



Sanskriti School
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Marg
New Delhi

31st March, 2020

While you are at home.....

We are missing you, dear children! We are missing the class routine, Circle Time and discussions that we used to have with you all!

The time that you have at home right now is precious. Why not use it to do the things that you have always wanted to do? Why not use this time to explore the world of technology? Why not be creative and do some fabulous brain gym exercises?

There are a few links and suggested activities that we would like you to go through under the guidance of your parents. Hope you have fun doing them!

If you come across something interesting which you feel your friends will also benefit from, make note of that and you can share it with the class once we are back to school!

Stay healthy and stay safe.

Love

Suruchi Maám and all your teachers at Junior School.

CLASS 5



SCIENCE



1) Watch the following:

<https://youtu.be/-UimippGXGM>

2) Prepare a project on renewable and non renewable sources of energy.

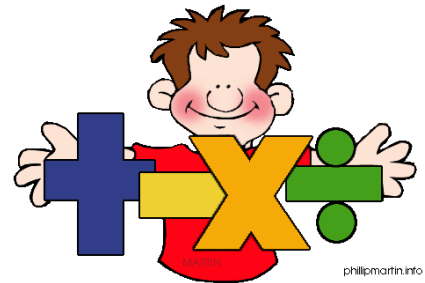


MATHS



Suggested links for all Maths topics and Puzzles :

- www.mathplayground.com
- www.splashlearn.com
- www.math-exercises-for-kids.com
- www.khanacademy.org
- www.mathsalamanders.com



Play Sudoku everyday in the newspapers

HINDI

Online links :

1. Karadi Kathayein

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bD3x8-AqdU>

2. Baal kavitayein

https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=hi&u=https://www.rachanakar.org/2015/07/blog-post_587.html&prev=search

3. Ramayan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEdn4JdFG9U>

4. Hindi vyakaran

<https://youtu.be/c0rSIK6UaVE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQOz6bBKCpQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AIfcQtbMJAE>

5. Anuchhed lekhan

<https://youtu.be/ze5y3OKhLuQ>

ENGLISH



1. Comprehension worksheets Class 5

<https://www.englishworksheetsland.com/grade5/10litcomp.html>

2. Practice worksheets Class 5

<https://www.k5learning.com/vocabulary-worksheets/fifth-grade-5/meanings-of-words>

3. Amar Chitra Katha – To learn about our mythology and culture in a fun way

<http://bit.ly/ACK1Month>

4. Tinkle Magazine

<http://bit.ly/Tinkle1Month>

5. Word search

<https://thewordsearch.com/>

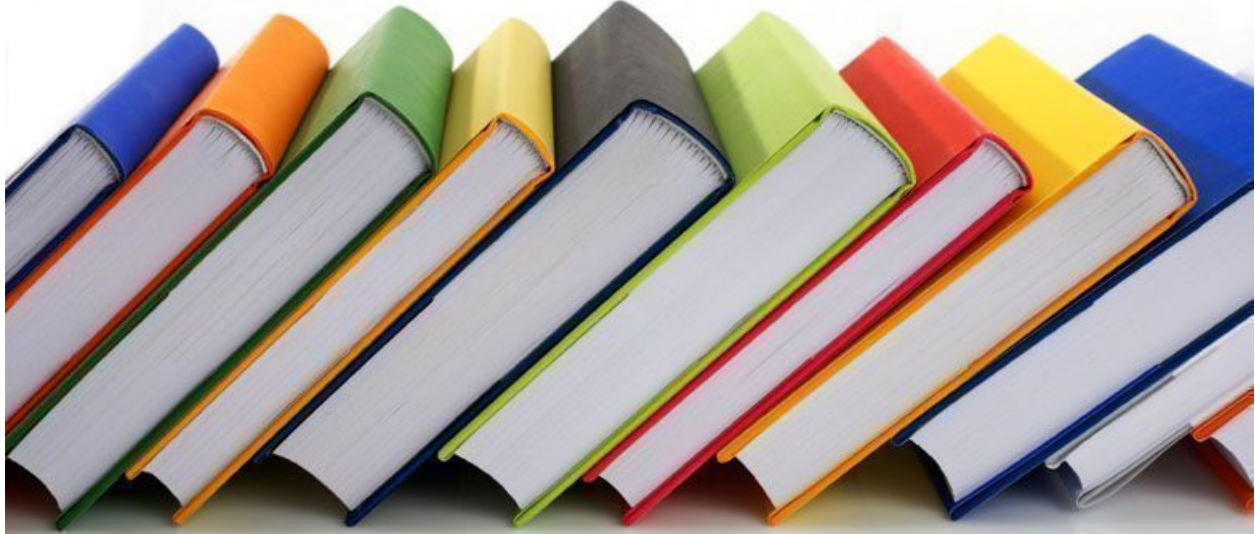
6. Khan Academy's student schedule for school closures

