

# Perryfields Primary PRU – Knowledge Organiser

<b>Geography Focus</b>	<b>INDIA</b> <b>Indian Spice</b>	<b>Class 1&amp;2</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
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What? (Key Knowledge)	
Capital city	New Delhi
Currency	Rupee
Language	Hindi, English, 21 others
Population	Approx 1.2 billion
Taj Mahal	Built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, is the jewel of Muslim art in India
Red Fort	Red Fort, also called Lal Qal'ah, was built by Shah Jahān in the mid-17th century and remains a major tourist attraction. The fort was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2007.
Golden Temple	A gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It is the preeminent spiritual site of Sikhism.
Mountain Ranges	Himalayas, Karakoram, Vindhya, Aravali, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats
Major Rivers	Ganges, Narmada, Godavari, Yamuna
Animals	Bengal Tiger, Indian Elephant, Indian Rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion, Indian Leopard, King Cobra

What? (Tier 3 - key vocab)	
Spelling	Definition
Continent	A large piece of land, normally made up of a group of countries
Climate	Observed weather conditions and patterns in a particular area over a long period of time
Culture	Pattern of behaviour shared by a society or group of people
Human feature	Created by humans, for example roads and buildings
Mountain	These are formed when tectonic plates collide together with force and push the land upwards
Physical feature	Natural features not made by people, like rivers and mountains
Population	The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region.
River	Body of fresh water that flows across the land towards the sea

Diagrams and Symbols
 


Who?	
Ustad Ahmad Lahori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built the Taj Mahal</li> </ul>
Guru Arjun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built the Golden Temple in 1604. Rebuilt in 19<sup>th</sup> Century and covered in gold</li> </ul>
Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's president from 2002 to 2007. He is also one of India's most celebrated scientists and statesmen, as well as an author.</li> </ul>
Kalpna Chawla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first woman of Indian origin to go to space! She was also the first woman to study aeronautical engineering at Punjab Engineering College.</li> </ul>

Background Information
<p>India is part of the continent of Asia. Most of India forms a peninsula, which means it is surrounded by water on three sides. The world's highest mountain range, the Himalaya, rises in the north. The southeast is bordered by the Bay of Bengal, and the southwest is bordered by the Arabian Sea. India's terrain varies widely, from the Thar Desert in the west to jungles in the northeast. A fertile area called the Ganges Plain covers much of northern India. This formation was created from soil that was deposited by rivers running from the Himalaya. In some places, this layer of silt is over 25,000 feet (7,620 meters) deep.</p> <p>Society throughout India is divided into social ranks, called castes. Caste is determined by birth and there is almost no way to change it. High castes include priests, landowners, and soldiers. So-called Untouchables have no caste and do the most menial jobs. India is a very spiritual country. It has no official religion, but more than 80 percent of Indians are Hindu. About 13 percent are Muslim. Other religions include Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism, which all began in India.</p> <p>Since the Hindu religion first evolved, respect for animal life has been an important part of Indians' beliefs. Cows in particular are sacred and cannot be harmed.</p> <p><b>Fair trade products from India:</b> Cotton, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Spices</p> <p><b>Six Main Climates:</b> Highland/alpine, Semi-arid, Humid and tropical, Tropical wet/dry, Tropical, Arid</p> <p><b>Bordering Countries:</b> Nepal, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, Afghanistan.</p>