

## Chapter 1 : India - Wikitravel

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It is large, complex, and diverse, with distinct regional identities. Due to the distances involved, travelling between regions can be time-consuming and expensive. Geography Appalachians in Georgia The contiguous United States or "Lower 48" the 48 states other than Alaska and Hawaii are bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Gulf of Mexico to the south, with much of the population living on these three coasts or along the Great Lakes, which are sometimes dubbed another "coast". Its only land borders are both quite long are shared with Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The Appalachians extend from Canada to the state of Alabama , a few hundred miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. They are the oldest of the three ranges and offer spectacular sightseeing and excellent camping spots. The Rockies are, on average, the highest in North America, extending from Alaska to New Mexico , with many areas designated as national parks that offer hiking, camping, skiing, and sightseeing opportunities. The combined Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges are the youngest. The Sierras extend across the "backbone" of California , with sites such as Lake Tahoe and Yosemite National Park , then give way to the even younger volcanic Cascade range, with some of the highest points in the country. In the center of the country is the Great Plains , which includes the entirety of Oklahoma , Kansas , Nebraska , South Dakota , North Dakota , and portions of the surrounding states. This region is characterized by long stretches of flat land, and areas of gentle rolling hills. It consists largely of farmland and prairie. More fresh water inland seas than lakes, they were formed by the pressure of retreating glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age. The five lakes span hundreds of miles, bordering the states of Minnesota , Wisconsin , Illinois , Indiana , Michigan , Ohio , Pennsylvania and New York , and their shores vary from pristine wilderness areas to industrial "rust belt" cities. Climate The overall climate is temperate, with notable exceptions. Alaska has Arctic tundra, while Hawaii and South Florida are tropical. The Great Plains are dry, flat and grassy, turning into desert in the far West and Mediterranean along the California coast. Summers are humid, but mild. The climate of the South also varies. The Great Plains and Midwestern states also experience tornadoes from the late spring to early fall, earlier in the south and later in the north. States along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico may experience hurricanes between June and November. These intense and dangerous storms frequently miss the U. The Rockies are cold and snowy. Even during the summer, temperatures are cool in the mountains, and snow can fall nearly year-round. It is dangerous to go up in the mountains unprepared in the winter and the roads through them can get very icy. Thunderstorms can be expected in the southwest frequently from July through September. Winters are mild, and snow is unusual. Summers July through September are usually quite dry with low humidity, though, making it the ideal climate for outdoor activities. Rain is most frequent in winter, snow is rare, especially along the coast, and extreme temperatures are uncommon. Rain falls almost exclusively from late fall through early spring along the coast. East of the Cascades, the northwest is considerably drier. Much of the inland northwest is either semi-arid or desert, especially in Oregon. This can be a drastic change from the Southwest. High humidity means that the temperature can feel hotter than actual readings. The Northeast also experiences snow, and at least once every few years there will be a dumping of the white stuff in enormous quantities. The Mississippian cultures built huge settlements across the Southeast, and the Anasazi built elaborate cliff-side towns in the Southwest. These societies were decimated by Old-World diseases such as smallpox and were pushed west by warfare and encroaching European settlers. Their diminished numbers led to further marginalization, although today their cultures endure and continue to contribute to the American experience. European colonization began in the 16th and 17th centuries. England , Spain , and France gained large holdings; the Netherlands , Sweden , and Russia also established outposts. The first English colonies, founded in Jamestown , Virginia and Plymouth , Massachusetts , formed the kernel of what is now known as the United States. In the North, Massachusetts was settled by religious immigrants

