



## Key Vocabulary

<b>human features</b>	These are structures that have been built or made by humans (not natural objects).
<b>physical features</b>	Physical Features are the natural features on the Earth's surface.
<b>climate</b>	The climate is the observed weather conditions and patterns in a particular area over a long period of time.
<b>culture</b>	Culture refers to the pattern of behaviour shared by a society or group of people.
<b>hemisphere</b>	The Earth is divided into Northern and Southern hemispheres, which are separated by the equator.
<b>bodies of water</b>	Bodies of water are a significant accumulation of water on the planet's surface.

## India

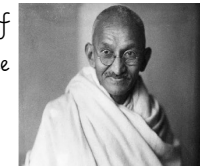
India is a country in south Asia.

The area that is now India was ruled for several hundred years by powerful local empires. In the most modern history, it was part of the British Empire. Throughout the 20th Century, India became an independent nation. It shares a border with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Bhutan.

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



Mohandas Gandhi (1869 –1948) was a leader of India's independence movement. When India was a colony of Great Britain, Gandhi used non-violent methods to protest against British rule. His efforts earned him the title Mahatma. Mahatma means "great soul." He inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.



## Human Geography

<b>population</b>	With around 1.35 billion people, India is the 2nd most populated country in the world. Much of the population inhabits the north-east and southern areas of the country.
<b>settlements</b>	The capital city is New Delhi. New Delhi is part of the wider city of Delhi, containing 11 million people. However, it is not quite the most populous city in India, as Mumbai has around 12.4 million people.
<b>economic activity</b>	The Indian Rupee is the national currency of India. India is a land of great disparity, with some of the richest people in the world, but also millions of people living in poverty. India has the world's 5th largest economy.

## Physical Geography

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 highest mountain in India is Kangchenjunga, the third-highest mountain in the world at 8,586m. The peak of the mountain lies directly on the border between India and Nepal.

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.

The Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a part of Indian territory. In addition to this, the city of Mumbai is based on Salsette Island, just off the western coast of the mainland.

