ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

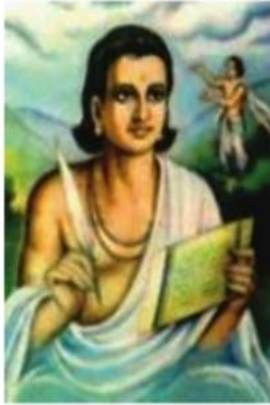## Class - V

Subject - SST

Worksheet – 5 (2020-2021)

TOPIC – Great People

A. Name the founder of AMU.

B. Who wrote national anthem?

C. Name the founder of Vishwa Bharti University.

D. Who is known as the father of nation?

E. Name the author of Geetanjali.

F. Who developed the new style of music and dance called Rabindra Sangeet   and Rabindra Nritya?

G. Who abolished the practice of untouchables?

H. Who called untouchables harijans or children of god?

I. Who fought against racial discrimination in South Africa?

J. When did Gandhiji returned to India?

Note : The following pages contain the content to refer for this worksheet.

Kalidasa

Tansen

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Rabindranath Tagore

Kalidasa

Kalidasa was a noted poet and dramatist in ancient India. He lived in the court of a Gupta ruler called Chandragupta II. Two of his well-known poems are Raghuvamsha and Kumarasambhava. His works include Meghaduta, Ritusamhara and Abhijnana Shakuntalam.

Tansen

Tansen was a famous singer and musician in the Mughal ruler Akbar's court. He was one of the navaratnas, or the nine gems. He learned music from a saint called Swami Haridas, a saint-singer of Vrindavan. Tansen combined the Indian and Persian styles of music in his work. He composed many famous ragas or tunes such as Raga Malhar and Raga Deepak. These were sung at different times of the day.

Did You Know?

It is said Tansen could cause rain when he sung Raga Malhar. He could light lamps by singing Raga Deepak.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a social reformer in British India. He worked hard towards improving the lives of poor people and women. He fought against unjust practices in society at a time when the British ruled India. He believed education could help reform Indian society. Sir Syed laid stress on the education of the masses. He set up the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 in Aligarh to promote education among Muslims. It is now known as the Aligarh Muslim University. It continues to be counted among the important educational institutions of India and as a famous centre of higher learning.
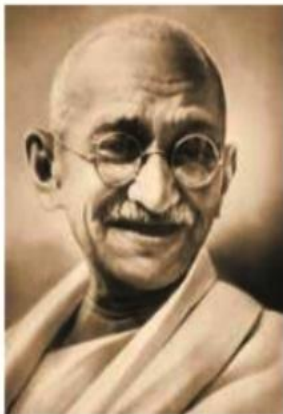
Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was a poet, writer, musician and philosopher. He wrote a large number of books and poems such as Gitanjali, Banphool and Sisu. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for Gitanjali. He composed our national anthem – Jana Gana Mana. Rabindranath had a keen interest in dance and music. He developed his own style of music called Rabindra Sangeet and a new dance form called Rabindra Nritya.

Rabindranath believed that education was the only means through which India could progress. In 1901, he started an educational institution called Shantiniketan or abode of peace. It is now known as the Visva-Bharati University. He lived there till he passed away in 1941. Rabindranath Tagore wrote nearly 50 books and more than 3,000 poems.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi is known as the 'Father of the Nation'. He was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat. He studied law in England and then moved to South Africa to practice law there. At that time, South Africa was ruled by the British. During his stay there, he saw how the British mistreated and discriminated against the Indians and the black natives living there. He launched a non-violent struggle, to fight against this racial discrimination. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India. Under his leadership, the Indian freedom struggle became quite strong. Finally, in 1947, the British were forced to leave the country and grant India its freedom.

Gandhiji abolished the practice of 'untouchability'. He called untouchables 'harijans' or 'Children of God'. His work earned him the title of Mahatma, or 'Great Soul'. Gandhiji was shot dead on January 30, 1948.

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa's real name was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. She was born in 1910, in Skopje, now capital of the Republic of Macedonia. She decided to become a nun when she was only 12 years old. After becoming a nun, she took the name 'Teresa'. She came to India when she was 18 years old. She was greatly moved by the poverty she saw around her. One day she decided to move to the slums of Kolkata. She worked for the poor and sick and gave them food and medicines. In 1950, she set up the Missionaries of Charity. She set up an orphanage called 'Nirmal Hriday'. She also started leprosy centres. Today, the Missionaries of Charity runs orphanages and hospitals. Mother Teresa received many awards for her work such as the Bharat Ratna in 1980, the Nobel Prize in 1979 and the Magsaysay Award. She died in 1997. She was proclaimed a saint by the Pope in 2016.