



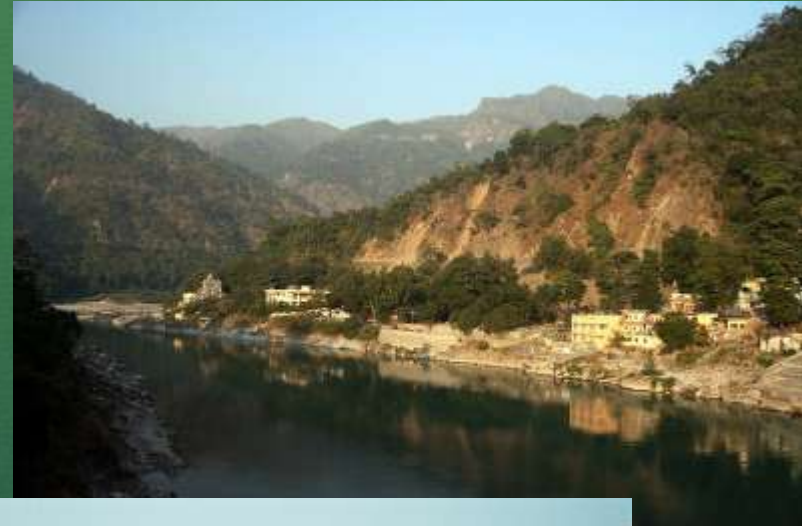
Geographic Understandings of Southern and Eastern Asia

Physical Features

- Ganges River
- Huang He (Yellow River)
- Indus River
- Mekong River
- Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River
- Bay of Bengal
- Indian Ocean
- Sea of Japan
- South China Sea
- Yellow Sea
- Gobi Desert
- Taklimakan Desert
- Himalayan Mountains
- Korean Peninsula

Ganges River

- The Ganges River is the most important river in India, and religiously significant to Hindus.
- The Ganges River is 1557 miles long.
- The river starts in an ice cave on the southern slopes of the Himalaya Mountains, some 10,300 feet above sea level.
- The Upper Ganges Canal is filled by most of the snow melt.
- The Ganges is one of the most polluted river systems in the world.



Huang He River (Yellow River)

- The Huang He River is the major river of the northern regions of China and the second longest river in China.
- The River originates in the Kunlun Mountains in western China and flows in a winding easterly pattern across the country into the Yellow Sea.
- The river has been nicknamed “China’s Sorrow” because of the extensive and dangerous floods.
 - The river contains tremendous amounts of sediment, well above the average river, which leads to more flooding.



Indus River

- The Indus River is one of the world's longest rivers at over 1,800 miles.
- It contains nearly twice the flow of water of the Nile River.
- The Indus River flows through the valleys of Tibet in the Himalayas and continues through disputed land areas between Pakistan and India.
- The Indus River valley once served as a cradle of civilization for Asian peoples.



Mekong River

- The Mekong River originates in the southern Qinghai province of China and flows southward through Tibet and serves as a part of the Laos and Myanmar border, and Laos and Thailand.
- The Mekong River enters the sea in Vietnam near the city of Ho Chi Minh City.
- The Mekong River flows through major countries like China, Tibet, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, and Vietnam.



Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River

- As does the Indus River, the Yangtze begins on the Tibetan Plateau.
- The Yangtze (Chang Jiang) flows eastward into the East China Sea.
- The Yangtze is over 3400 miles long and is China's longest river.
- The Yangtze flows through fertile farmlands and is a major transportation route.



Bay of Bengal

- The Bay of Bengal is a major bay that occupies over 800,000 square miles.
- It is part of the Indian Ocean that is bordered to the west by India, and to the east by Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.
- The Bay of Bengal has been crossed by Indian and Malaysian traders for centuries.



Indian Ocean

- The Indian Ocean is the world's third largest ocean.
- Located in the Eastern Hemisphere, it stretches from India to the Southern Ocean, and from Africa to Australia.
- The Indian Ocean has thousands of shipping routes for oil and other resources.
- The Indian Ocean has been plagued by deadly tsunamis because of the fault boundary beneath it.



Sea of Japan

- The Sea of Japan separates western Japan from China.
- The Sea has a surface area of about 377,600 miles.
- The sea is relatively warm and helps create a mild climate for Japan.
- The increase in Chinese and Japanese productivity has made the Sea of Japan increasingly vital economically.



South China Sea

- The South China Sea is part of the Pacific Ocean.
- It is located south of mainland China and the island of Taiwan and west of the Philippines.
- The South China Sea is a vital shipping area for the Eastern Asian economies.



Yellow Sea

- The Yellow Sea is a large inlet of the western North Pacific Ocean.
- It is located between northeastern China and the Korean Peninsula.
- The sand from the Gobi Desert sandstorms turn the surface of the water yellow.



A Gobi Desert sandstorm as seen from a NASA satellite image.

Gobi Desert

- One of the great deserts of the world; the Gobi Desert covers an area across Central Asia, especially Northern China and Mongolia.
- Much of the Gobi Desert is barren rock and some parts sandy.
- The Gobi Desert can have many extreme temperature changes depending on the region and time of year.