Puritans who later spread and founded most of the other New England colonies, creating a highly religious and idealistic region. Other religious groups also founded colonies, including the Quakers in Pennsylvania and Roman Catholics in Maryland. Longer growing seasons in the Southern colonies, which remained dominated by Virginia, gave them richer agricultural prospects, especially for cotton and tobacco. As in Latin America and the Caribbean, indentured servants, convicts and later African slaves were imported and forced to cultivate large plantations. Independence Hall in Philadelphia was where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were drafted. By the early 18th century, Great Britain had colonized the Atlantic coast from Georgia north into what is now Canada. The last major British migration to the territory that would become the United States took place in middle decades of that century when the Appalachia region was settled. In part to finance the North American campaigns of the war, known as the French and Indian War, Britain imposed unpopular taxes and regulations on its colonists. This precipitated revolution in and on 4 July, colonists from 13 colonies declared independence. Those still loyal to the British mostly fled north to what is today Canada, which continued to remain under British rule. Wrangling over the formation of a national government lasted until when a constitution was agreed upon. Its Enlightenment-era ideas about individual liberty have since inspired the founding decrees of many states. George Washington, the general-in-chief of the revolutionary army, was elected the first president. By the turn of the 19th century, the newly-built Washington, D. C. New states were created as white settlers moved west beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The Native American populations were displaced and further harrowed by war and disease. The Louisiana Purchase of French lands to the west of the Mississippi charted by the Lewis and Clark expedition effectively doubled the size of the nation, and provided "Indian Territory" in what is now Oklahoma for the many Native American tribes from the east that were forcibly relocated during the Trail of Tears of the s. Further disagreements with British commerce policies arising from the Napoleonic Wars and Royal Navy impressment led to the War of 1812. There were over two years of dramatic action on land and sea that included an attempted invasion of Canada and the burning of the White House and public buildings in Washington, D. C. The final stalemate saw virtually no changes of territory, but the war galvanized separate American and Canadian identities. The national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner", was conceived during this war. Western Native American tribes that had sided with the British suffered greatly as their territory was given to white settlers. After the war, industry and infrastructure were expanded greatly, particularly in the Northeast; see American Industry Tour. Roads and canals came first and helped people spread inland. By the late s, railroads and telegraph lines connected the east and west coasts via the industrial hub of Chicago in the Midwest. Spain sold Florida in 1819 after American military intervention, and an rebellion by American settlers in Mexican Texas founded an independent republic which was absorbed into the Union ten years later. Native Americans were relegated to reservations and continued to be purged by treaty, military force, and disease from settlers on the Oregon Trail and other westward routes. See also " Old West ". Federal governance was light and the states were highly autonomous. By the s, there was irreconcilable disparity between the industrialized and more urban Northern states, which had all outlawed slavery within three decades of the revolution, and the plantation-dependent rural South. Many in the North wanted to impose a national ban on the expansion of slavery, while the Southern states sought to expand slavery into new territories. Abolitionists operated an Underground Railroad leading fugitive slaves in the northern states to freedom in Canada. In 1861, eleven Southern states, fearful of marginalization and the avowedly anti-slavery President Abraham Lincoln, broke from the Union and formed an independent Confederate States of America. The ensuing American Civil War remains the bloodiest conflict on American soil and killed hundreds of thousands of people. Slavery was abolished nationwide and the Confederate states were re-admitted into the Union during a period of Reconstruction. The former slaves and their descendants were to remain an economic and social underclass, particularly in the South. Russia sold its tenuously held Alaskan territory in 1867, and independent Hawaii was annexed in 1898. Cuba granted independence a few years later, the Philippines granted independence shortly after World War II, Puerto Rico and Guam which remain American dependencies. The boundaries of the United States took the form we know today in 1912, when the territories of Alaska and Hawaii were granted statehood. In the late 19th and into the 20th century, Southern and Eastern Europeans, Russian Jews and Irish bolstered the continuing industrialization of the eastern cities

by providing cheap labor. Many Southern African-Americans fled rural poverty and racism for industrial jobs in the North. Other immigrants, including many Scandinavians and Germans, moved to newly opened territories in the West and Midwest, where land was given to anyone who would develop it. However, soon after the victory the U. Real wealth grew rapidly and in the Roaring 20s stock speculation created an immense financial "bubble". It burst in , leading to the global economic havoc of the Great Depression. The resulting privation fostered a culture of sacrifice and hard work that would serve the country well in the coming conflict. It also ushered in President Franklin D. His "New Deal" was a series of government programs that constructed thousands of buildings and bridges across the country while creating the basis of the American welfare state. During the ensuing Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union jostled for power while courting their own mutually assured destruction with nuclear weapons. Although war between the two superpowers never occurred, both sides were indirectly involved in covert operations and military endeavors through various proxy states that continue to often negatively affect the view people have of the United States and its role in global politics. For the century after the Civil War, black people, though ostensibly equal citizens under the post-Civil War amendments to the U. Constitution, suffered through strong social, economic, and political discrimination and state-sanctioned segregation, especially in the South. A movement fighting for full civil rights for black Americans gained strength following World War II, when returning black veterans who fought against racism abroad came home to find they were still being denied service at lunch counters, hotels, and many other establishments and facing discrimination in employment and housing. The civil rights movement vehemently, but largely peacefully, vied for equal rights. With Martin Luther King, Jr. The landmark Civil Rights Act that was passed in outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, although such discrimination does still exist, mostly in less blatant forms. It would not be until the election of Barack Obama 44 years later in that the country would have its first African-American president. Postwar America was characterized by affluence and industrialization. People left agriculture and moved to the cities to become part of an increasingly technology-based economy.

