



Standards-at-a-Glance

- **History-Social Science**

Students understand the geopolitical, cultural, and military challenges in South Asia, the international relationships affecting the region's nations, and the role of political divisions, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, and population patterns in the region's recent history.

- **Analysis Skills**

CS1 Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.

- **English-Language Arts**

Writing 2.3

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge L3

Ask students to recall conflicts within India's nationalist movement before World War II. Have them predict challenges that the region might face with independence.

Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

Witness History Audio CD,
Fleeing Amid Religious Violence

Ask **What does Damyanti Sahgal's account suggest about the conflict between Hindus and Muslims?** (*It was intense and full of hatred.*)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 1 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Standards and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Reading Skill** Have students use the *Reading Strategy: Identify Causes and Effects* worksheet.

Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 28

- **Note Taking** Have students use the Structured Read Aloud strategy (TE, p. T21). As they read, have them fill in the concept web with causes and effects.

Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 142



A family of refugees fleeing religious violence after India and Pakistan gained independence

Hat worn by Indian border guards along the border with Pakistan



WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Fleeing Amid Religious Violence

India and Pakistan gained independence in a time of terrible religious violence. Damyanti Sahgal, a Hindu, describes her experience fleeing from a Muslim region at the time of independence:

“When we came close to Amritsar, we found that they had started stopping trains, killing people in them, but we were lucky. Everyone said put your windows up, they are cutting down people.”

While many South Asians greeted independence, they had to live with the bitter aftermath of the violence and distrust that accompanied it.

Focus Question What were the consequences of independence in South Asia for the region and for the world?

Independent Nations of South Asia

Standards Preview

H-SS 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.

H-SS 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.

Terms, People, and Places

partition	Indira Gandhi
Sikhs	Punjab
Kashmir	Golden Temple
Jawaharlal Nehru	Bangladesh
dalits	nonalignment

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Causes and Effects Fill in a concept web like this one to keep track of causes and effects of events in South Asia. Add ovals as needed for additional concepts.



At the same time that the Cold War was unfolding, a global independence movement was reshaping the world. Among the first new nations to win independence were the former British colonies of South Asia.

Independence Brings Partition

Local activists in British India had demanded self-rule since the late 1800s. As independence neared, however, a long-simmering issue surfaced. What would happen to the Muslim minority in a Hindu-dominated India?

Two New Nations Emerge Like Mohandas Gandhi, most of the leaders and members of the Congress Party were Hindus. However, the party wanted a unified India that would include both Muslims and Hindus. The Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, had a different view of liberation. The Muslim League feared discrimination against the Muslim minority in a unified India. Therefore, the Muslim League demanded the creation of a separate nation, called Pakistan, that would include the parts of British India where Muslims formed a majority. In the 1940s, tensions between Muslims and the Hindu majority in British India led to increasing violence.

After World War II, the British government decided that it could no longer afford to resist Indian demands for independence.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 27; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3

High-Use Word

compel, p. 554

Definition and Sample Sentence

v. to make to or force


One teacher **compelled** his students come to school for a study session on Saturday.

Independence Brings Partition


H-SS 10.10.1

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Direct students to the key term *partition* in the section title and (in blue) in the text, and ask them to explain its meaning. Have students predict the problems that might arise when an entire nation is partitioned. How might this affect individuals and their communities?
- **Teach** Display **Color Transparency 98: The Partition of India**. Trace the path from British-ruled India to the independent nations of India and Pakistan. Ask **Has partition led to peace? Explain.** (*No, India and Pakistan continue to fight over control of Kashmir and to engage in a nuclear arms race.*)
 **Color Transparencies, 98**
- **Quick Activity** Have students access **Web Code mzp-3111** to take the **Geography Interactive Audio Guided Tour** and then answer the map skills questions in the text.

Independent Practice

- **Viewpoints** To help students better understand the debate over the partitioning of India, have them read the selection *The Creation of Pakistan* and complete the worksheet.
- **All in One** Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 29
- Display **Color Transparency 97: South Asia**. Have students locate Kashmir. Then ask them to write a paragraph explaining how the region's geography contributes to the conflict over its control.
 **Color Transparencies, 97**

Monitor Progress

Check answers to map skills questions.

Answers

Map Skills

1. Review locations with students.
2. China
3. Sample: Because it is far from the rest of Pakistan, its people might want a separate state.

