

Atlas activity unit 7 answers

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Which continent collided with the continent of _ to form the Indian subcontinent? Insular India subsequently drifted northeastwards, colliding with the Eurasian Plate nearly 55 million years ago, during the Eocene, forming the Indian subcontinent.

Why might the distribution and use of water in SW Asia cause political disputes? Almost half of South Asia's 1.3 billion people depend on river systems for their water needs. Some of the world's, largest rivers lie in this region. They flow across state and provincial boundaries and across national borders, and are frequently a source of tension in the region.

What nation is in possession of the Sinai peninsula today? Egypt has territory in both Africa and Asia through its possession of the Sinai Peninsula.

How did many traders enter India in ancient times? By what means did many invaders and traders enter India in ancient times? They entered through the mountain passes of the Hindu Kush mountains.

What continent did India crash into? The Indian subcontinent used to sit next to Africa, but movement of Earth's tectonic plates pushed it northward until it collided with Asia, creating the famously tall peaks of the Himalayas (including Mt. Everest).

What continent is India on? India is part of the continent of Asia. Most of India forms a peninsula, which means it is surrounded by water on three sides. The world's highest mountain range, the Himalaya, rises in the north. The southeast is bordered by the Bay of Bengal, and the southwest is bordered by the Arabian Sea.

What country in Southwest Asia also has a smaller part in Europe?

Furthermore, the Mediterranean coastlands of North Africa and southwestern Asia also exhibit some European physical and cultural affinities. Turkey and Cyprus in particular, while geologically Asian, possess elements of European culture and may be regarded as parts of Europe.

What is the largest landform found in Southwest Asia? Physical Features. Other landforms in Southwest Asia include deserts, plateaus, and peninsulas. The massive Arabian Peninsula makes up a vast portion of this region, bordered by the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf. The Arabian Peninsula countries are Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Oman.

Why is it called the Middle East instead of Southwest Asia? The Middle East (term originally coined in English [see § Terminology]) is a geopolitical region encompassing the Arabian Peninsula, the Levant, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Iraq. The term came into widespread usage as a replacement of the term Near East (as opposed to the Far East) beginning in the early 20th century.

Why is North Africa categorized regionally with Southwest Asia separate from sub-Saharan Africa? North Africa is separated from Sub-Saharan Africa by the African Transition Zone, a transitional area between Islamic-dominated North Africa and animist- and Christian-dominated Sub-Saharan Africa. It is also a transition between the Sahara Desert and the tropical type A climates of Africa's equatorial region.

What separates Egypt from Israel? Located east of Sinai, the Israel–United Arab Republic armistice line extends between the Mediterranean and Gulf of Aqaba. It has a total length of 165 miles and is demarcated by pillars, except for the 37-mile sector along the Gaza Strip.

What is Sinai called today? The Sinai Peninsula, or simply Sinai (/ˈsaɪna/ SY-ny; Arabic: ????????; Egyptian Arabic: ?????; Coptic: ?????), is a peninsula in Egypt, and the only part of the country located in Asia.

What did Romans think of India? It does, however, play an important role in the conception of Empire: India mattered as the edge of the world to underline that

Rome was its centre. So, while the Indian subcontinent was not part of the Roman world in a political and military sense, it certainly was part of the Roman mental map.

Is there no evidence of trade having occurred in ancient India? Trade has existed in Ancient India since time immemorial. Routes such as the Silk Route, Amber Road, and the Spice Route were used to trade materials from India. Maritime trade, as well, flourished.

Who first started trade with India? Portugal was the first country to establish trade relations with India. Hence, the correct option is (a)

What is the official name of India? India, officially the Republic of India (ISO: Bh?rat Ga?ar?jya), is a country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by area; the most populous country with effect from June 2023; and from the time of its independence in 1947, the world's most populous democracy.

Was India originally part of Africa? Africa, India and Madagascar were once part of the supercontinent of Gondwana. This land mass began to fragment approx. 170 million years ago, and by 83 million years, all of the major components we recognize today were separated by tracts of water.

Is India still colliding with Asia? The Himalayan mountain range and Tibetan plateau have formed as a result of the collision between the Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate which began 50 million years ago and continues today.

What is the old name of India? Before the Constitutional Assembly in 1949, the country was known as Bharat, India, and Hindustan. While a good number of the drafting committee members preferred the old name, Bharat, many others favoured India. That's what led to the Constituent Assembly choosing both the names.

What are people from India called? Indian people or Indians are the citizens and nationals of the Republic of India.

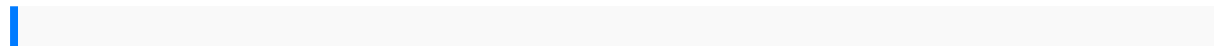
What is India famous for? India is famous for its rich cultural heritage, historical monuments like the Taj Mahal, diverse cuisine, vibrant festivals, and spiritual destinations. The country's natural landscapes, from the Himalayas to Kerala's backwaters, and bustling cities like Delhi and Mumbai also attract numerous tourists.

Where did the Indian subcontinent come from? Geologically, the Indian subcontinent originated tens of millions of years ago. During the Jurassic period, Earth was home to a large continent named Gondwana. South America at the time notched into Africa, while both India and Australia notched into Antarctica.

What formed that caused the Indian continent to start moving? Now geologists at MIT have offered up an answer: India was pulled northward by the combination of two subduction zones — regions in the Earth's mantle where the edge of one tectonic plate sinks under another plate. As one plate sinks, it pulls along any connected landmasses.

What was the collision between the Indian and Eurasian plate? The Himalayan mountain range and Tibetan plateau have formed as a result of the collision between the Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate which began 50 million years ago and continues today.

What separates the Indian subcontinent from the rest of the continent? 17, 2022) — The Himalayas, separating the Indian subcontinent from the Asian continent, are pictured from the International Space Station as it orbited 257 miles above northern India.



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