**Physical Features of Ancient India**

**Key Terms:**

Desert – a landscape which receives very little rain, and supports the growth of few plants.

Plain – an area of land that is relatively flat or has a gentle slope.

Plateau – also known as a tableland. A mountain with a flat area on top.

Wetland – an area that is permanently or regularly covered with water.

**Physical Features**

India has 8 major mountain ranges:
- The Himalayan range - The Karokoram range
- The Patkai range - The Vindhya range
- The Satpura range - The Aravali range
- The Western Ghats - The Easterns Ghats

The Indo-Gangetic Plain

Thar Desert

Highlands
- The Malawa Plateau
- The Declan Plateau
- The Chota Nagpur Plateau

Sunderban Wetlands

Major rivers

* Kaveri - Krishna
* Godavari - Mahanadi
* Ganga - Yamuna
* Brahmaputra - Chenab
* Indus - Jhelum
* Ravi

**Activities:**

1.  Locate India on a world map.

2. On a map of India:
- draw and label the major mountain ranges in brown
- draw and label the Indo-Gangetic Plain in green
- draw and label the Thar desert on yellow
- draw and label the highlands in orange
- draw and label the major rivers in blue
- draw and label the Sunderban Wetlands in blue and green hatching (stripes)