

National Curriculum Geography

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom.

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

INDIA

Capital city	New Delhi
Language	Hindi is the most spoken language. However other languages are also spoken there.
Population	1.4 billion (rounded to the nearest number)
Currency	Indian Rupee
Flag	

Bordering countries

Pakistan Bhutan
 China Nepal
 Bangladesh



Key Questions

Where in the world is India?

What is the climate like?

What are the major mountain ranges of India?

How is it similar to/different from the United Kingdom?

Vocabulary

City	A large permanent settlement
Human feature	The structure has been made by humans. They are not natural objects.
Physical feature	The natural environment of a city or area.
Climate	The weather conditions and patterns in an area over a long period of time.
River	A river is a body of fresh water that flows across the land towards the sea.
Mountain	When tectonic plates collide (hit) together with force pushing land upwards forming mountains.
Culture	Culture is a pattern of behaviour shared by a society or a group of people.

Mountain ranges

Himalayas
 Aravali
 Western and Western Ghats

Famous landmarks

Taj Mahal
 Red Fort
 Golden Temple



Major rivers in India

Ganges
 Narmada
 Indus



Surrounding seas

Arabian
 Indian Ocean
 Bay of Bengal

Key Learning:	
1	<p>Where is India located?</p> <p>It is a large country located in the continent of Asia. It has borders with six other countries that you can see. They are Pakistan, Bangladesh, China (Tibet,) Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar (Burma.)</p>
2	<p>What are the major mountain ranges of India?</p> <p>In the southern part of Asia, just north of the Indian ocean, sits the country of India. The mountains of India are divided into seven distinct ranges: the Greater Himalaya Range, the Middle Himalaya Range, the Outer Himalaya Range, the Karakoram Range, the Western Ghats, the Eastern Ghats, and the Aravalli Range.</p>
3	<p>What are the major rivers in India? What features do they have?</p> <p>The main rivers are the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, the Yamuna, the Godavari, the Kaveri, the Narmada and the Krishna.</p>
4	<p>What are the human and physical features of some Indian cities?</p> <p>Mumbai is the largest city in India, a country in southern Asia. The city was once called Bombay. It is one of the most populated cities in the world. Its millions of people are crowded onto an island in the Arabian Sea. Bridges connect the city to the nearby mainland of India. Mumbai Island was once seven separate islands, but engineers made them into one island.</p>
5	<p>What is important about India's culture? What impact does it have on other countries?</p> <p>India's culture is one of the oldest and richest in the world. India is known for its delicious food and, as such, the country's cuisine is enjoyed all over the globe. India is a melting pot of religions, with the majority of the population identifying with Hinduism (79.8%), and the rest of the country being split between Islam (14.2%), Christianity (2.3%), Sikhism (1.7%), Buddhism (0.7%), and Jainism (0.4%).</p>
6	<p>How is India similar to/different from the United Kingdom?</p> <p>India is much larger than the United Kingdom. It's area is 3.288km, whereas the United Kingdom is 242,495km. In the UK many types of weather can be experienced in one day. In India, there a different climates for different areas – its temperature can reach up to 40C.</p>