

India, Australia and New Zealand. Grade x.

- 1). The Earth as a sphere.
Its movements and the result.
- 2). The Atmosphere.
The distribution of insolation
Temperature maps of the world.
The cause of the Planetary winds.
Pressure maps of the world.
- 2). Rainfall.
The swing of the rain belts.
The deserts of the world and their cause.
- 4). The world's natural vegetation.
Hot wet forests
Hot grasslands (steppes)
Hot deserts
Warm temperate forests
Cool temperate forests.
Temperate grasslands.
Tundra.
). The result of 2 & 3, & discussed from an economic point of view:-
rubber, rice, coffee, cocoa, vine, cotton, sugar, tea etc. The necessary conditions for the production of these commodities.
- 5). Application of the principles learnt in the above to special regions:- e.g. India.
Note and account for the pressure over Asia in winter and in summer. The result is the monsoon with its summer rain
- 6). A broad study of India on similar lines to that suggested for North America.
The quest of early Mariners.
Note connection between longitude and time. (Calcutta 90 degrees east.)
Draw rough sections as suggested by contours and find out natural divisions.
Compare vegetation on slopes of Himalayas with that from Equator to Poles.
See what effect the Gnats and the Himalayan wall has on a hot wet wind. Note the reverse in winter.
Compare rainfall and population map. What conclusions can be drawn?
What is the chief occupation of the people?
Are they dependent upon the monsoon?
How affected by variety of races & creed, by social conditions & government.
India well exemplifies the value of towns as strategic points:- Quetta, Peshawar, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, etc.
Compare the motives for the building of railways in India with those in Canada.
- 7). The Oceans.
How did early mariners regard the oceans? How does the modern sailor?
Trace the voyages of Magellan, Drake, Columbus, Diaz, Cook and others.
Compare their routes with maps showing winds and currents. Compare with present ocean highways.