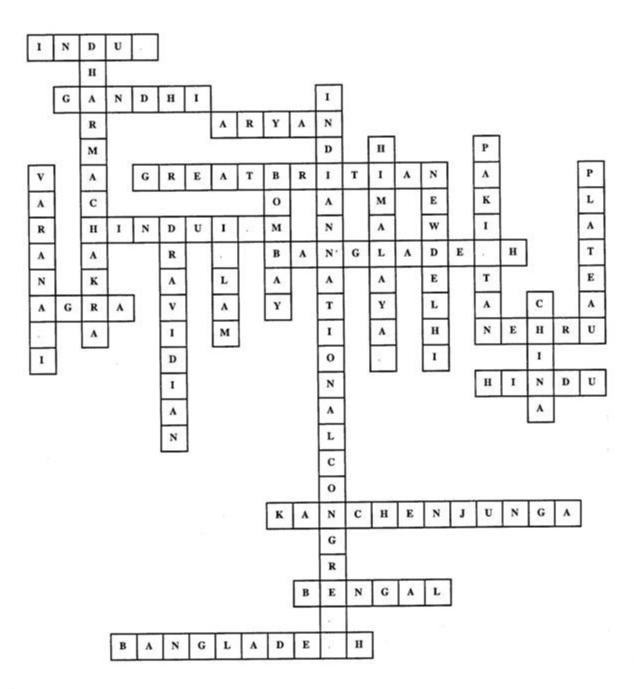
#### Cities

Nagpur (77°E, 21°N)Land forms21°N)Himalayas Mts. (85°E, 28°N)25°N)Deccan Plateau (77°E, Agra (78°E, 27°N)Agra (78°E, 27°N)18°N)Bombay (72°E, 18°N)Calcutta (88°E, 22°N)Madras (80°E, 13°N)New Delhi/Delhi (77°E, 28°N)	Bodies of Water Ganges River (86°E, 25°N) Arabian Sea (65°E, 16°N) Bay of Bengal (90°E, 17°N)	<b>Countries</b> Pakistan China Bangladesh Bhutan Nepal Sri Lanka Myanmar
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