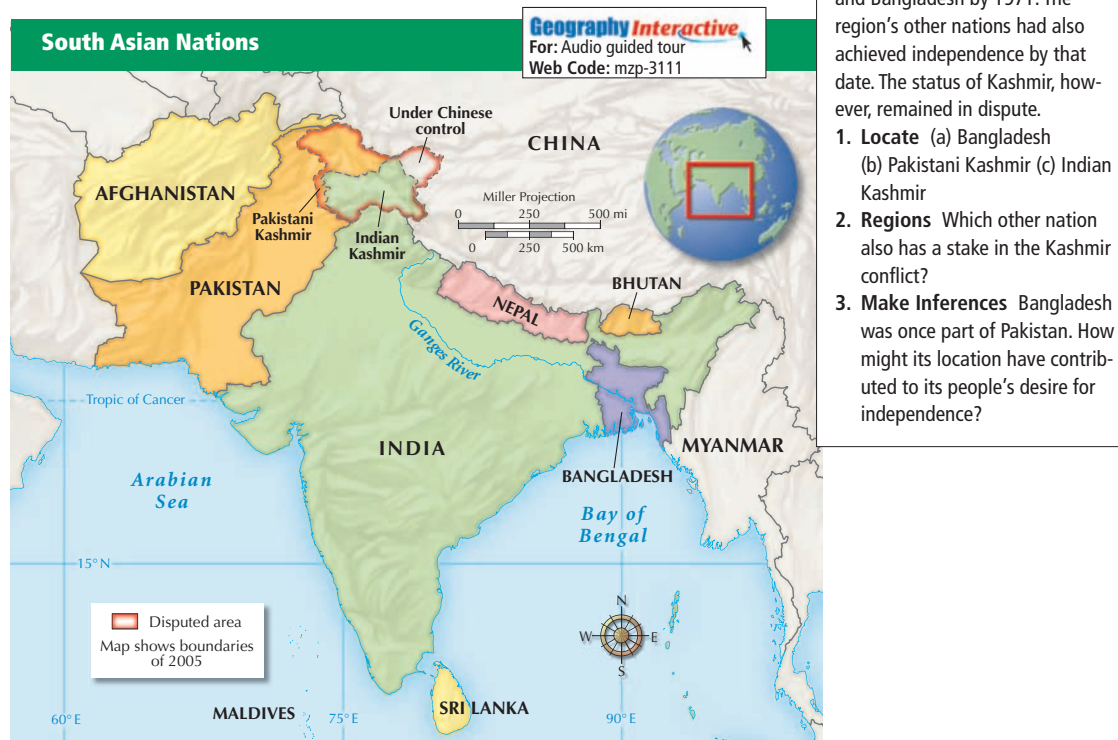
As violence between these two groups threatened to spiral out of control, Britain decided that the only solution was a **partition**, or division, of the subcontinent into a Muslim-majority Pakistan and a Hindu-majority India. The new nations of Pakistan and India gained independence on August 15, 1947.

Refugees Flee Amid Violence However, Hindus and Muslims still lived side by side in many cities and rural areas. As soon as the new borders became known, millions of Hindus on the Pakistani side of the borders packed up their belongings and fled to the new India. At the same time, millions of Muslims fled into newly created Pakistan. An estimated 10 million people fled their homes, most of them on foot.

Muslims fleeing along the crowded roads into Pakistan were slaughtered by Hindus and **Sikhs** (seeks), members of an Indian religious minority. Muslims massacred Hindu and Sikh neighbors. Around one million people died in these massacres. Others died of starvation and exposure on the road.

Struggles Over Kashmir Following independence, India and Pakistan fought a war over **Kashmir**, a state in the Himalayas with Muslim and Hindu populations. Its Hindu ruler sought to join India even though much of the state's Muslim majority wanted to be part of Pakistan. In 1949, India and Pakistan agreed to stop fighting.

The peace between the two nations was short-lived. In 1965, Pakistan and India fought another war over Kashmir and have had several brief clashes since then. Over the years, Muslim Kashmiri separatists, supported by militants from neighboring Pakistan, have fought Indian troops. Indian forces, in turn, have attacked Muslim Kashmiris.



Map Skills The former British colony of India had become the independent nations of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh by 1971. The region's other nations had also achieved independence by that date. The status of Kashmir, however, remained in dispute.

1. **Locate** (a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistani Kashmir (c) Indian Kashmir
2. **Regions** Which other nation also has a stake in the Kashmir conflict?
3. **Make Inferences** Bangladesh was once part of Pakistan. How might its location have contributed to its people's desire for independence?

