



THE SECRET GARDEN

Made by Giada, Clara and Francesca.



PLOT

- ▶ **AUTOR:** Frances Hodgson Burnett
- ▶ **PUBLICATION:** 1911, UK











HISTORY

Mar Meridional

The British in India (19th century)



HISTORY

Britain's occupation of India began in the 17th century, when the East India Company controlled all the trade between Britain and India. The British were making money from Indian products and becoming rich, but Indian people had to pay taxes to them.



THE COMPANY'S FLAG

The East India Company formed a private army to defend the British communities. By the middle of the 19th century, The East India Company controlled a large part of India, but there was a rebellion by the Indians soldiers. The British and the Indians fought over the city of Delhi for a year. The British army won the battle, and in 1858, India officially became a British colony.







Britain ruled India until 1947: this period is known as the Britain Raj. Trade with India made lots of money for Britain, and the British people in India enjoyed a privileged lifestyle. The British also tried to improve life for everyone in the country.



MUSIC

INDIAN MUSIC

Indian music is monophonic and it's always based on the concept of raga. There are many ragas: each one is associated with an emotion or a state of mind.







BRITISH MUSEUM
INSTITUT



Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Latin or Italian, describing the mechanical device or the botanical specimens. The text is written in brown ink and is somewhat faded and difficult to read due to the age of the manuscript.

SCIENCES

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, continuing the cursive script from the main body of the manuscript. It includes various words and phrases, some of which are partially obscured by the 'SCIENCES' overlay.



THE INDIANS PLANTS

In India there are a lot of different forests and species of flowers: some of these trees are sacred. There are also many spices used to season dishes.



INDIANS ANIMALS

The Asia's Country to over 7% of the world's mammals and 12% of the planet's birds and fish:

- White-bearded monkey
- Bengal Tiger
- Common peacock
- Spectacled Cobra











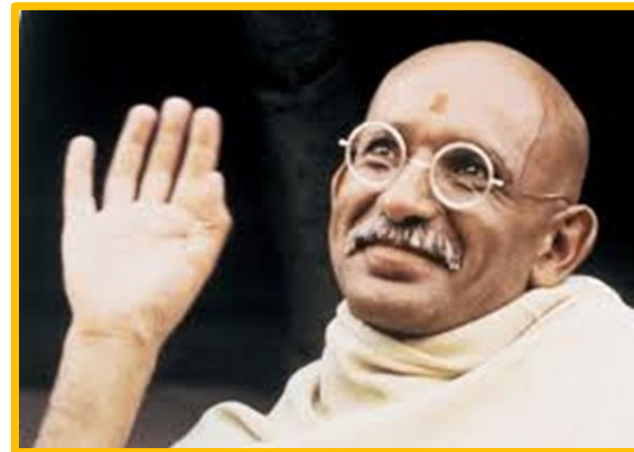
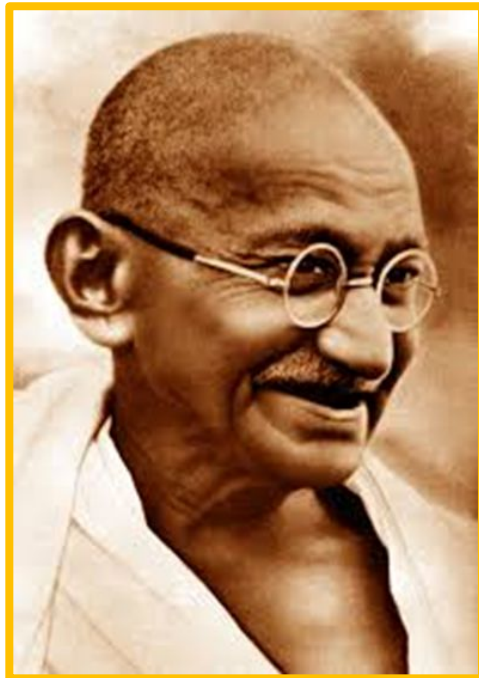
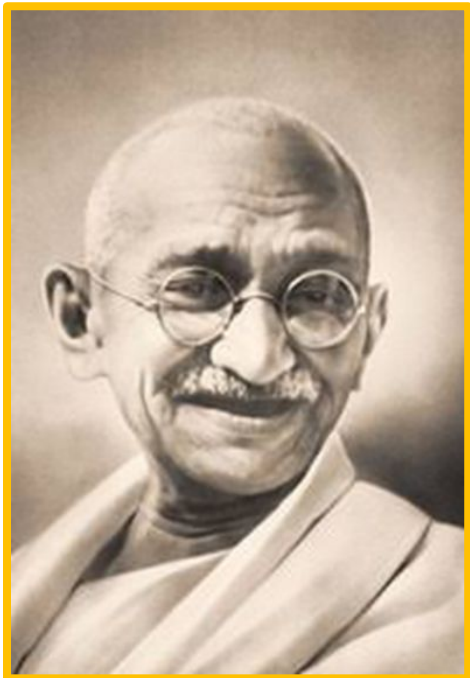


