

2012

# An Illustrated Monsoon

Kathy Sundstedt

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## An Illustrated Monsoon

Kathy Sundstedt – School not available

Grade Level (Req.): 7th-10th grade	Content Area (Req.): World Geography, Physical Geography, English/Reading, Art	Unit (Opt.):
Connections to Other Disciplines (Opt.):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		
Time Frame (Req.): 1-2 class periods	Goal (Req.): To recognize that nature can vary among areas of the world and can affect these areas in different ways.	
	Objective (Req.): Students will understand the meaning of the word monsoon and compare their climate to Indian climates.	
Materials Needed (Req.):		New Vocabulary (Opt.):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reading from “Train to Pakistan” by Khushwant Singh</li> <li>• Climate graphs of India</li> <li>• Climate graphs of your location</li> <li>• 25 pieces of white drawing paper</li> <li>• Colored pencils, crayons or markers</li> <li>• Large print excerpts numbered 1-25 of the reading</li> <li>• (Optional) Provide photographs or video of India at various seasons and places; mangoes, geckos, herons, peacocks, thatched houses with mud walls</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Anticipatory Set/Introduction [Inquiry Question is required] (Req.): What is a monsoon? What causes it? How does this climate affect India? Compare climate graphs of India at several locations to the place you live.		
Instructional Sequence/Procedure (Req.):		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare students with background information.</li> <li>2. Read aloud and discuss the passage (see Reading Comprehension Questions).</li> <li>3. Determine an organized way to have students select one of the 25 passages.</li> <li>4. Students illustrate the summer monsoon and its arrival.</li> <li>5. Sequence and display student’s pictures with printed passages.</li> <li>6. (Optional) Illustrate and compare your climate to India’s.</li> <li>7.</li> <li>8.</li> <li>9.</li> <li>10.</li> <li>11.</li> <li>12.</li> <li>13.</li> <li>14.</li> </ol>		

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- 20.

Formative Evaluation (Req.): Students' use of class time

Assessment (Req.): Students' monsoon illustrations.

Iowa Core Curriculum Standards Used (Req.):

- Geography, grade 9-12: Understand how physical and human processes shape the Earth's surface and major ecosystems.
- Geography, grade 9-12: Understand how human actions modify the environment and how the environment affects humans.
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Common Core Curriculum Standards Used (Opt.):

- Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, grade 6-12: Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text and evaluate various explanations for those events.
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NGS Standards Used (Req.):

- Analyze processes that shape patterns of Earth
- How physical systems affect human systems
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Five Themes of Geography Used (Req.):

- Location
- Place
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School District Standards and Benchmarks (Opt.):

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21<sup>st</sup> Century Universal Constructs (Opt.): Creativity

Other Disciplinary Standards (Opt.):

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Other Essential Information (Opt.):

Other Resources (Opt.):

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## Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is the **monsoon**? (not rain, but a season of rain)
2. Compare the **winter monsoon** to the **summer monsoon**? (The winter monsoon is short; people pray for it to end rather than to begin; it “leaves one cold and shivering”)
3. Describe **summer** in India. (It is sunny, increasingly hot and dry. At first there are flowers and flowering trees. Then it becomes still and dusty. Water sources dry up and the earth cracks.)
4. Compare your summer to India’s **summer season**. (Answers will vary; Iowa’s summer is its wettest season, but it is India’s dry season. Though there are periods of dryness in Iowa’s summer, they do not last as long, and water supplies and air conditioning are available to most people. In both places there can be damage: India has dust storms and locusts, Iowa has dangerous lightning and tornados. Summer is Iowa’s growing season for crops, trees, insects, birds, and animals; living things die from lack of water during India’s summer.)
5. How can you tell that **people are happy** when the monsoon arrives? (People stand out in the rain and celebrate. They go on picnics and close offices.)
6. What **damages** can be expected during India’s monsoon? (Houses “melt” and like bridges, roads and railroads, towns can be swept away in flood waters. Streets are clogged with water and impassable.)

