

My Knowledge Organiser for:

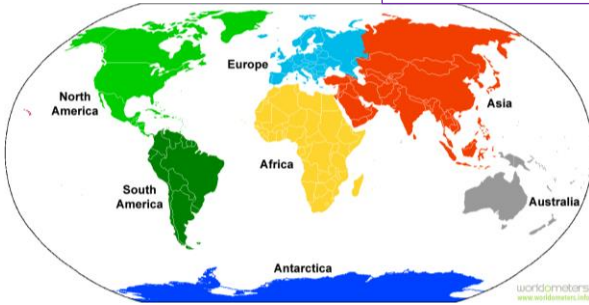
What is special about India?

Year 5 - Autumn 1



**Prior knowledge
that will help
me in this ILP**

The 7 continents are Europe, Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia/Oceania and Antarctica



An **empire** is a set of lands or regions that are ruled by an **emperor**. Usually the emperor will have **governors**, **viceroy**s or **client kings** who each rule one land or region. An empire will usually also have many different **cultures**.



What is special about India?

**Sticky knowledge
I will know by
the end of this**

Geography

- Countries in Asia include India, China, Japan and Thailand
- Europe and Asia vary in size, shape, location, population, and climate.
- Humans use rivers for irrigation in agriculture, for drinking water, for transportation, to produce electricity and for leisure activities like swimming and boating (Ganges, Nile and Amazon)
- India has one of the oldest cultures in the world that heavily centres around food, music, dance and religious festivals.
- The geographical term 'relief' describes the difference between the highest and lowest elevations of an area.
- Contour lines show the elevation of the land; lines close together represent steep ground and lines far apart show gently sloping or flat.
- Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.

Art

- Ink wash can be used to create a tonal perspective, light and shade.
- Mughal architecture is a type of Indo-Islamic architecture that includes large hall, domes and delicate ornamentation.

Science

- Materials can be grouped according to their basic physical properties. Properties include hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism.
- A material's properties dictate what it can be used for.
- Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries.
- A method is a set of clear instructions for how to carry out a scientific investigation. A prediction is a statement about what might happen in an investigation.
- Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams.

History

- The British Empire covered a quarter of the World's surface and ruled over India until 1947.

Key facts - location

India is a country in Asia.

Other countries in Asia include China, Japan and Thailand.

The capital city of India is New Delhi.



Comparison



	Asia	Europe
Size	Largest continent	Sixth largest continent
No. of countries	50	49
Population (approx.)	3.2 billion	740,000
Highest point	Mount Elbrus Mount Blanc	Mount Everest
Longest river	Volga River	Yangtze River

Key Vocabulary

Human Features – the structures that have been built or made by humans. They are not natural objects.

Physical Features – the natural environment of an area.

Climate – the 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.

Physical Geography



- India borders Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan and China
- There are 29 states and 7 territories
- The Himalayan Mountain range is to the north of the country
- The Thar Desert is Northwest

The Ganges flows through well-populated regions of India, providing freshwater to the millions of people living in these regions. The river is also used for fishing, irrigation, and bathing, and it is worshiped in the Hindu religion as the Mother Ganga.



Human Geography and Culture



Cooking styles vary from region to region across the country and curry is the dish commonly associated with India.

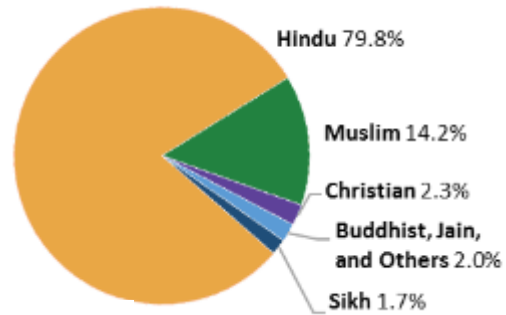
Bollywood dance is the name given to the type of dance used in Indian films.



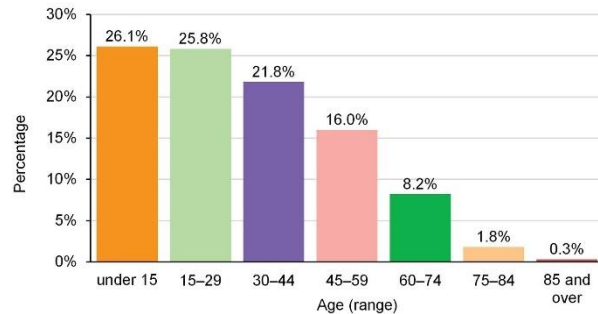
Diwali is the largest and most important holiday for India. It is a five-day festival known as the festival of lights.

Fieldwork - Geographical data

Geographical data can tell us about the population, the religion and climate of India.



India age breakdown (2020)



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Fieldwork - Maps



A relief map shows the elevation of the ground surface. India is home to various geographical features such as rivers, mountains, valleys, tablelands, seashores, deserts, and flat terrains.

Properties of Materials

Key Vocabulary

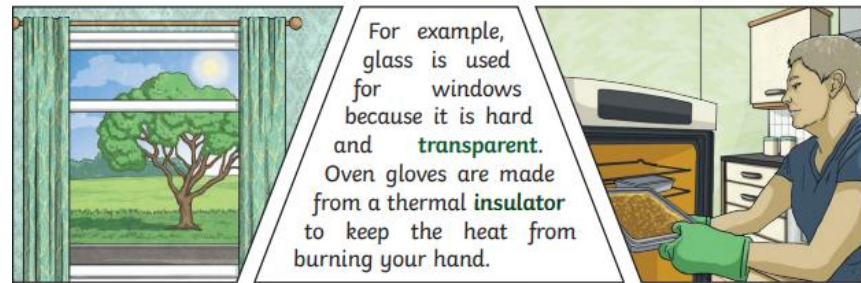
conductor

A **conductor** is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal **conductors** (they **conduct** heat) and electrical **conductors** (they **conduct** electricity).

insulator

An **insulator** is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical **insulators**.

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



COMPARING AND GROUPING - Materials can be compared and grouped together on the basis of their properties including:

- **Hardness** – how hard or soft a material is
- **Solubility** – whether a material can dissolve
- **Transparency** – whether it allows light to pass through
- **Conductivity** (electrical or thermal) – whether it allows heat or electricity to carry through
- **Response to magnets** – whether it is magnetic

History

British Empire

Empire	A group of countries, people or land controlled and ruled by one single powerful country.
Colony	A country that is part of an Empire.

1612

The East India Company begins to build up trading posts across India.

1877

Queen Victoria is officially proclaimed 'Empress of India'.

1857

The Indian Rebellion occurs. Following this, India comes under the control of the British Crown (taking control away from the East India Company).

1947

India and Pakistan are given independence.

Art



- Artists use tone to create observational drawings.
- Mughal buildings have a uniform pattern of structure and character, including large bulbous domes, slender minarets at the corners, massive halls, large, vaulted gateways, and delicate ornamentation.