## Chapter 2 : North America Travel | Places to visit in North America | Rough Guides

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Migration into the Americas[ edit ] Further information on theories of Paleo-Indian migration to and throughout the Americas: Settlement of the Americas Map of early human migrations based on the Out of Africa theory. The few agreements achieved to date are the origin from Central Asia , with widespread habitation of the Americas during the end of the last glacial period , or more specifically what is known as the late glacial maximum , around 16,000-13,000 years before present. A hybrid of human-related activities and climate change has been proposed in recent years. See either Quaternary extinction event or Holocene extinction Sites in Alaska East Beringia are where some of the earliest evidence has been found of Paleo-Indians, [20] [21] [22] followed by archaeological sites in northern British Columbia , western Alberta and the Old Crow Flats region in the Yukon. However, all the individual groups shared a common style of stone tool production, making knapping styles and progress identifiable. Lakes and rivers were teeming with many species of fish, birds and aquatic mammals. Nuts , berries and edible roots could be found in the forests and marshes. The fall would have been a busy time because foodstuffs would have to be stored and clothing made ready for the winter. During the winter, coastal fishing groups moved inland to hunt and trap fresh food and furs. Clothing was made from a variety of animal hides that were also used for shelter construction. The Clovis culture , appearing around 11,000 BCE c. These included highly efficient fluted style spear points, as well as microblades used for butchering and hide processing. In North America, camels and horses eventually died off, the latter not to reappear on the continent until the Spanish reintroduced the species near the end of the 15th century CE. Folsom peoples traveled in small family groups for most of the year, returning yearly to the same springs and other favored locations on higher ground. List of archaeological periods North America and List of archaeological periods Mesoamerica Different types of Projectile points , from the Paleo-Indian periods in the south eastern United States. Paleo-Indians are generally classified by lithic reduction or lithic core "styles" and by regional adaptations. The projectiles are constructed from chipped stones that have a long groove called a " flute ". The spear points would typically be made by chipping a single flake from each side of the point. Humans following these animals, such as bison, mammoth and mastodon, thus gained the name big-game hunters. This archaeological phase was named after the town of Clovis, New Mexico , where in unique Clovis points were found in situ at the site of Blackwater Draw , where they were directly associated with the bones of Pleistocene animals. Pre-Columbian period in Venezuela In South America, the site of Monte Verde indicates that its population was probably territorial and resided in their river basin for most of the year. Some other South American groups, on the other hand, were highly mobile and hunted big-game animals such as mastodon and giant sloths. They used classic bifacial projectile point technology. The primary examples are populations associated with El Jobo points Venezuela , fish-tail or Magallanes points various parts of the continent, but mainly the southern half , and Paijan points Peru and Ecuador at sites in grasslands, savanna plains, and patchy forests. The population using them were hunter-gatherers that seemed to remain within a certain circumscribed territory.

**Chapter 3 : United States of America – Travel guide at Wikivoyage**

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Sri Lanka lies to the south, Maldives to the south-west and has maritime boundary 8 Indonesia to the south-east of India in the Indian Ocean. The Republic of India is the seventh largest country in the world by area and, with over a billion people, is second only to China in population, although its much higher birth-rate makes it likely to reach pole position in less than ten years. It is an extremely diverse country, with vast differences in geography, climate, culture, language and ethnicity across its expanse, and prides itself on being the largest democracy on Earth and a hub of trade in Southeast Asia. Understand[ edit ] "We live in a wonderful world that is full of beauty, charm and adventure. There is no end to the adventures we can have if only we seek them with our eyes open. This vast country offers the visitor a view of fascinating religions and ethnography, a vast variety of languages with more than living languages, and monuments that have been present for thousands of years. As it opens up to a globalised world, India still has a depth of history and intensity of culture that awes and fascinates the many who visit there. It is considered to be an emerging superpower. Therefore, your visit will indeed be an interesting one. History[ edit ] Hindu pilgrims bathing at Varanasi. One of the three cradles of civilizations the Indus Valley Civilization flourished in Northern India. The oldest archaeological site attributed to this civilization is Bhirrana BCE , located in modern day Indian state of Haryana and the largest site being Rakhigari, Haryana [6]. In the east this civilization extended as far as the modern day city of Alamgirpur, Uttar Pradesh [7]. Other important sites excavated in India include Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan and so many more [8]. This civilization came to an abrupt end around to BCE. This was followed by Vedic Period. Indians date the Vedic Period as one of the significant role in Indian Society, which scholars place in the second and first millennia BC continuing up to the 6th century BC, based on literary evidence. This is the period when the Vedas, one of the oldest and important books of Sanatan Dharma, were compiled. The Vedic civilization influences Republic of India to this day. Present-day Hinduism traces its roots to the Vedas, but is also heavily influenced by literature that came afterwards, like the Upanishads, the Puranas, the great epics; Ramayana and Mahabharata, and the Bhagavad Gita. By tradition, these books claim to only expand and distil the knowledge that is already present in the Vedas. Some rituals of Hinduism took shape during that period. Most North-Indian languages come from Sanskrit, the language that the Vedas were first written down in, and are classified as part of the Indo-European group of languages. In the 1st millennium BC, various schools of thought in philosophy developed, enriching Hinduism greatly. Most of them claimed to derive from the Vedas. However, three of these schools - Sikhism , Buddhism and Jainism - questioned the authority of the Vedas and they are classified as separate religions in western discourse. Many great empires were formed between BC and AD Notable among them were the Mauryas and the Guptas. This period saw major mathematical and astronomical advancements, many of which were ahead of their time and were rediscovered later in the West. In particular, Aryabhata theorised that the earth was a sphere that rotates about its axis and revolves around the sun. He also developed a calendar that is followed to this day. This period also saw a gradual decline of Buddhism and Jainism. Jainism continues to be practiced by a significant number who are ambivalent about whether they consider themselves Hindus or not. Hinduism itself went through significant changes. The importance of Vedic deities like Indra and Agni reduced and Puranic deities like Vishnu, Shiva, their various Avatars and family members gained prominence. Wikipedia Jamia Masjid, Delhi. The Islamic conquest of India started in the 8th century. It was summed up by historian Will Durant in his famous line: Gradually the raiders started staying as rulers, and soon much of North India was ruled by Muslims. The most important of the Muslim rulers were the Mughals, who established an empire that at its peak covered almost the entire Indian subcontinent save the southern and eastern extremities and for the first time the shape of one nation India formed, while the major Hindu force that survived in the North were the Rajputs. The bravery of the Rajputs in resisting invasion of their land is legendary and celebrated in ballads all over the forts of Rajasthan. Prominent among the Rajputs was Rana