'Loo' is the very hot and dry blowing wind which blows in India during the months of May and June,. In another words during pre monsoon time.

## Reading: “Train to Pakistan,” by Kushwant Singh (1956) pp. 90-94

“Monsoon is not another word for rain. As the original Arabic name indicates, it is a season. There is a summer monsoon as well as a winter monsoon, but it is only the nimbose southwest winds of summer that make a mausem—a season of the rain.. The winter monsoon is simply rain in the winter. It is like a cold shower on a frosty morning. It leaves one chilled and shivering. Although it is good for the crops, people pray for it to end. Fortunately, it does not last very long.

"The summer monsoon is quite another affair. It is preceded by several months of working up a thirst so that when the waters come they are drunk deep and with relish. From the end of February, the sun starts getting hotter and spring gives way to summer. Flowers wither. Then flowering trees take their place. First come the orange showers of the flame of the forest, the vermilion of the coral tree, and the virginal white of the champac. They are followed by the mauve Jacaranda, the flamboyant gol mohur, and the soft gold cascades of the laburnum. Then the trees also lose their flowers. Their leaves fall. Their bare branches stretch up to the sky begging for water, but there is no water. The sun comes up earlier than before and licks up the drops of dew before the fevered earth can moisten its lips. It blazes away all day long in a cloudless gray sky, drying up the wells, streams and lakes. It sears the grass and thorny scrub til they catch fire. The fires spread and dry jungles burn like matchwood.

“The sun goes on, day after day, from east to west, scorching relentlessly. The earth cracks up and deep fissures open their gaping mouths asking for water; but there is not water—only the shimmering haze at noon making mirage lakes of quicksilver. Poor villagers take their thirsty cattle out to drink and are struck dead. The rich wear sunglasses and hide behind chinks of khush fiber on which their servants pour water.

“The sun makes an ally of the breeze. It heats the air till it becomes the loo and then sends it on its errand. Even in the intense heat, the loo’s warm caresses are sensuous and pleasant. It brings up the prickly heat. It produces numbness which makes the head nod and eyes heavy with sleep. It brings on a stroke which takes its victim as gently as breeze bears a fluff of thistle-down.

“Then comes a period of false hopes. The loo drops. The air becomes still. From the southern horizon a black wall begins to advance. Hundreds of kites and crows fly ahead. Can it be...? No, it is a dust storm. A fine powder begins to fall. A solid mass of locusts covers the sun. They devour whatever is left on the trees and in the fields. Then comes the storm itself. In furious sweeps it smacks open doors and windows, banging them forward and backward, smashing their glass panes. Thatched roofs and corrugated iron sheets are borne aloft into the sky like bits of paper. Trees are torn up by the roots and fall across power lines. The tangled wires electrocute people and start fires in houses. The storm carries the flames to other houses till there is a conflagration. All this happens in few seconds. Before you can say Chakravartirajagopalachari, the gale is gone. The dust hanging in the air settles on your books, furniture and food; it gets in your eyes and ears and throat and nose.

“This happens over and over again until the people have lost all hope. They are disillusioned, dejected, thirsty and sweating. The prickly heat on the back of their necks is like emery paper. There is another lull. A hot petrified silence prevails. Then comes the shrill, strange call of a bird. Why has it left its cool bosky shade and come out in the sun? People look up wearily at the lifeless sky. Yes, there it is with its mate! They are like large black and white bulbuls with perky crests and long tails. They are pie-crested cuckoos who have flown all the way from Africa ahead of the monsoon. Isn’t there a gentle breeze blowing? And hasn’t it a damp smell? And wasn’t the rumble which drowned the birds’ anguished cry the sound of thunder? The people hurry to the roofs to see. The same ebony wall is coming up from the east. A flock of herons fly across. There is a flash of lightning which outshines the daylight. The wind fills the black sails of the clouds and they billow out across the sun. A profound shadow falls on the earth. There is another clap of thunder. Big drops of rain fall and dry up the dust. A fragrant smell rises from the earth. Another flash of lightning and another crack of thunder like the roar of a hungry tiger. It has come! Sheets of water, wave after wave. The people lift their faces to the clouds and let the abundance of water cover them. Schools and offices close. All work stops. Men, women, and children run madly about the streets, waving their arms and shouting “Ho, Ho,”—hosannas to the miracle of the monsoon.

