



Key vocabulary



History: India



India is bordered to the north by the Himalayan mountains – the highest mountain range in the world.

India also has a number of other terrains and eco-systems, including plains, tropical rainforests, wetlands, deserts and salt marshes.

-The Ganges is the longest river that flows through India, at 2,601km.

-The climate of India varies from place-to-place, with arid desert climates in the west, temperate areas in the north, and tropical and sub-tropical regions in the south.

It shares borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

India has coastlines on the Indian Ocean (south) the Arabian Sea (south-west) and the Bay of Bengal (south-east).



Key Information and facts:

-India is a country in south Asia.

-India has coastlines on the Indian Ocean (south) the Arabian Sea (south-west) and the Bay of Bengal (south-east).

-India also includes several islands in the Indian Ocean.

-With an area of 3,287,263km², India is the 7th largest country in the world.

-The capital of India is New Delhi, but the largest city is Mumbai.

-The main religion in India is Hinduism. The next most popular religion is Islam; Sikhs and Christians also live in the country.



Definitions:

Rural town-a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities.

Urban city- City and town areas that are built up.

Poverty— not having enough material possessions or income for a person's basic needs.

Political protest— An expression of objection, disapproval or dissent towards an idea or action, typically a political one.

Humanitarian – someone who helps people who are suffering and saving lives any time any place in the world.

Capital: New Delhi

Languages: Hindi, English. There are 22 other official languages as well as over 1,600 local dialects.

Population: 1.35 billion people live in India.

Currency: The currency in India is the rupee.

Flag:



Need to know	Nice to know	Super-specialist
India	Taj Mahal	Mother Theresa
Sikhism	rickshaw	Gandhi
Islam	rural	Ravi Shankar
cities	urban	monsoon
crops	Diwali	humanitarian
elephant	diva	political protest
sari	henna	sitar
flag	Punjabi	bhangra
farmers	Rangoli	British empire
religion	Lotus flower	Bollywood
rupees	poverty	Ganges river
Namaste	population	The Himalayas

Subject Links:

Computing: Research based

Geography: Rural and Urban India, farming.

Art: Painted elephants, Henna cones.

DT: Designing and creating a Diya.

PE: Indian dance.

Music: Ravi Shankar.

RE: Hinduism, Sikhism.

History: Historical figures from India.

DID YOU KNOW.....?

People in India greet each other by saying 'Namaste' (pronounced na-ma-stay) which means 'I bow my head to you'.

Many women in India wear saris, which are long pieces of cloth draped around the waist and shoulders – like a dress. Men in India wear dhotis, which is another kind of long piece of cloth that is tied around the waist and between the legs – like trousers.

A popular instrument in India is the sitar, which is like a guitar but with a much longer neck.

Children in India begin school in April or June.

Cows are considered sacred in India, and must not be harmed. They are allowed to go where they want, and may even cause traffic jams when they walk through cities!

Some texts to support teaching of India:

India For Kids: Amazing Facts About India (Shalu Sharma) NF

Amazing India Facts (Terry O'Brien) NF

Grandma and the Great Gourd (Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni and Susy Pilgrim Waters) F

Grandpa Chatterji (Jamila Gavin) F

Grandpa's Indian Summer (Jamila Gavin) F

Websites to explore:

[India for children | KS1 and KS2 geography: India](#)

[India for Kids | India Facts for Kids |](#)

[India Country Profile - National Geographic Kids](#)

Key people:

Gautam Buddha (563-483 BC) – founder of Buddhism.

Mohandas Gandhi – led a nationalist movement in India that supported independence from British rule.

Rudyard Kipling – Author inspired by India.

Guru Nanak – founded Sikhism.

Mother Teresa – A humanitarian. This means she did things to help out other people.

Ravi Shankar – Indian musician and composer best known for his success in popularizing the sitar.

India Timeline

3000 BC
The Indus Valley civilisation is established in northern India and Pakistan.

1700 BC
Start of the Iron Age in India.

520 BC
Buddhism is founded by Siddhartha Gautama.

319
Gupta Empire takes control of much of

1693
The Taj Mahal is completed in Agra.

1858
British Indian Empire established.

1930
Gandhi leads the Salt March against the British.

1947
India becomes an independent nation. Pakistan is established in the north.

Indian cuisine



PALAK PANEER



CHAPATI



PUREE SOUP (DHAL)



INDIAN RICE



BIRYANI



MASALA TEA



SOMOZA



PURI CAKES

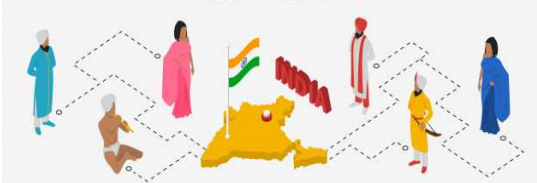


GULAB JAMUNA

INDIAN CUISINE



PEOPLE OF INDIA



TOURISTIC INDIA

