NEW WORDS -

1. Igloo - dome shaped dwelling made of snow.
2. Husky - powerful breed of dog generally used to pull a sledge.
3. Tou pig - tent made of animal skin.
4. Freezing point – Zero degree Celsius, the temperature at which water freeze.
5. Glaciar - a large mass of ice that moves slowly.
7. Kayak – a small narrow boat which has pointed ends.
8. Umiak – a broad and big boat that carrier people.
9. Iceberg - a large mass of ice floating in the sea.
10. Island - a piece of land surrounded by water.

Write short answer –

Q.1. What are parkas?

Ans: Parkas are hooded jacket made from fur of animals which the native people of Greenland wear to protect themselves from extreme cold of the polar region.

Q.2. What are kayaks?

Ans: Kayaks are narrow boats used by the native people of Greenland for fishing and hunting sea animals.

Q.3. Where are the polar regions located?
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Ans: The polar regions are located around the north pole and the south pole.

Q.4. Why did Eric the Red name the island ‘Greenland’?
Ans: Eric, the Red named the island ‘Greenland’ in the hope that the name would attract Settlers from other countries, particularly Iceland, the nearest European country.

Q.5. Why is most of Greenland covered with snow throughout the year?
Ans: Most of Greenland is covered with snow throughout the year because the temperature is always below freezing point.

Q.6. Why do Inuits hunt animals?
Ans: The Inuits hunt animals for their meat, skin and fat.

Q.7. What is an iceberg?
Ans: Huge Piece of ice frequently break away from the glacier and slide down into the sea. These are called ice bergs.

Q.8. Why is the area near the Greenland in dangerous for ships?
Ans: The area near the Greenland is dangerous for ships because it is covered with thick fog and due to fog the icebergs cannot be seen.

Write Short notes On -

1. Food of Inuits – Earlier, most of the nutritional needs of Inuits were met by animals they hunted and fishes they caught during the summer and the spring season. Now, they can also buy goods brought in from countries.

2. House of Inuits- Earlier, Inuits lived in sod house, these were made of stone and whale-rib bones covered with grass and soil, for roofs. Some, Inuits make shelters of snow in winters. They are called Igloos. They are shaped like domes, and have a hole in the centre for smoke and hot air to
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pass through. The floor of the Igloos is covered with the skin and fur of the animals.

3. **Dress of Inuits** – The Inuits wear clothes made from the skin of Seals. They wear trousers and hooded jackets called parkas made from the fur of animals. They also were waterproof boots called mukluks made from the seal skin.

**Answer the following questions** -

Q.1. **Why is the Climate of Greenland so cold? How does it affect the vegetation?**

**Ans**: The climate of Greenland in Arctic, which means freezing cold. This is because Greenland lies near the north pole where the sun’s rays fall on this region are slanting and give very little heat. Such a cold climate does not allow any vegetation to thrive. Plants can grow only in few parts of the island. They are mostly grasses, mosses, lichens, small shrubs and stunted trees bearing berries. Some flowers bloom during spring season.

Q.2. **Describe the animal life of Greenland?**

**Ans**: The animals with thick furs survive here. Polar bears and reindeer having flat and waterproof coat roam around here. Other animals include Musk oxen, Arctic foxes, snow hares and the rodents called lemmings. Seals and whales live in icy cold waters. Huskies or wolf like dogs are used to pull sledges.

Q.3. **Why is Greenland also called the ‘Land of the midnight sun’?**

**Ans**: The weather is bright and sunny in Greenland during summers, especially in the coastal areas. For months together the sun does not set even at
midnight. Therefore, Greenland, is also called the land of the midnight sun.

Q.4. What do you know about the economy of the country?

**Ans**: Greenland depends on the Danish government for financial help. The people depend on fishing. The main products are frozen, tinned, dried and smoked fish, which are exported. The people also work in mines, oil fields and construction companies.

Q.5. How has the life of the Inuits Changed since the past?

**Ans**: The lifestyle of the Inuits has undergone many changes in recent times. Most of the people now live in houses made of wood and stone. They hunt with automatic rifles and use motor boats for fishing, many of them have also migrated to towns and work in mines and oil fields.

