

## Knowledge Organiser—Year 2

How is Britain different to India?

### Vocabulary

**Habitats**— where animals and plants live.

**Adapted**- how animals and plants have changed to live some where.

**Food chains**— transfer of energy from one species to another

**Species**— group of animals , plants or other living things.

**Evergreen**— a plant that doesn't lose its leaves.

**Deciduous trees**— are giant flowering plants . They include oaks, maples and beeches. They lose their leaves.

**Freedom**— the power to do what you want to do.

**Independence**— is freedom from the control of influence of others.

**Migration**- when animals move on a regular cycle. Or when humans move from one place to another to stay there.

**Emigration**— is leaving a country or area to go and live in another.

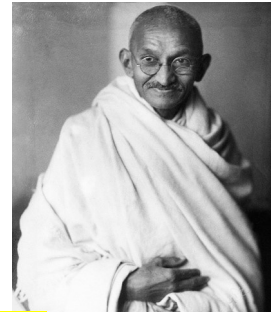
**Border**— a boundary especially of a country or state.

**Emperor**— a man who rules an empire or is head of state in an empire.

**Empress**- a woman who rules an empire or is head of state in an empire.



Map after India's independence



Mahatma Gandhi



New Delhi



Garfield Primary

### Key Facts

Indian Independence Day is celebrated on 15 August. India became independent after British rule on 15 August 1947.

Mahatma Gandhi lived in India 100 years ago and fought against the British rule of his country.

Gandhi is also known as 'Mahatma', meaning 'great soul'. He sacrificed many things to protest for great change in his country. He is remembered by many today as being important in gaining Indian independence.

National Symbols of India: Lotus (national flower), tiger (national animal) and peacock (national bird).

India borders seven countries: Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

The monsoon season in India is the time when the country has the most rain, and it can last from July to September.

In India there is a big difference between rural and urban areas.

Some of the bigger cities and most densely populated are New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

Cities in India are similar to cities in the UK with many buildings, tourists and busy traffic.

Rural areas of India are home around 70% of the population.