Pratap, the ruler of Chittorgarh, who spent years in exile fighting the great Akbar, the third of the Mughals. Eventually, however, the Rajputs were subdued, and the Rajput-Mughal alliance remained strong till the end of the empire. This period of North India was the golden age for Indian art, architecture, and literature, producing the monumental gems of Rajasthan and the Taj Mahal. During the Islamic period, some Hindus also converted to Islam, some due to force, some due to inducements, and most to escape from the black caste system of Hinduism. Sikhism, another major religion, was established in Punjab during the Mughal period. Relations between Sikhism and the Mughals varied over time. By the time of its tenth Guru - Guru Gobind Singh, however, relations were hostile. Conflict between the Sikhs and the Mughals was one of the causes for the eventual decline of the Mughal empire. The Marathas established a short-lived confederacy that was almost as large as the Mughal empire. Marathas lost their command over India after the third battle of Panipat, which in turn paved a way for British Colonialism. South India followed a different trajectory, being less affected by Islamic rule. Prominent among them were the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Vijayanagara empires who ruled from present day Karnataka and the Pallavas, Cheras, Pandyas and Cholas who ruled from present day Tamil Nadu; Kerala. Among them, the Cholas are widely recognised to be the most powerful of the South Indian Kingdoms, with their territory stretching as far north as Pataliputra and their influence spreading as far east as Sumatra, Western Borneo and Southern Vietnam at the height of their power. Some of the grandest Hindu and Jain monuments that exist in India were built during this time in South and East India. European traders started visiting India beginning in the late 16th century. Prominent among these were the British, French and the Portuguese. They also established subsidiary cities like Bombay and Madras. By the 19th century, the British had, one way or the other assumed political control of virtually all of India, though the Portuguese and the French too had their enclaves along the coast. There was an uprising by Indian rulers in which was suppressed, but which prompted the British government to take over from the Company and make India a part of the empire. However, independence was simultaneously granted to the secular state of India and the smaller Islamic state of Pakistan, and the orgy of Hindu-Muslim blood-letting that followed Partition led to the deaths of at least half a million and the migration of million people. Free India under Nehru adopted a democratically-governed, centrally-planned economy. These policies were aimed at attaining "self-sufficiency", and to a large extent made India what it is today. India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains by the s, ensuring that the large-scale famines that had been common are now history. However these policies also led to shortages, slow growth and large-scale corruption. After a balance-of-payments crisis in , the country adopted free-market reforms which have continued at a meandering pace ever since, fueling strong growth. The IT and the business outsourcing industries have been the drivers for the growth, while manufacturing and agriculture, which have not experienced reforms, are lagging. Relations with Pakistan have been frosty. The two countries have fought four wars, three of them over the status of Kashmir. The third war between the two countries in resulted in East Pakistan becoming Bangladesh. India continues to experience occasional terrorist attacks that are widely believed to originate in Pakistan and ordered by its military-intelligence complex. China and India went to war in over a border dispute. Though current relations are peaceful, there is still military rivalry and no land crossings are allowed between the two countries, though one border crossing between Sikkim and Tibet was re-opened in for trade but not tourists. Security concerns over Pakistan and China prompted India to test nuclear weapons twice including the tests described as "peaceful explosions". India wants to be accepted as a legitimate nuclear power and is campaigning for a permanent Security Council seat. India is proud of its democratic record. Constitutional government and democratic freedoms have been safeguarded throughout its 60 years as an Independent country, except for an 18 month interlude in , when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency, suspending elections and human rights. Current concerns in India include the corruption, poverty, over-population, environmental degradation, ongoing disputes with Pakistan and China, terrorism, and ethnic and religious strife. But the current comparison, at least among the educated elite, is over whether India will be able overtake to China in economic growth. At the same time the Indians, both Elite or otherwise, are very specific that they would want to achieve equitable and sustainable growth, unlike China and also not be reduced to dictatorship or communist rule for the sake of economic growth. The President, indirectly elected, is the Head