History Background

Muhammad Ali Jinnah Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the architect of Pakistani independence, studied law in London. Over 6 feet tall and weighing less than 120 pounds, Jinnah had a striking presence. A peer recalled, "When he stood up in court, slowly looking toward the judge, placing his monocle in his eye—with the sense of timing you would expect from an

actor—he became omnipotent. Yes, that is the word—omnipotent." Although Jinnah at first favored Muslim-Hindu unity, he later advocated partition as the only solution to guarantee the rights of Muslims. Jinnah became Pakistan's first Governor-General. Although he had advocated partition, he was horrified by the bloodshed that it caused.

Building a Nation in India H-SS 10.10.2

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce** Recall with students the issues of religion at the heart of the conflict between India and Pakistan. Explain that while many Muslims left India, many stayed. Ask students why they think religion divided people so sharply. Use the Idea Wave strategy (TE, p. T22) and ask students to suggest things that would help Indian Hindus and Muslims to live in peace together.
- **Teach** Create two columns on the board, labeled *Social Challenges* and *Religious Challenges*. Have students fill in the problems India faced in each area. Have students use the chart on the next page to identify the main religious groups in India. Then discuss how religion has played a role in creating conflicts and influencing people's attitudes since independence.
- **Quick Activity** Ask student groups to choose one of India's social or religious challenges and propose solutions to that issue. For example, students might discuss ways to reduce tensions between Muslims and Hindus, or between the government and separatist Sikhs in Punjab.

Independent Practice

Biography To help students better understand the first female leader of India and her role in leading the new nation through challenging times, have them read the biography *Indira Gandhi* and complete the worksheet.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 30

Monitor Progress

- To help students review the section so far, have them write one sentence for each black heading, stating the main idea of that subsection.
- As students fill in their concept webs, circulate to make sure they understand the causes and effects of partition. For a completed version of the concept web, see

 **Note Taking Transparencies**, p. 115

Answer

- ✓ Each country wants to control this region, which is home to both Muslims and Hindus.

A Nuclear Arms Race In the 1970s, India launched a program to develop nuclear weapons, carrying out its first test explosion in 1974. These actions prompted Pakistan to launch its own nuclear weapons program. In 1998, India tested its first actual nuclear weapons. Pakistan responded that same year with its own tests. The emergence of these two new and hostile nuclear powers in South Asia alarmed other nations in Asia and around the world.

Conflict Divides Sri Lanka The British colony of Ceylon, an island just south of India, gained independence in 1948. It changed its name to Sri Lanka (shree LAHNG kuh) in 1972. A majority of Sri Lankans are Buddhists who speak Sinhalese. However, a large Tamil-speaking Hindu minority lives in the north and east. Sri Lanka adopted policies that favored the Sinhalese majority. These policies angered many Tamils. In the late 1970s, Tamil rebels began a military struggle for a separate Tamil nation. After years of fighting, Sri Lanka's government and the Tamil rebels signed a peace agreement in 2002. The rebels agreed to stop fighting, and the government agreed to give the Tamil region some freedoms. However, it was uncertain whether this agreement would hold.

✓ **Standards Check** Why have India and Pakistan fought several wars over Kashmir? H-SS 10.10.1

Building a Nation in India

Independent India faced many challenges. Ethnic and religious tensions continued to threaten India's unity. Hundreds of millions of Indians struggled daily for adequate food and shelter.

Nehru Confronts Social Problems From 1947 to 1964, **Jawaharlal Nehru** led India as its first prime minister. One of his first priorities was to strengthen India's economy. However, rapid population growth hurt Nehru's efforts to improve living conditions. While food output rose, so did India's population. The government encouraged family planning to reduce the birthrate. However, many Indians, especially in rural areas, saw children as an economic resource. Children were expected to work the land and to care for parents in old age.

In modern India, discrimination based on caste, or inherited status, continued. In the 1930s, Mohandas Gandhi had campaigned to end the inhumane treatment of **dalits**, or outcasts. In 1947, India's new constitution banned discrimination against them. Nehru's government also set aside jobs and places in universities for dalits. Still, higher-caste Hindus generally got better schooling and jobs.

A Woman Leads India Nehru died in office in 1964. Two years later, the Congress Party elected his daughter, **Indira Gandhi**, as prime minister. In India, as in many other countries, women had traditionally faced discrimination. Indira Gandhi's rise to power marked a great advance for Indian women. Gandhi's leadership proved to the world that women could hold powerful positions.

