

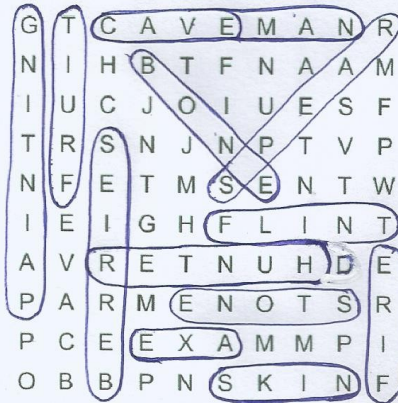
Welland Gouldsmith School
Class v
History
Answer key for worksheet 2

Match the following

<i>Steam engine</i>	<i>James watt</i>
<i>Aeroplane</i>	<i>Wright Brothers</i>
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Alexander Graham Bell</i>
<i>Radio</i>	<i>Guglielmo Marconi</i>
<i>Television</i>	<i>John Logie Baird</i>

Search for the words given below in the box

Stone Age Word search



- axe
- berries
- bone
- cave
- caveman
- fire
- flint
- fruit
- hunter
- painting
- skin
- spear
- stone

Write short notes on the following famous people

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai: Rani Lakshmi Bai was born on 19 November 1828 in the town of [Varanasi](#) into a [Marathi Karhade Brahmin](#) family. She was named Manikarnika Tambe and was nicknamed Manu. Her father was Moropant Tambe and her mother Bhagirathi Sapre (Bhagirathi Bai). Her parents came from [Maharashtra](#).¹ Her mother died when she was four years old. Her father worked for [Peshwa Baji Rao II](#) of [Bithoor district](#). The Peshwa called her "Chhabili", which means "playful". She was educated at home, able to read and write, and was more independent in her childhood than others of her age; her studies included shooting, horsemanship, fencing and [mallakhamba](#) with her childhood friends [Nana Sahib](#) and [Tatya Tope](#). Rani Lakshmi Bai contrasted many of the patriarchal cultural expectations for women in India's society at this time.

2. Raja Rammohan Roy : Ram Mohan Roy was born in [Radhanagar, Hooghly District, Bengal Presidency](#). His great grandfather, Krishanland Bandopadhyay, a Rahiri Kulin (noble) brahmin, claimed descent from Narottama Thakur, a follower of the 15th century Bengali Vaishnava reformer [Chaitanya Mahaprabhu](#). Among Kulin Brahmins-descendants of the six families of brahmins imported from Kanauj by Ballal Sen in the 12th century-those from the Rarhi district of West Bengal were notorious in the 19th century for living off dowries by marrying several women. [Kulinism](#) was a synonym for polygamy and the dowry system, both of which Rammohan campaigned against. His father, Ramkanta, was a [Vaishnavite](#), while his mother, Tarini Devi, was from a [Shaivite](#) family. He was a great scholar of Sanskrit, Persian and English languages and also

knew Arabic, Latin and Greek. Thus one parent prepared him for the occupation of a scholar, the *Shastri*, while the other secured for him all the worldly advantages needed to launch a career in the *laukik* or worldly sphere of public administration. Torn between these two parental ideals from early childhood, Ram Mohan vacillated between the two for the rest of his life.

3. Dadabhai Naoroji : Naoroji was born in [Navsari](#) into a [Gujarati](#)-speaking [Parsi](#) family, and educated at the [Elphinstone Institute School](#). He was patronised by the Maharaja of Baroda, [Sayajirao Gaekwad III](#), and started his public life as the Dewan (Minister) to the Maharaja in 1874. Being an *Athornan* (ordained priest), Naoroji founded the Rahnumae Mazdayasne Sabha (Guides on the Mazdayasne Path) on 1 August 1851 to restore the [Zoroastrian](#) religion to its original purity and simplicity. In 1854, he also founded a [Gujarati](#) fortnightly publication, the *Rast Goftar* (or The Truth Teller), to clarify Zoroastrian concepts and promote Parsi social reforms. In this time he also published another newspaper called "The Voice of India." In December 1855, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the [Elphinstone College](#) in Bombay,^[9] becoming the first Indian to hold such an academic position. He travelled to London in 1855 to become a partner in Cama & Co, opening a [Liverpool](#) location for the first Indian company to be established in [Britain](#). Within three years, he had resigned on ethical grounds. In 1859, he established his own cotton [trading company](#), Dadabhai Naoroji & Co. Later, he became professor of [Gujarati](#) at [University College London](#).

4. Chandra Shekhar Azad : Azad was born as Chandrashekhar on 23 July 1906 in [Bhabhra village \(town\)](#) , in the present-day [Alirajpur district](#) of [Madhya](#)

[Pradesh](#). His forefathers were from [Badarka](#) village near [Kanpur](#) (in present-day [Unnao District](#)). His mother, Jagrani Devi tiwari, was the third wife of Sitaram Tiwari, whose previous wives had died young. After the birth of their first son, Sukhdev, in Badarka, the family moved to [Alirajpur State](#).

His mother wanted her son to be a great [Sanskrit](#) scholar and persuaded his father to send him to Kashi Vidyapeeth, [Banaras](#), to study. In December 1921, when [Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi](#) launched the [Non-Cooperation Movement](#), Chandra Shekhar, then a 15-year-old student, joined. As a result, he was arrested. On being presented before a magistrate, he gave his name as "Azad" (*The Free*), his father's name as "Swatantrata" (*Independence*) and his residence as "Jail". From that day he came to be known as Chandra Shekhar Azad among the people.

**Name any five famous monuments of India
(there are many more)**

Taj Mahal , Hawa Mahal , Lotus Temple , Mysore Palace
and Victoria Memorial

**Jumble word(need to write the correct word
as the letters are all mixed up)**

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1.modeerf | freedom |
| 2.voretl | revolt |
| 3.ishtrib | British |
| 4.untryco | country |
| 5.galenb | Bengal |
| 6.deaersl | leaders |

