Southern and Eastern Asia’s Geography

Ganges River

* The Ganges River starts in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and flows southeast through India and Bangladesh for more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles to the Indian Ocean.
* It is the most important river to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subcontinent.
	+ It runs through India’s most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and densely populated areas.
	+ Because so many people live and work along the Ganges, the water in the river is heavily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ The name comes from a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goddess and the river is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Hindu religion.

Huang He River (Yellow River)

* The Huang He, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River, begins in the mountainous plateau of Tibet and flows east to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
* This is China’s second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river.
* Chinese civilization began in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_area of this river basin.
* It’s named for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ silt that it carries along its path to the Gulf of Bohai in the northern Yellow Sea.
	+ The silt creates rich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for farmers.
* Annual floods make the river’s path \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Its nickname is “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” because of the frequent flooding.

Indus River

* The Indus River begins in the Himalayas in Tibet and runs through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Pakistan.
	+ It flows about \_\_\_\_\_\_ miles through desert before emptying into the Arabian Sea.
* It provides water for one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems in the world.
* The Indus River valley is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming areas in this region.

Mekong River

* The Mekong River begins in the Tibetan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and flows south through China, Myanmar, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Laos, Cambodia, and finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where it empties into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
* The Mekong River \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has some of the richest farming land in the region.
	+ One of the region’s most important crops, \_\_\_\_\_\_, is grown in the Mekong Basin.

Yangtze River (Chiang Jang)

* It’s the largest and longest river in China (over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ longest in the world.
* The Yangtze River begins in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Plateau and travels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until it reaches the East China Sea.
* The Yangtze is extremely important for China because it provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power, water for irrigation, and transportation for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ships.
* The Yangtze and Huang He Rivers are connected by one of the world’s oldest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems, the Grand Canal.
	+ Some parts were built over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

Bay of Bengal

* The Bay of Bengal is an arm of the Indian Ocean with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its west and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to its east.
* Many large rivers, including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_River, flows into the bay.

Indian Ocean

* The Indian Ocean is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ largest of the world’s five oceans.
* It lies between Africa to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Asia to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Australia to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the Southern Ocean to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Sea of Japan

* The Sea of Japan is a small sea that is bound by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the north, the Korean Peninsula to the west, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the east.
* It is an arm of the Pacific Ocean that lies between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continent and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

South China Sea

* The South China Sea lies between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Philippines.
* The Mekong River empties into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
* Weather in the region is marked by violent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Yellow Sea

* The Yellow Sea is an arm of the Pacific Ocean that lies between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Korea.
* The Huang He (Yellow River) empties in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea.
* It becomes the East China Sea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Korean Peninsula.

Gobi Desert

* The Gobi Desert is Asia’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ desert.
	+ It stretches across southern \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and northern China.
* Much of the Gobi Desert is covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_&\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ It is known as “Shamo”, the Chinese word for “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.
	+ It can be one of the hottest and also one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ places on earth.

Taklimakan Desert

* The Taklimakan Desert lies between two rugged mountain ranges in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_China.
* It is over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_miles in length, making it one of the longest deserts in the world.
* Giant sand dunes cover \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of its surface.

Korean Peninsula

* The Korean Peninsula is a mountainous peninsula that juts out of northeastern China in between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea and the Sea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Over half of the peninsula is made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but there is still plenty of rich \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Since 1948 (end of World War II), the peninsula has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into two countries: North Korea and South Korea.

Himalayan Mountains

* The Himalayas lie along the northern edge of the Indian subcontinent and form the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ border of China.
* The mountains stretch for about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles.
* The Himalayan mountain range is the world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountain region.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s ten largest peaks are located here, including \_\_\_\_\_. Everest, the world’s highest mountain.
	+ It is sometimes called “the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the world” because of its high altitudes.