Sikhs Rebel Some Indian Sikhs wanted independence for the prosperous and largely Sikh state of **Punjab**. In 1984, armed Sikh separatists took dramatic action. They

Indira Gandhi

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi led India from 1966 to 1977 and again from 1980 to 1984.



Connect to Our World

Connections to Today Some estimate that since 1987, the fight over Kashmir has claimed more than 60,000 lives. India believes that Kashmir rightly belongs to India and that it must protect Kashmir's Hindu minority; Pakistan supports Kashmir's Muslim majority and its right to self-rule. Now that both countries have tested nuclear weapons, this struggle has potentially disastrous repercussions. When fighting broke out between the two nuclear powers in 1999,

the world held its breath. After eleven weeks, both sides backed down.

Indian and Pakistani leaders are making efforts toward peace. In 2001, when an earthquake ravaged northwestern India, Pakistan's General Pervez Musharraf sent aid. In 2003, the two countries declared a ceasefire and began talks. U.S. and British envoys have pressured both sides for peace.

occupied the **Golden Temple**, the Sikh religion's holiest shrine. When talks failed to oust them, Indira Gandhi sent troops. Thousands of Sikhs died in the fighting, and the Golden Temple was damaged. A few months later, Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards assassinated her, igniting more religious violence.

Religious Unrest Threatens India India faced a real challenge in building the national unity necessary for stability. When India gained independence, its people spoke more than 100 languages and dialects. A majority of Indians were Hindu, but millions were Muslim, Sikh, Christian, or Buddhist. At times, India's religious divisions led to violence.

By the late 1980s, the Congress Party faced strong competition from the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). While the Congress Party had separated religion and government, the BJP called for a government built on Hindu principles.

The BJP supported destroying one of India's most important mosques, in the city of Ayodhya (uh YOHD yuh). Hindu nationalists claimed that Muslims had torn down a sacred Hindu temple centuries before to build the mosque. When BJP-backed rioters destroyed the mosque in 1992, Indians feared more religious unrest. Although there have been occasional outbreaks of violence in the years since, India has avoided all-out religious conflict. It remains the world's largest democracy.

✓ **Standards Check** How did Nehru's government address discrimination against lower castes? **H-SS 10.10.2**

Pakistan and Bangladesh Take Different Paths

Pakistan gained independence in 1947, at the same time as India. However, Pakistan was a divided country. West Pakistan occupied the northwestern portion of British India, including the western part of the divided province of Punjab. One thousand miles to the east was East Pakistan, later renamed Bangladesh. Between the two regions was the new India. In the bitterness that followed partition, India made trade and travel between the two Pakistans difficult.

The Two Pakistans Grow Apart From the beginning, West Pakistan tended to dominate the nation's government, even though East Pakistan had a larger population. The government concentrated most economic development programs in West Pakistan, while East Pakistan remained mired in poverty. Most people in East Pakistan were Bengalis, while West Pakistanis came from other ethnic groups. Many Bengalis resented the central government's neglect of their region.

Bangladesh Breaks Away In 1971, Bengalis declared independence for East Pakistan under the new name of **Bangladesh**, or "Bengali Nation." Pakistan's military ruler ordered the army to crush the rebels. India supported the rebels by attacking and defeating the Pakistani army in Bangladesh. Pakistan was eventually compelled to recognize the independence of Bangladesh.



Religions of India

Religion	Population (millions)	Percentage	Regional Concentration
Hinduism	828	80.5	Throughout India
Islam	138	13.4	Kashmir, Northern India, Southwest Coast
Christianity	24	2.3	Northeastern India, Southwest Coast
Sikhism	19	1.9	Northwestern India
Buddhism	8	0.8	Northeastern India, West Coast
Others	11	1.0	Throughout India

Chart Skills What is India's largest minority religion? Where do most of its followers live?

SOURCE: Census of India 2001

WITNESS HISTORY VIDEO

Watch *Pakistan: Improving Education* on the **Witness History Discovery School™** video program to see how teachers are being trained in Pakistan's countryside.

