



Himalayas



Thar Desert



River Ganges



climate



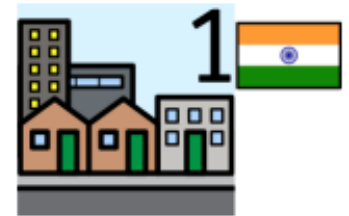
monsoon



Mohandas
Ghandi



India



New Delhi



subcontinent



Asia



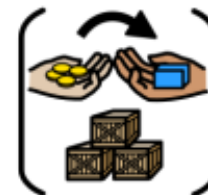
plateau



plain



ghats





trade



The Silk Road

Geography - India: Y6 Topic Vocabulary Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
India	A country on the Indian subcontinent in Asia. It is the seventh largest country by area, and has the second largest population.		<i>Being Ghandi</i> by Paro Anand
Subcontinent	A part of a larger continent.		<i>The Incredible History of the Indian Ocean</i> by Sanjeev Sanyal
New Delhi	The capital city of India.		<i>Discovery Atlas</i> by Anita Ganeri
Mohandas Ghandi	Mohandas Gandhi was a leader of India's independence movement. When India was a colony of Great Britain, Gandhi used nonviolent methods to protest against British rule. His efforts earned him the title Mahatma. Mahatma means “great soul.”		Other information
River Ganges	A river in Asia that is 2,510km long. It begins in the Himalayan Mountains and flows through the plains of Northern India.		 <p>As well as the river Ganges, a portion of the Brahmaputra and Indus rivers also run through India. Rivers have an important role in Hindu religion. Rivers also provide drinking water, cheap transportation and electricity. As a result, all the major cities of India are located by rivers.</p>
ghat	In India, ghat can mean a mountain range, or a series of steps that leads to a river.	What I’ve learnt already	Key Knowledge
Himalayas	The highest mountain range in the world and spread across five countries. The Himalayas form the northern border of India.	Y6 Spring 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none">I know the features of the upper, middle and lower course of a river system.I know that the Ganges is one of the world’s significant rivers. Y5: <ul style="list-style-type: none">I know the main biomes and their features: desert, tundra, tropical, taiga/deciduous forest, grasslands, coral reefs and mountainous.I know that earthquakes are caused by different types of movement in the earth’s tectonic plates.I know that volcanoes are caused when magma rises to the surface of the Earth, causing bubbles of gas to appear in it. This gas can cause pressure to build up beneath the surface, until it eventually explodes. Y4: <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 50 states in the USA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">India borders the Himalayan mountain range. The Himalayan mountains are the highest in the world and are spread across five countries: India, Bhutan, China, Nepal and Pakistan.The Himalayas were caused by the collision of the Indian and Eurasian plates about 40 to 50 million years ago.Other physical features of India include Barren Island (volcano), the Thar Desert and the River Ganges.India is divided into 29 states. It also has seven union territories.India is divided into five different regions: 1. Great Northern mountains 2. Great Northern plains 3. Great Indian plateaus 4. coastal plains and islands.India’s official language is Hindi. Many people also speak English because India was once a British colony.Reasons for Britain’s colonisation of India included access to raw materials/wealth and this impacted India’s culture and economics. India became independent from British rule in 1947.India’s location was along the silk road.Mahatma Gandhi was a leader of India’s independence movement.
Thar Desert	A large desert region, also known as the Great Indian Desert, that forms a natural border between India and Pakistan.		
plain / plateau	Plains and plateaus are both flat areas of land. A plateau is a flat land that is high up and a plain is a low-lying area.		
Monsoon	A monsoon is a wind pattern that causes heavy rain in summer and dry winters. Monsoon winds change direction in winter and summer.		