of State, but his or her position, while not entirely ceremonial, has limited powers. The Parliament is bi-cameral. The Lok Sabha, the lower house, is directly elected by adult franchise, while the Rajya Sabha, or the upper house, is indirectly elected. The Lok Sabha is the more powerful of the two, primarily because a majority in the Lok Sabha is required to form a government and pass budgets. India has a vast number of political parties, recently got a highly stable government led by hugely popular Narendra Modi where a single party got absolute majority after a slew of coalition led governments in which no single party has secured a majority in the Lok Sabha, leading to unstable governments and raucous politics. The transition of power has always been peaceful and always constitutional. India has a strong and independent judiciary Supreme Court of India is apex court, and each state has an highcourt. India is also a Federal Republic, divided into states and union territories. Each of these have their own legislatures, with government run by a chief minister and a cabinet. Street demonstrations and political agitations occur, as they do in any democracy, though there is also occasional low-level violence. A visitor has only a miniscule possibility of getting caught in these demonstrations. Daylight saving is not observed. Geography[ edit ] Mountains, jungles, deserts, and beaches, India has it all. It is bounded to the north and northeast by the snow-capped Himalayas, the tallest mountain range in the world. Though most of the Sindhu is in Pakistan now, three of its tributaries flow through Punjab. The other Himalayan river, the Brahmaputra flows through the northeast, mostly through Assam. South of Punjab lies the Aravalli range which cuts Rajasthan into two. The western half of Rajasthan is occupied by the Thar desert. The Vindhya cut across Central India, particularly through Madhya Pradesh and signify the start of the Deccan plateau, which covers almost the whole of the southern peninsula.

### Chapter 4 : Sioux Tribes - South Dakota - Native American Tribal Tourism

*Celebrate Life with North Dakota Powwows Discover Native American Culture The native tribes of North Dakota are an essential part of the state's history, and we welcome you to explore reservations and experience Native American culture.*

There are about 15, members, most of whom live on the Reservation. Properly called the Qualla Boundary, the Reservation is slightly more than 56, acres held in trust by the federal government. They welcome all visitors with many free things to do and see. Learn the story of the Cherokee people at outstanding museums, a legendary outdoor drama and at festivals like the annual Pow Wow. Open year-round is the impressive Museum of the Cherokee with many events and special experiences. Stock up on your mocassins and other Native American souvenirs. Our top pick for authentic local crafts and art handmade with natural materials is Qualla Arts and Crafts Co-op Tsali Blvd , next door to the Museum of the Cherokee Indian. As the Oconaluftee River passes through Cherokee, it is split by a beautiful, grassy island. Walking bridges connect the island. Find it along US Highway Go bear hunting throughout the town with a series of large, lifelike fiberglass bears and painted in bright vibrant colors and designs. The Cherokee community presents its perspective on its own history and culture. Set against the backdrop of the Great Smoky Mountains in Cherokee, the drama is presented under the stars at the beautiful Mountainside Theater nightly from June through mid-August. Open late April through early November. Read and see more! With , acres to traverse, where do you begin? See our top places and hikes in the Great Smoky Mountains near Asheville. Four entrances to the Park are within 60 miles of downtown Asheville. You can easily miss it since there are few signs! The observation deck is a short walk from a small parking area. You can also hike down to the base of both falls.

**Chapter 5 : Travel to Northern India: the Good, the Bad, & The Ugly**

*Discover Native America one unforgettable experience at a time.*

View from the Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur. Moustaches and hennaed moustaches and beards. Amazingly complex moustaches, curled up and oiled and flamboyant. And in addition, many of the beards of Muslim men in Northern India were hennaed as well, dyed a bright orange. Friends in India noted that Muslim men are not permitted to use non-natural dyes, so opt for henna. If anyone can confirm this, please do in the comments!

Udaipur auto-rickshaw driver Dying clothing using indigo in Chandelao

When I first arrived in India, readers both Indians and foreigners left comments on my fan page about the food, urging me to pick up some of these magic green pearls. Made from concentrated mint and herbs, they are meant to be taken after a meal to alleviate upset stomach and heartburn. And they work, oh boy do they work. By the end of my trip I had everyone around me hooked on them. Even if your stomach is upset, this is a great way to end a meal. And, they are on Amazon! Fennel seeds, called saunf in India, are served after a meal with sugar, sometimes coated in sugar and other times in a bowl like the photo below. Occasionally they are in packets with rose petals and anise seed and fenugreek too, adding an additional punch of flavour. Why do we use wintergreens when we can just use fennel? The fennel settles your stomach, gives your mouth a fresh liquorice burst and is simple, so simple. Hangsies with my mum. The last time I took a trip with my mother was when she visited me in France. I was living there to study, doing a masters in Aix-en-Provence. We rented a car and we drove and drove and drove – km total in a few weeks time, looping up toward Paris, to Arras, back down to Provence and through the winding hairpin curves of Eze and Gordes and other tiny towns. The trip was beautiful but it was a logistical nightmare; I insisted on driving, we got lost a lot and we often ended up negotiating those curves in the dead of night. This time the logistics were out of my hands, and though I snuck my mum away to eat street food when I could, we were taken from A to B without my input – possibly a good thing. When asked, my mum says she liked India more than she expected to. She will write something herself, but overall she had a great time and did not once get sick from the street food. Moreover, we got to spend time together for 3-weeks straight, she celebrated her birthday in Bangkok, and she got a glimpse of what my post-law life is like. She has always been supportive, but also remained a bit baffled about how I met people, how I ate and what I did. These weeks in India and Bangkok gave her far more input into those choices, which benefits all of us in the long run. My mum and I at Taj Mahal, in the pouring rain. My mum and I in Jodhpur