Vocabulary Builder

compelled—(kum PELD) *v.* made to or forced

Pakistan and Bangladesh Take Different Paths

H-SS 10.10.2

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce** Have students read the opening paragraph under this subtitle and then turn back to the map South Asian Nations on the previous page. Point out the locations of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (now Pakistan). Why would it be difficult to govern the divided nation of Pakistan? How might the people in the two regions be different?
- **Teach** Review the events that led to an independent nation of Bangladesh. Then discuss the ethnic conflicts that contributed to unrest and violence in Pakistan. Ask **What did the people in East and West Pakistan have in common when they broke from India?** (*They were almost all Muslims.*) **What issues divided the people of the two regions?** (*Those in East Pakistan were Bengalis, while West Pakistanis were of other ethnicities.*) **Why did unrest continue in Pakistan?** (*People disagreed over the political role of religion; people of different ethnic groups were at odds.*)
- **Quick Activity** Show students *Pakistan: Improving Education* from the **Witness History Discovery School™** video program. Ask them to discuss the connections between the challenges faced by Pakistan that are mentioned in the text and those presented by the video.

Independent Practice

Ask students to write a paragraph explaining why Islamic fundamentalists would want to lead the government in Pakistan. Why would this be threatening to those with differing religious views?

Monitor Progress

As students write their paragraphs, circulate to make sure that their writing reflects an understanding of Islamic fundamentalism and conflicts over religion in Pakistan.

Answers

- ✓ They reserved jobs and spots at universities for them.

Chart Skills Islam; Kashmir, Northern India, and Southwest Coast

Universal Access

Solutions for All Learners

L1 Special Needs L2 Less Proficient Readers

To help students keep up with the many groups and conflicts in this section, have them create a chart with headings for *Group*, *Location*, *Background*, and *Enemies*. Have students use the chart to list key facts about each group.

L2 English Language Learners

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills:

Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 142
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 143

Finding an Independent Path **H-SS 10.10.1**

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Ask students to find the key term **nonalignment** (in blue) in the text and explain its meaning. Ask them to recall that during the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States sought to advance their influence over other nations. Ask students to speculate on how people in newly independent nations might react to those attempts. How might less powerful nations work together to resist the influence of the Soviet Union and the United States?
- **Teach** Describe how India and Pakistan worked to organize newly independent states. Ask **What was the doctrine of nonalignment?** (*a policy of remaining politically and diplomatically independent from both the United States and Soviet Union*) **How did the doctrine unite newly independent nations?** (*Many wanted to remain neutral—or nonaligned—in the Cold War struggle between the United States and Soviet Union.*) **Why might newly independent nations be particularly interested in nonalignment?** (*They had recently emerged from external colonial control and wished to avoid control by the United States or Soviet Union.*)

Independent Practice

Tell students to suppose that they are representatives at the 1961 meeting of nonaligned states. Have them write an argument in favor of the movement's goals. Have each student state how the movement will benefit the student's newly independent state.

Monitor Progress

- As students work on their arguments, check that they understand why newly independent states would be particularly interested in avoiding outside influences.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answer

Caption Sample: Frequent floods disrupt the economy and cause damage to houses and businesses.

Floods Ravage Bangladesh

Devastating floods often occur in Bangladesh after the summer rains. In this photo, relief workers are delivering supplies to a family trapped on their roof. How might frequent floods make it more difficult to improve the economy of Bangladesh?



Pakistan's Shaky Government Pakistan has lacked political stability for most of its history. In addition to the tensions between East and West Pakistan, resentments also divided the main ethnic groups of West Pakistan. These resentments continued after Bangladesh broke away. In addition, there were sharp disagreements between Islamic fundamentalists—people who believe that society and government should strictly follow Islamic principles—and those who wanted greater separation between religion and state. Repeatedly, Pakistan's rulers, often backed by the military, dismissed elected governments. Sometimes, the military simply seized power.

Islamic Fundamentalism Grows During the 1980s, the war in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion drove over a million Afghan refugees into Pakistan. Many of these Afghan refugees turned to Islamic fundamentalism because of their anger at the non-Muslim Soviet invaders. Many young men from these communities joined the mujahedin rebels fighting Soviet forces. Pakistan's Islamic fundamentalists gained power by forming ties with Afghan refugees. After the Soviets withdrew from Afghanistan, these fundamentalists turned against the United States because they resented U.S. influence in the Middle East and in Pakistan. During the 1990s, Pakistan backed Afghanistan's fundamentalist Taliban regime, which supported the terrorist group Al Qaeda. However, when the United States launched a military campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in 2001, Pakistan's government supported the United States.

Universal Access

Solutions for All Learners

L4 Advanced Readers L4 Gifted and Talented

South Asian nations were among the first in the world to elect women as leaders. The first was Sri Lanka, which elected Sirimavo Bandaranaike prime minister in 1960. Her daughter, Chandrika Kumaratunga, later became prime minister and then president. Indira Gandhi became India's prime minister in 1966. In 1988, Pakistan elected Benazir Bhutto prime minister.