RELIGION/CIVIC EDUCATION



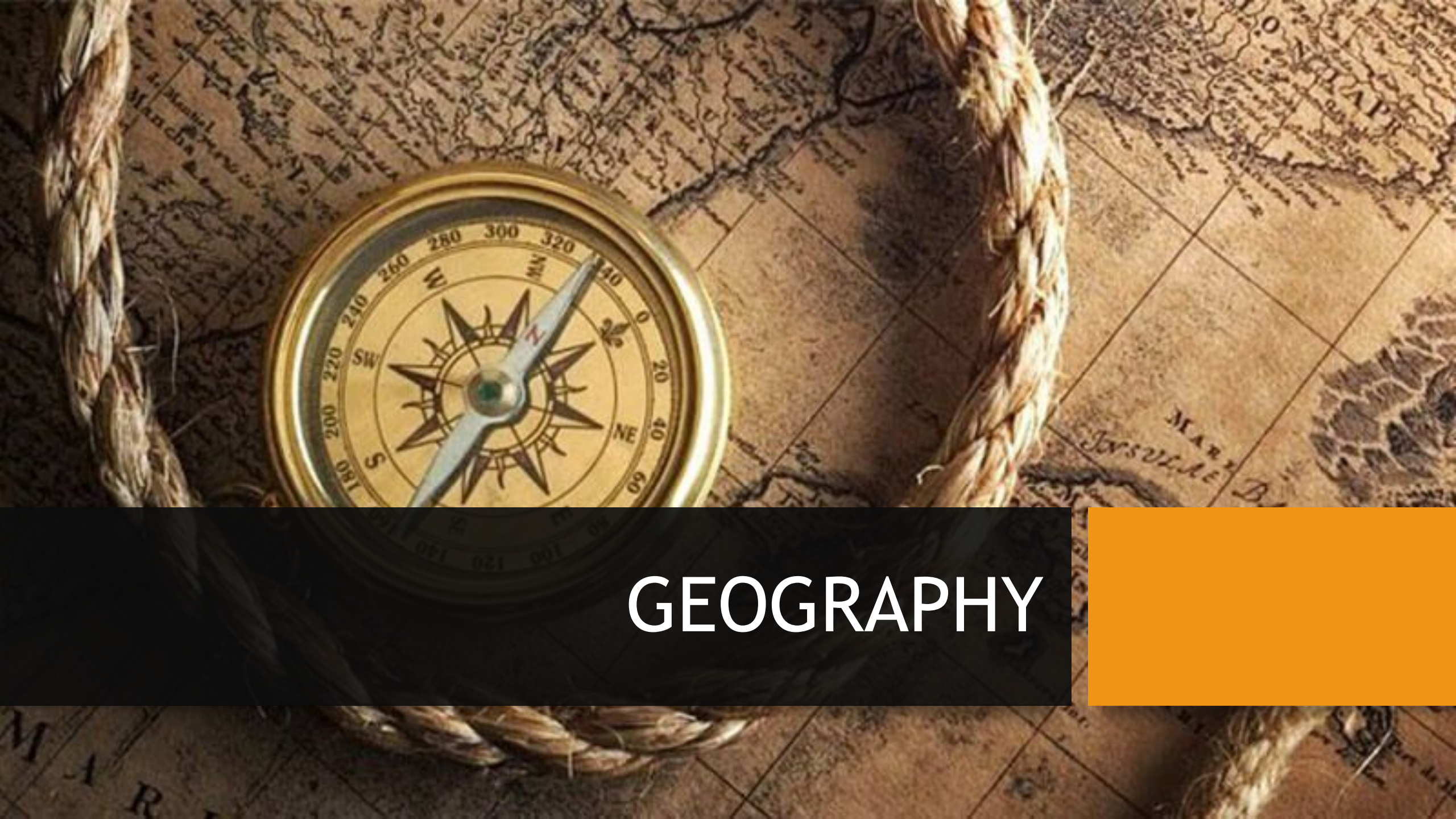
GANDHI

Mohandas Gandhi was born in India in 1869 and worked as a lawyer. He wanted India to be totally independent from Britain, but he wanted independence without violence. Gandhi lived a very simple life: he gave away his possession and he wore simple clothes. The British put Gandhi prison on many occasions for his protest.





In March of 1930, Gandhi led a protest of 100,000 Indians. They walked to the sea and made salt. The British put Gandhi in prison on many occasions for his protest. In 1931, he went to Britain to discuss the future of India: in 1947, Britain gave India its independence and it was divided into two countries (India and Pakistan). Gandhi was killed because people thought he was responsible for the separation of India.