Taklimakan Desert

- The Taklimakan Desert is the most extreme desert climate in Asia.
- On a clear day, tornadoes and sandstorms may occur and sandstorms can turn day into night.
- The region is largely uninhabitable because of the climate.



Himalaya Mountains

- The “roof top of the world,” the Himalaya Mountains are the highest in the world.
 - Over 110 mountains reach an elevation of 24,000 ft. or more.
 - Mount Everest at 29,000 ft. is the highest point on Earth.
- The most extreme mountain climates on Earth are found in the Himalayas.



The Himalayas as viewed from the International Space Station.

Korean Peninsula

- The Korean Peninsula is in East Asia and it extends southward about 680 miles from Asia into the Pacific Ocean.
- The Korean Peninsula has been split between North and South Korea since the rise of Communism in the 1950s.
- South Koreans enjoy a higher standard of living. North Korea has suffered from poor government and natural disasters.



Countries to know in Asia:

- China
- India
- Indonesia
- South Korea
- North Korea
- Japan
- Vietnam

China

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UNIT 7



Southern Asia continued

China



India

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UNIT 7



Southern Asia continued

India



Indonesia

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UNIT 7

Southern Asia continued



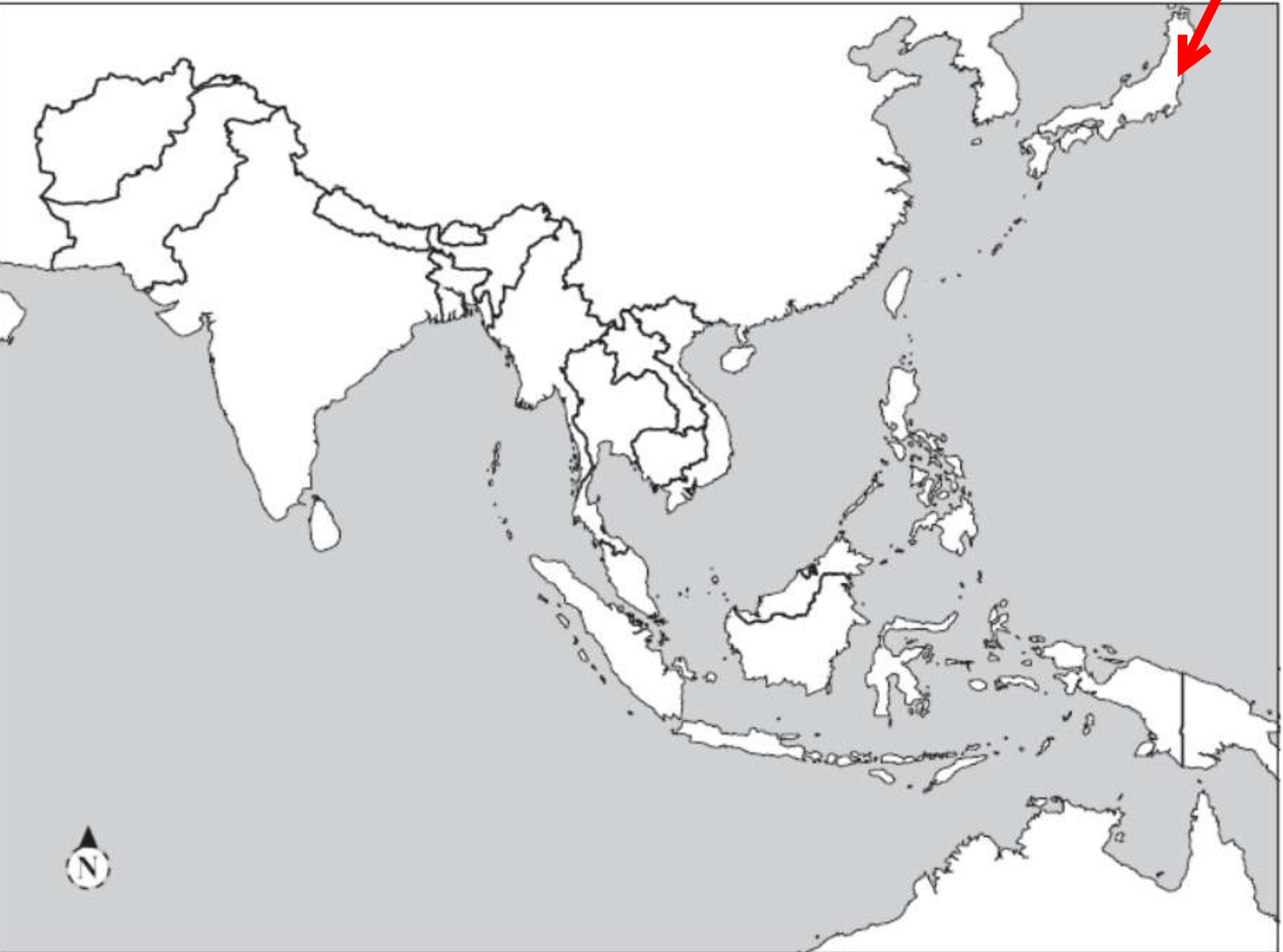
Indonesia



Japan

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UNIT 7



Southern Asia continued

Japan



North Korea



North Korea



South Korea

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UNIT 7



Southern Asia continued

South Korea



Vietnam

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Vietnam