Bangladesh has elected two women as prime ministers: Khaleda Zia and Sheikh Hasina. Have each student research one of these women and design a poster about her with text and pictures. Then hold a discussion about their similarities (for example, all were daughters or wives of popular politicians who were assassinated) and the challenges they faced.

Bangladesh Struggles After Bangladesh won its independence in 1971, the country faced many challenges. Bangladesh is one of the world's poorest and most crowded countries. Its population, more than half as large as that of the United States, lives in an area the size of Alabama. The flat Ganges Delta, just a few feet above sea level, covers much of the country. Bangladesh has suffered from devastating and deadly tropical storms and floods. During the 1970s and 1980s, the government controlled much of Bangladesh's economy. In 1990, Bangladesh moved from military to democratic rule.

Standards Check What geographic factors pose challenges for Bangladesh? **H-SS 10.10.2**

Finding an Independent Path

India and Pakistan were among the first of more than 90 new nations to emerge after World War II. By the 1930s, nationalist movements had taken root in European colonies across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. After World War II, nationalist leaders such as Gandhi and Nehru insisted on independence. When India and Pakistan gained independence, nationalist leaders in Africa and other regions demanded the same for their countries.

In 1955, India and Pakistan helped organize a conference of newly independent states in Bandung, Indonesia. These nations gathered to condemn colonialism and Cold War expansion, both by Western powers and by the Soviet Union. This conference marked the birth of the doctrine of **nonalignment**, or political and diplomatic independence from both Cold War superpowers. The Nonaligned Movement had its first formal meeting in 1961 in Yugoslavia. India was one of the leaders of this movement, most of whose members were Asian, African, and Latin American nations. Because they rejected both the Western allies, or the First World, and the Soviet alliance, or the Second World, the Nonaligned Movement was seen as the voice of a "Third World" of countries belonging to neither Cold War alliance.

Standards Check How did India and Pakistan play a global leadership role? **H-SS 10.10.1**

Section 1 Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

1. For each term, person, or place in the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Identify Causes and Effects** Use your completed concept web to answer the Focus Question: What were the consequences of independence in South Asia for the region and for the world?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Recognize Cause and Effect** Why did the partition of British India cause refugees to flee?
4. **Express Problems Clearly** What problems did India's religious diversity pose?
5. **Summarize** Why did Bangladesh separate from Pakistan?
6. **Draw Conclusions** How did the doctrine of nonalignment influence the relations of India and Pakistan with the Cold War superpowers?

Standards Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: mza-3111

Writing About History

Quick Write: Outline Your Topic To write a compare-and-contrast essay, you need to consider two subjects and find similarities and differences between them. In this section, you learned that India and Pakistan share a common history but were separated at independence. Write features of each country's history in three lists: a list of features specific to India, a list of features specific to Pakistan, and a list of features shared by both countries.

Section 1 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. British India was partitioned into nations largely by religion. However, conflicts over religion and territory persisted.
3. Religious violence between Muslims and Hindus drove people to flee areas where their religion was in the minority.

4. India faced religious unrest between majority Hindus and minority Sikhs and Muslims.
5. The people of East Pakistan broke away to form Bangladesh because they felt that West Pakistanis dominated the government of Pakistan.
6. Both Pakistan and India sought to avoid control by either superpower, in accordance with the doctrine of nonalignment.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

L3

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.
- Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 23**
- To further assess student understanding, use **Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 67**

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

- Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 143** L3
- Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 143** L1 L2
- Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 143** L2

Extend

L4

Link to Literature Have students read from *Under the Banyan Tree* by R.K. Narayan and completing the worksheet.

Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 32

Answers

- Bangladesh lies just a few feet above sea level at the mouth of the Ganges River. As a result, it experiences frequent floods and tropical storms. In addition, it is densely populated.
- They helped organize the international Non-aligned Movement.



Standard	Assessment
H-SS 10.10.1	2, 4, 6
H-SS 10.10.2	3, 5
E-LA W 2.3	Quick Write

Writing About History

India: religious diversity with a Hindu majority; Pakistan: Muslim domination, division into Pakistan and Bangladesh amid ethnic conflict; Both: colonized by Britain, gained independence after WWII, nuclear weapons, poverty, nonalignment policy

For additional assessment, have students access **Standards Monitoring Online** at **Web Code mza-3111**.