# Ch. 5, Lesson 1 Notes

**Topic:** Geography of South Asia  **Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

#  Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E.Q.:** List and describe the main physical features in South Asia.

South Asia seems to stand alone as a diamond-shaped land. It extends from the continent of Asia into the Indian Ocean.

Because this region is so large & separated by water from other land areas, it is called a *subcontinent*.

 **![MCj04058140000[1]]()**

**The Subcontinent of South Asia:**

The Hindu Kush & Himalayas mountain ranges separate South Asia from the rest of the continent.

8 countries are part of South Asia: India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, & the Maldives

India makes up 75% of the subcontinent.

South Asia has 3 seasons:

* Oct. – Feb. = mild & cool
* Mar. – May = very hot
* June – Sep. = monsoon (rainy) season

 Rivers & Landforms:

* 3 great rivers run through the subcontinent = Indus, Ganges, & Brahmaputra
* The Indus River Valley (Pakistan) is the site of one of the world’s oldest civilizations
* The Indo-Ganges Plain, Deccan Plateau, & Eastern & Western Ghats (mountain ranges) are major landforms in India

 **Summary**