Because of the trip we chose Land of the Maharajas , we ended up staying in older heritage guesthouses, called havelis, instead of hotels. This meant on one hand that we were isolated at times and with no choice for food – though happily these havelis had chefs that not only made great meals, but let me into the kitchen – but also that we were staying in places rich in history. Each had a story, and someone to go into that story and how India and its property ownership has changed over the years. While not a full picture – it was just a few weeks after all – the heritage houses and their accompanying narratives made the trip more personal for me and for my mum, a historian. Singh, the owner of the haveli we stayed at in Chandelao, telling us about the history of his home. I made the mistake of calling these tuk-tuks on Instagram and was quickly reprimanded. With raucous drivers, hilarious editorial and – as expected – some serious haggling needed to get the price you know you want, they were a lot of fun. Chilli and lime to ward away bad spirits. Like the blue nazar boncugu in Turkey, chillies and limes are meant to ward away evil. Strung vertically and occasionally plastic, they were found hanging from the grill of trucks just above the ground, over doorways in havelis, over awnings in shops and on the rearview mirrors of cars and buses. A totally unexpected quirk, once I noticed them I started seeing them everywhere. Chilli and lime to ward away evil spirits. Visiting Northern India during a national holiday. We were in town during Navratri , a day festival that culminates in a big celebration called Dussehra. As a result, much of the area was on holiday. This meant that not only were we visiting Indian shrines and temples and monuments, but so was just about every school child in the vicinity. A lot of fun. They smell fantastic and they are just about everywhere in Northern India. Chickpea flour treats, seasoned with cardamom, chilli and other spices and served everywhere from Bikaner to Jaipur to Delhi, both in bags

and “ as you can see from the photo below “ in bulk and by weight. As a celiac these are safe for consumption, and spicy as hell. Bhujia in Bikaner Like jeepneys in the Philippines, Indian truck drivers take decorating seriously. Two of many different colourful options from the trucks in the north, below. Trucks at a roadside stop outside of Delhi Travel to Northern India: Effects of tourism gone wrong. In a few of the smaller villages, the children would come up and ask for photos and just sit and stare. Candy, no “ those teeth are important! But this is from years of travel and reading and of course sometimes the things we do that we think are good, or make a positive impact, can do worse when we leave. I, too, had to pee often and had trouble finding a place. Either way, every time I turned around, there was a guy peeing. The photo below was me trying to capture the railway tracks. But there he was. Again not limited to India, but in a country with so many people it makes sense that there would be an exponential amount of waste. Plastic bags are no longer allowed in Delhi soft fabric ones were given instead but the garbage, oh the garbage. Piles and piles of it, sitting on the ground. They genuinely fought him on his arguments, not seeing the problem. She had no idea it would never biodegrade. Cow Dung A lot of cows means a lot of cow dung. My mum met a guy in a quiet part of the Jaipur market who, seemingly out of nowhere, wanted to know why tourists keep saying no to him when he comes up to sell something. She responded that in our country it is not customary for someone to come up expecting to sell something, that if we wanted something then we would go and find it ourselves. We were warned, of course, and we were for the most part sheltered from them since we were part of a tour. But in the bigger tourist centres, anywhere in the world, you will find aggressive salespeople and you will be exhausted by the end of wading through them. Everyone needs to make a living, of course. This is by no means limited to India, but pretty much the same everywhere. Me, to his friends after he peeled off in a cloud of dust on his motorbike: Still, the good news is that they grow up eventually, right? I was glad to visit the rat temple but I was not glad when the gentleman behind me kept flinging rat food on my bare feet so that the rats would come and scurry over them. The temple, homage to Hindu sage Karni Mata, is filled with thousands of rats. Smaller than what we are used to in North America, they resemble field mice with scrawnier tails. The temple was built in the s and was filled with pilgrims who were coming to pay homage to Karni Mata in the hopes of prosperity and health. No shoes are allowed in the temple so I had a pair of socks that I quickly discarded upon leaving the premises. It was a fascinating stop near Bikaner but still gives me the shivers when I think of it. Pilgrims at the Karni Mata Temple Rats aplenty. This guy was hogging all the coconut pieces. Perhaps because I am not large enough to be a threat, perhaps because they know I am not remotely fond of them “ regardless of why, they make a beeline for me. I know one cannot stereotype one monkey for all monkeys but I have to say, not a fan. And there are a LOT of monkeys in India. Brevity is clearly not my forte. But I wanted to give some overview of the things that stood out, even after years of travel, and the things that lingered. I did not spent enough time there to speak to those complicated subjects, though I highly recommend people read this smart, researched piece from Amartya Sen. If you want to read some books about India, I would highly recommend the following:

## Chapter 6 : Indian Trains Survival Guide | Rough Guides

*Bright Lights, Big Cities. America is the birthplace of LA, Las Vegas, Chicago, Miami, Boston and New York City - each a brimming metropolis whose name alone conjures a million different notions of culture, cuisine and entertainment.*

**Full Wolf Moon** This full Moon appeared when wolves howled in hunger outside the villages. It is also known as the Old Moon. To some Native American tribes, this was the Snow Moon, but most applied that name to the next full Moon, in February. February Usually the heaviest snows fall in February. Hunting becomes very difficult, and hence to some Native American tribes this was the Hunger Moon. **March Full Worm Moon** At the time of this spring Moon, the ground begins to soften and earthworm casts reappear, inviting the return of robins. This is also known as the Sap Moon, as it marks the time when maple sap begins to flow and the annual tapping of maple trees begins. **April** This full Moon heralded the appearance of the moss pink, or wild ground phlox – one of the first spring flowers. **May** Flowers spring forth in abundance this month. **June** The Algonquin tribes knew this Moon as a time to gather ripening strawberries. It is also known as the Rose Moon and the Hot Moon. This full Moon was also known as the Thunder Moon, because thunderstorms are so frequent during this month. Others called it the Green Corn Moon. It is also called the Barley Moon, because it is the time to harvest and thresh the ripened barley. The Harvest Moon is the full Moon nearest the autumnal equinox, which can occur in September or October and is bright enough to allow finishing of all the harvest chores. Now is the time for hunting and laying in a store of provisions for the long winter ahead. **November** For both the colonists and the Algonquin tribes, this was the time to set beaver traps before the swamps froze, to ensure a supply of warm winter furs. This full Moon was also called the Frost Moon. **December** This is the month when the winter cold fastens its grip and the nights become long and dark. Many tribes kept track of time by observing the seasons and lunar months, although there was much variability. For some tribes, the year contained 4 seasons and started at a certain season, such as spring or fall. Others counted 5 seasons to a year. Some tribes defined a year as 12 Moons, while others assigned it Some would use 12 names for the year while others might use 5, 6, or 7; also, certain names might change the next year. A full Moon name used by one tribe might differ from one used by another tribe for the same time period, or be the same name but represent a different time period. Colonial Americans adopted some of the Native American full Moon names and applied them to their own calendar system primarily Julian, and later, Gregorian. Since the Gregorian calendar is the system that many in North America use today, that is how we have presented the list of Moon names, as a frame of reference. The Harvest Moon is the full Moon that occurs closest to the autumnal equinox. It can occur in either September or October. Occasionally, two full Moons occur within the same calendar month.

2. *The Indian head nod. I have no photos of this, but the Internet does, of course, have a GIF. The head nod or head shake or "Desi-nod" (as the label might be) is well-documented in travel blogs and magazines alike.*

Introduced by the British East India Company, tracks were first laid across the country in the late 1800s to transport troops. Only after independence in 1947 did the focus switch to passenger trains – now, Indian Railways is the biggest employer in the country. Book in advance. Booking opens 60 days before travel, and long-distance trains get filled up quickly, meaning that only the shortest journeys can be organized on the day. You can get around this by emailing the company with a photocopy of your passport. There are three air-conditioned sleeper classes: AC1 first class is the most expensive, with four-bed booths, but most tourists choose AC2 two-tier bunks or AC3 three-tier bunks for long or overnight journeys. These three classes offer a blanket, sheet and pillow for the journey and have fold-out bunks so you can get some decent shut-eye. With two-tier bunks, AC2 is a little quieter and more comfortable than AC3; choose a side berth for the best window view or a top bunk in the main berth for the greatest chance of sleep. SL sleeper class is cheaper but, ironically, you may not get that much sleep. While it is a reserved carriage, there tend to be more people than bunks. Although it gets quite crowded, sleeper class is actually a great option for daytime journeys, as it tends to be quite sociable. CC air-conditioned chair car has upright, aircraft-style seating, which is a good bet for short trips, as are the other chair classes, FC first class and EC executive. Strike up a conversation. You may well find that some of your best memories are of the conversations you have on train journeys. People are very willing to chat, and one of the most enjoyable ways to pass the time is to get to know the people around you. Trains can be delayed for anything from a couple of minutes to a number of hours, so be sure to organize any connections with plenty of contingency time built in. Platform announcements will let you know whether your train is running on time. The food is delivered to the platform, so you can collect it before you board or at a stop on the way or at your destination. There are a number of online takeaway services specifically tailored to train journeys. Sit back and enjoy the ride. India is such a vast country that most travellers only manage to experience a small section of its culture. Through a train window, you can catch glimpses of truly rural India, from the deserts of Jaisalmer to rice paddies in Maharashtra and mist-capped hill stations.

