

YEAR 5 INDIA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY VOCABULARY AND SPELLINGS

Trade – buying, selling or exchanging of goods and services

Import – when your country buys and brings goods or services from another part of the world

Export – when your country makes a good or service and sells to another country

British Raj – a period of time when the British government ruled over India (1858-1947)

East India Company – a powerful English trading business that ended up ruling parts of India (it started in 1600)

Empress – a female ruler of a big group of countries called an Empire

Rebellion – when a group of people decide to stop obeying rules or leaders because they think they are unfair

Independence – being free to do things on your own without relying on or being controlled by others

Infrastructure – the big system of buildings, roads and services that a town, city or country needs to work properly everyday

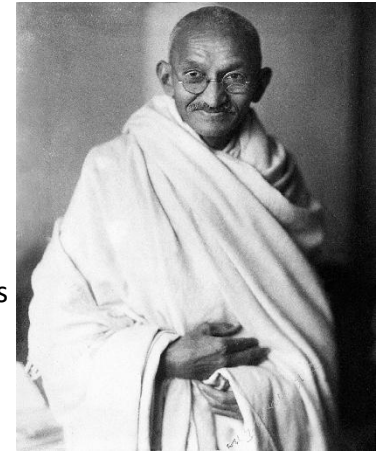
Legacy – something special or important that a person leaves behind for the future

COMMUNITY and CULTURE

Mahatma Gandhi's real name was Mohandas Gandhi. People started calling him Mahatma which means Great Soul and in India he is fondly remembered as father.

Gandhi believed in Ahimsa which means non-violence and taught people to fight for fairness without using weapons, fists or harsh words. Gandhi asked people to stop buying British clothes which means they are boycotting British products.

In 1930 Britain had a law that Indian people had to buy salt from Britain and pay extra tax on it, in protest Gandhi walked 240 miles across India to the coast to collect natural salt. Thousands of people joined him to show the law was unfair. Gandhi was arrested many times as he broke laws.



EMPIRE, POWER and GOVERNMENT

The East India Company was a powerful English trading business that started in 1600 to buy and sell goods like spices, silk and tea from Asia. Over time the company grew so rich and powerful that it hired its own private army and took control of parts of India.

In 1857 there was a rebellion in India against the rule of the British East India company. After this India came under the direct control of the British Government and Queen Victoria was called the Empress of India

In 1947, India gained independence.

MIGRATION and TRADE

During the East India trade Britain imported: textiles (cottons and silks), spices, dyes and consumables (Indigo dye, salt and sugar), other commodities (tea, gemstones and porcelain).



Britain exported: finished textiles, clothing and machinery, metal goods