Q.6. The Inuits make best use of the animals found in Greenland, give two examples.

**Ans**: The Inuits make best use of the animals found in Greenland are as follows:

1. People wear clothes made from animal skins. They live in skin tents.
2. The most important means of Transport on land in sledge. It is pulled by huskies.
Lesson 19
Struggle Towards Freedom

1. Agrarian - connected with farming
2. Cash crops - crops that are sold to be used as raw materials in factories, e.g. cotton, rubber
3. enraged - furious
4. Nationalism - feeling of love for one's own country.
5. Revolt - an armed protest against the ruling authority
6. Sati - custom of a widow who burns herself on the funeral pyre of her husband
7. Caste system - system of dividing people according to birth and occupation into groups of different social status.

Q.1 What was India earlier known as?
Ans. India was earlier known as the Golden Bird.

Q.2 Who started the Indian National Congress?
Ans. An English named A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Q.3 Why were the Britishers able to establish control over the whole of India?
Ans. The Britishers were able to establish control over the whole of India because of the great disunity among the Indians.
Q.4 Write the names of some leaders who led the first war of Independence?

Ans. Some of the leaders who led the first war of Independence were Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal.

Q.5 What happened to the English East India company after the Revolt?

Ans. The English East India Company name to an end after the Revolt.

Write Short Note On The Following:-

1. Indian National Congress - It was a grow of educated Indians started by an Englishman named A.O. Hume in 1885. Its first meeting was held at Bombay. (Now Mumbai). It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India. W.C.Bonnerjee was its first President. As the time passed, the Indian National Congress became popular and strong and awakened the feeling of love for one's country in the minds of the common people.

2. Mangal Pandey - He was a soldier in the British army in India. On 29th March 1857, he attacked a British officer near calcutta (Now Kolkata). He was hanged on 8th April 1857.

3. The Result of the sepoy Muting - In 1858, the British government decided to end the rule of the East India Company and control India. A viceroy was appointed to rule over India on behalf of the crown. The people of India were promised freedom to follow their customs. The Indians on the other hand realized that if they unite, they could oust the British from India.
Answer the following questions:

Q.1 Why was India known as the Golden Bird in ancient times?
Ans. India was known as the Golden Bird in the ancient times because of its wealth and prosperity. India was rich in textiles, spices, precious and semi-precious stones, jewels of all kinds, and pearls. Indian goods were very popular in the whole world.

Q.2 How did the Britishers exploit the farmers of India and why?
Ans. The Britishers exploited the poor farmers of India as they were forced to grow crops that would be used as raw materials in English Factories. These were called cash crops. The farmers were not allowed to grow food crops. As a result, they starved.

Q.3 Where and why did the Revolt of 1857 start?
Ans. The Revolt of 1857 started in Meerut and spread towards Delhi and then to the other parts of India. It started because a rumor spread in the British army camps that the cartridges which were given to the soldiers to be used in their rifles and which had to be written by the soldiers in order to be used were greased with the fat of cows and pigs. This angered and hurt the Hindu-Muslim religion’s feelings. They refused to obey their officers and revolted.

Q.4 Name two social reformers of India and the Social evils they wanted to remove?
Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar were two social reformers of India. The social evils they wanted to remove were: caste system, killing of female infants, child marriage, and sati pratha.
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Q.5 How was trade very profitable for the English East India Company?

Ans. Trade with India was very profitable for the English East India company. Goods bought from India at very low prices were sold to abroad at high rates. This gave huge profits to the company.

Q.6 What factors helped the Britishers to suppress the first war of Independence?

Ans. The following factors helped the Britishers to suppress the first war of Independence.

1. It did not spread to all parts of India.
2. All the people did not support it.
3. Indian soldiers did not have sufficient money and good weapons.
4. Indian soldiers were not well organized.
5. Many Indians stayed away from the revolt and even supported the British.
6. The Indians lacked unity and a strong leadership.

Q.7 How did modern education lead to the rise of nationalism?

Ans. Modern education made Indians aware. Educated Indians realized that the English wanted to keep India backward and poor. They introduced many social and religious reforms. Slowly the feeling of unity grew stronger among Indians, which led to the rise of nationalism. This resulted in the Indian National Congress being formed in 1885.