**Chapter 8 : - North American Indian Travel Guide by Ralph Shanks**

*VisitTheUSA is the USA official guide for traveling the United States of America. Discover here all the information you need for your American holidays.*

As a child growing up in Pennsylvania, Catlin had spent many hours hunting, fishing, and looking for American Indian artifacts. His fascination with Native Americans was kindled by his mother, who told him stories of the western frontier and how she was captured by a tribe when she was a young girl. Years later, a group of Native Americans came through Philadelphia dressed in their colorful outfits and made quite an impression on Catlin. Career[ edit ] Self-portrait by George Catlin. Age 28 His early work included engravings, drawn from nature, of sites along the route of the Erie Canal in New York State. Several of his renderings were published in one of the first printed books to use lithography, Cadwallader D. Following a brief career as an attorney, Catlin produced two major collections of paintings of American Indians and published a series of books chronicling his travels among the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. He visited eighteen tribes, including the Pawnee , Omaha , and Ponca in the south and the Mandan , Hidatsa , Cheyenne , Crow , Assiniboine , and Blackfeet to the north. There he produced the most vivid and penetrating portraits of his career. During later trips along the Arkansas , Red , and Mississippi rivers, as well as visits to Florida and the Great Lakes , he produced more than paintings and gathered a substantial collection of artifacts. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Painted at Fort Union , When Catlin returned east in , he assembled the paintings and numerous artifacts into his Indian Gallery, and began delivering public lectures that drew on his personal recollections of life among the American Indians. He hung his paintings "salon style" side by side and one above another. Soon afterward, he began a lifelong effort to sell his collection to the U. The touring Indian Gallery did not attract the paying public Catlin needed to stay financially sound, and the United States Congress rejected his initial petition to purchase the works. In Catlin took his collection across the Atlantic for a tour of European capitals. As a showman and entrepreneur , he initially attracted crowds to his Indian Gallery in London, Brussels, and Paris. His continued attempts to persuade various officials in Washington, D. In he was forced to sell the original Indian Gallery, now paintings, due to personal debts. The industrialist Joseph Harrison acquired the paintings and artifacts, which he stored in a factory in Philadelphia, as security. Catlin spent the last 20 years of his life trying to re-create his collection, and recreated more than paintings. From to he traveled through South and Central America and later returned for further exploration in the Far West. Paintings of his Spanish American Indians are published. He claimed to be the first white man to see the Minnesota pipestone quarries , and pipestone was named catlinite. Catlin exaggerated various features of the site, and his boastful account of his visit aroused his critics, who disputed his claim of being the first white man to investigate the quarry. Lewis and Clark noted the pipestone quarry in their journals in The fur trader Philander Prescott had written another account of the area in This is a serious essay suggesting that all manner of ills arise in people who were slack jawed, people who do not routinely keep their mouths closed. After their marriage, she accompanied him on one of his journeys west. They eventually had four children.

Chapter 9 : World Travel Guide | Official Destination Guides and Travel Stories

*Swanton's The Indian Tribes of North America is a classic example of early 20th Century Native American ethnological research. Published in in Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, this manuscript covers all known Indian tribes, at the time, broken down by location (state).*

See Article History Alternative Title: Sacajawea Sacagawea, also spelled Sacajawea, born c. The Lewis and Clark journals generally support the Hidatsa derivation. Enslaved and taken to their Knife River earth-lodge villages near present-day Bismarck , North Dakota , she was purchased by French Canadian fur trader Toussaint Charbonneau and became one of his plural wives about They resided in one of the Hidatsa villages, Metaharta. When explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark arrived at the Mandan -Hidatsa villages and built Fort Mandan to spend the winter of 1805, they hired Charbonneau as an interpreter to accompany them to the Pacific Ocean. On February 11, , she gave birth to a son, Jean Baptiste. Departing on April 7, the expedition ascended the Missouri. On May 14, Charbonneau nearly capsized the white pirogue boat in which Sacagawea was riding. Remaining calm, she retrieved important papers, instruments, books, medicine, and other indispensable valuables that otherwise would have been lost. She proved to be a significant asset in numerous ways: Upon arriving at the Pacific coast, she was able to voice her opinion about where the expedition should spend the winter and was granted her request to visit the ocean to see a beached whale. She and Clark were fond of each other and performed numerous acts of kindness for one another, but romance between them occurred only in latter-day fiction. Sacagawea was not the guide for the expedition, as some have erroneously portrayed her; nonetheless, she recognized landmarks in southwestern Montana and informed Clark that Bozeman Pass was the best route between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers on their return journey. Clark wanted to do more for their family, so he offered to assist them and eventually secured Charbonneau a position as an interpreter. The family traveled to St. Louis in to baptize their son and left him in the care of Clark, who had earlier offered to provide him with an education. Clark became the legal guardian of Lisette and Jean Baptiste and listed Sacagawea as deceased in a list he compiled in the s. These accounts can likely be attributed to other Shoshone women who shared similar experiences as Sacagawea. Lewis and Clark Expedition: He scouted for explorers and helped guide the Mormon Battalion to California before becoming an alcalde, a hotel clerk, and a gold miner. Charbonneau died on August 12, Sacagawea has been memorialized with statues, monuments, stamps, and place-names. In her likeness appeared on a gold-tinted dollar coin struck by the U. Bill Clinton granted her a posthumous decoration as an honorary sergeant in the regular army. Sacagawea Golden Dollar coinU.