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wB8a2Hz5oIGI7Rks0GB3BHHmEAZ9TYyUZelTRMhfFoM/mobilebasic>

7. INTACH newsletters for young learners

http://youngintach.org/young_intach_newsletter

8. SUGGESTED READINGS (GRADE V)



- Little Indians – Pika Nani (supplementary reader)
- My family and other animals – G. Durrel
- Charlie and the Chocolate factory – Roald Dahl
- Gulliver’s Travel- J. Swift
- A journey to the centre of the Earth- Jules Verne
- Chicken Soup for the children’s soul
- How I taught my grandmother to read- Sudha Murty
- Shiloh – Phyllis. R. Naylor

Have fun, maintain a daily journal, read the newspaper, write a page everyday using a pen, play scrabble with your family, and enjoy yourself.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Read and research on following topic:

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Four of the six civilizations are of the Old World: **Mesopotamia**, **ancient Egypt**, the **Harappan civilization** of the **Indus Valley** (in what is today northwest **India** and Pakistan), and ancient **China**.

The last two, **Mesoamerica** and **South America**, are of the New World.

Our focus will be on the four old world civilizations:

- ❖ Mesopotamia
- ❖ Ancient Egypt
- ❖ Harappan
- ❖ Indus Valley

The word itself comes from the Latin root *civilis*, meaning civil.

✚ *Characteristic features of a Civilization:*

- ✓ Urban centers: Cities and villages throughout the territory
- ✓ Agricultural manipulation and storage
- ✓ Irrigation
- ✓ Written Language
- ✓ Craftsmanship and technology
- ✓ Standards of measurement
- ✓ Common religion and shared culture
- ✓ Some form of government



- ✓ Social classification

The First Civilizations

Homo sapiens, or human beings, have been around for nearly 300,000 years. For most of that time, however, they had no written history. During this time of “prehistory,” humans spent most of their lives moving from place to



Ancient Mesopotamia was located on lands that are now part of Iraq.

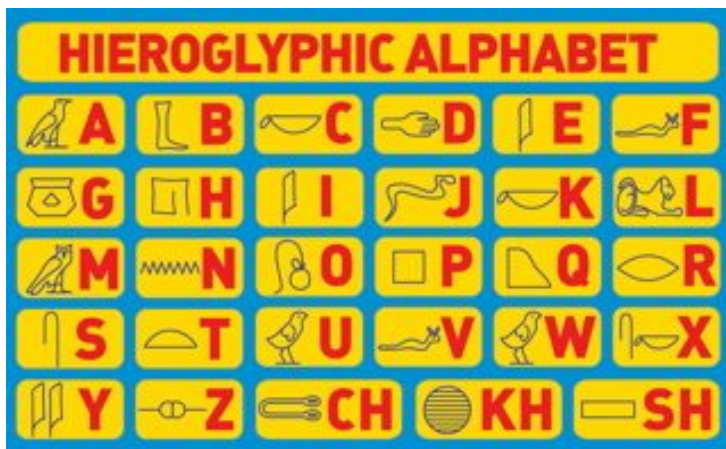
place, hunting for food, building crude shelters, and protecting themselves from wild animals.

Around 5000 BCE, things slowly began to change. For the first time, humans started to settle down in one place. They began growing their own food and building permanent homes. The first cities were formed. People

began using metals, such as copper and bronze, instead of stones to make tools. Then, around 3000 BCE, they created a system of letters and began to write. This new form of living was called **civilization**.

The people of early civilizations needed water for drinking and for their crops, so they settled near rivers. One civilization, called Mesopotamia, was established between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in what is now the nation of Iraq.

The capital of this civilization was the city of Babylon. To keep peace among people living so closely together, they needed rules. King Hammurabi, who ruled around 2000 BCE, drew up the first recorded set of laws. *The Code of Hammurabi, as these laws were called, set down harsh penalties for those who broke the laws—“an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.”* In other words the punishment fit the crime. These early laws provided everyone, regardless of their class or rank, at least some protection from their neighbours.