“The monsoon is not like ordinary rain which comes and goes. Once it is on, it stays for two months or more. Its advent is greeted with joy. Parties set out for picnics and litter the countryside with the skins and stones of mangoes. Women and children make swings on branches of trees and spend the day in sport and song. Peacocks spread their tails and strut about with their mates; the woods echo with their shrill cries.

“But after a few days the flush of enthusiasm is gone. The earth becomes a big stretchy of swamp and mud. Wells and lakes fill up and burst their bounds. In towns, gutters get clogged and streets become turbid streams. In villages, mud walls of huts melt in the water and thatched roofs sag and descend on the inmates. Rivers which keep rising steadily from the time the summer’s heat starts melting the snows, suddenly turn to floods as the monsoon spends itself on the mountains. Roads, railway tracks and bridges go under water. Houses near the riverbanks are swept down to the sea.

“With the monsoon, the tempo of life and death increases. Almost overnight grass begins to grow and leafless trees turn green. Snakes, centipedes and scorpions are born out of nothing. The ground is strewn with earthworms, ladybirds and tiny frogs. At night, myriads of moths flutter around the lamps. They fall in everybody’s food and water. Geckos dart about filling themselves with insects till they get heavy and fall off ceilings. Inside rooms the hum of mosquitoes is maddening. People spray clouds of insecticide, and the floor becomes a layer of wriggling bodies and wings. Next evening, there are many more fluttering around the lamp shades and burning themselves in the flames.

“While the monsoon lasts, the showers start and stop without warning. The clouds fly across, dropping their rain on the plains as it pleases them, till they reach the Himalayas. They climb up the mountainsides. Then the cold squeezes the last drops of water out of them. Lightning and thunder never cease. All this happens in late August or early September. Then the seasons of the rains gives way to autumn.”

### Reading Excerpts: “Train to Pakistan (cut apart & enlarge)

(1) “The summer monsoon is quite another affair. It is preceded by several months of working up a thirst so that when the waters come they are drunk deep and with relish. From the end of February, the sun starts getting hotter and spring gives way to summer. Flowers wither.

(2) Then flowering trees take their place. First come the orange showers of the flame of the forest, the vermilion of the coral tree, and the virginal white of the champac. They are followed by the mauve Jacaranda, the flamboyant gol mohur, and the soft gold cascades of the laburnum.

(3) Then the trees also lose their flowers. Their leaves fall. Their bare branches stretch up to the sky begging for water, but there is no water. The sun comes up earlier than before and licks up the drops of dew before the fevered earth can moisten its lips.

(4) It blazes away all day long in a cloudless gray sky, drying up the wells, streams and lakes.

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(7) Poor villagers take their thirsty cattle out to drink and are struck dead.

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(12) A solid mass of locusts covers the sun. They devour whatever is left on the trees and in the fields.

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(14) Trees are torn up by the roots and fall across power lines.

(15) The tangled wires electrocute people and start fires in houses. The storm carries the flames to other houses till there is a conflagration. All this happens in few seconds. Before you can say Chakravartyrajagopalachai, the gale is gone.

(16) The dust hanging in the air settles on your books, furniture and food; it gets in your eyes and ears and throat and nose. “This happens over and over again until the people have lost all hope. They are disillusioned, dejected, thirsty and sweating. The prickly heat on the back of their necks is like emery paper. There is another lull. A hot petrified silence prevails.

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(19) There is a flash of lightning which outshines the daylight. The wind fills the black sails of the clouds and they billow out across the sun. A profound shadow falls on the earth. There is another clap of thunder. Big drops of rain fall and dry up the dust. A fragrant smell rises from the earth. Another flash of lightning and another crack of thunder like the roar of a hungry tiger. It has come!

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