GEOGRAPHY



INDIANS GEOGRAPHY



The geography of this Asian country is made up of mountains, rivers and deserts.

It confines with:

- Indian Ocean to the south,
- Pakistan and also the Arabian Sea to the west,
- the Bay of Bengal to the east, China, Nepal and Bhutan to the northeast,
- Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east.



NEWNESS (ILLNESS)

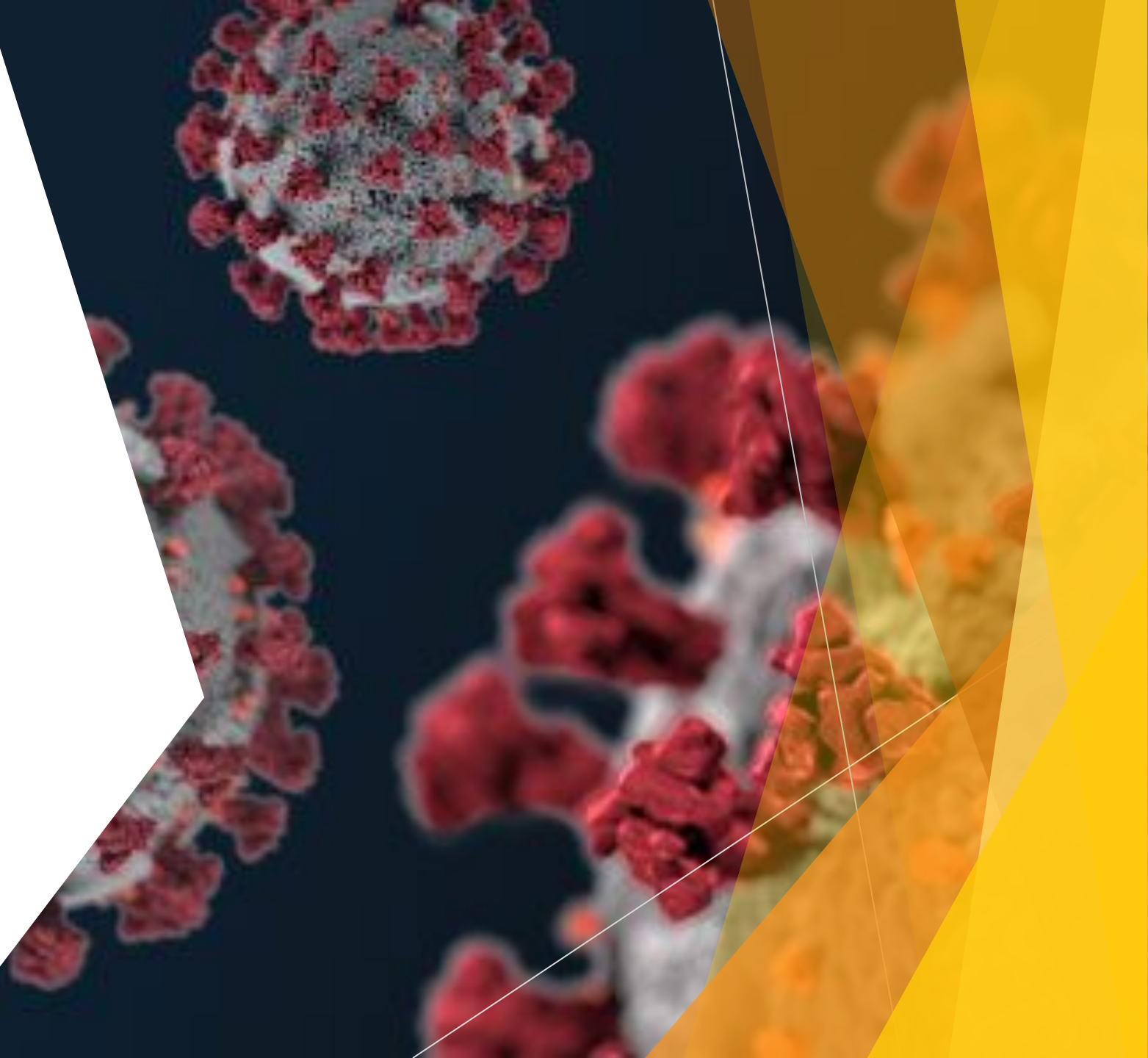
TYPHOID

Typhoid fever, which we know as typhoid, is an infectious disease. It's transmitted by ingestion of food or drink contaminated with infected faeces or urine.



CORONAVIRUS

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) affects in various ways. Most people have mild or moderate symptoms and heal without hospitalization.



THE END