Ancient Egypt

Another early civilization was founded by the Egyptians in the Nile River valley. The waters of the Nile, the longest river in the world, were essential to the development of ancient Egypt. Every year the river gently flooded the valley, enriching the soil with silt and

minerals. This fertile black soil made it possible for the Egyptians to grow a wide variety of foods. Without the Nile River, Egypt would have been nothing more than an empty desert.

If the Nile River made it possible for Egyptian to live well, it also made it possible for the rulers of Egypt to live *really* well. These rulers built large palaces to show off their wealth. In time the rulers became known as **pharaohs**. The word *pharaoh* means “big house.”

It wasn't enough for a pharaoh to live in a great house; he also had to be buried in one. The pharaohs used slaves to build massive tombs called **pyramids**. Each new pharaoh wanted a grander tomb than the last pharaoh's. The pyramids kept getting bigger and bigger. The largest tomb, called the Great Pyramid, was built in 2530 BCE. Its base covered 13 acres.

The Egyptians developed their own system of writing called **hieroglyphics**. This system was based on a series of pictures showing common objects such as a human eye. Later, a group of people known as the Phoenicians used pictures or symbols to represent sounds. This was the first alphabet.

Try writing your full name using Hieroglyphic alphabets:-



Ancient Greece

The pharaohs in ancient Egypt held absolute power. About 500 BCE, the Greeks set up a very different form of government that became known as a **democracy**. **In a democracy the people rule themselves.** Each Greek city-state was like an independent country because each one had its own government and its own laws.

The Greeks made many major contributions to the development of Western civilization. **Greek architecture is still copied today. Modern theater is based on the principles established by the Greeks.** They also made key discoveries in mathematics, science, and medicine.



- **Euclid discovered the basic rules of geometry.**
- **Archimedes found out how to measure the circumference of a circle as well as the law governing floating objects in water.**
- **Hippocrates attacked the use of magic in medicine and wrote a code of ethics for doctors.**

But the greatest contribution of all was in the field of philosophy. The word *philosophy* means “love of wisdom.” **The ideas of Greek philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, who lived in the city-state of Athens, have shaped and guided the way Westerners have thought through the ages.** They asked hard questions about the meaning of life, the true nature of the world, and the proper role of citizens.

The “golden age” of Greek civilization didn’t last forever. The Greeks constantly fought each other. Sparta and Athens, for instance, waged war against each other for many years. In 338 BCE Philip of Macedonia conquered Greece. His son Alexander the Great went on to conquer most of the lands between Greece in the west, Egypt in the south, and India in the east.

The Roman Empire

The great Roman Empire had a humble beginning. The region around the present-day city of Rome was first settled by farmers in about 750 BCE. These settlers were soon overrun by a northern tribe, the **Etruscans**. The Etruscans improved the

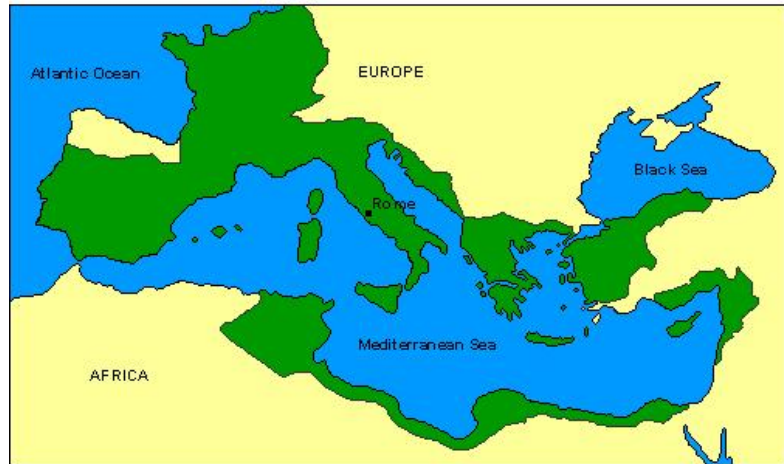
land by draining swamps. They also built excellent roads, established trade, and developed new architectural techniques including the arch.

In 509 BCE the Romans drove the Etruscans and their king out of the city and established a new type of government called a **republic**. In the Roman republic, the voters elected representatives to run the government. These elected officials served in the Roman Senate (like a cabinet of ministers). But Rome was not a true democracy. Only the most wealthy and powerful citizens were allowed to serve in the Senate.

Soon Rome grew more powerful and began conquering its neighbors. The Greeks in southern Italy fell first followed by African civilizations. The Romans added additional provinces in France (called Gaul), Britain, and the Middle East. The genius of the Romans was their ability to govern their far-flung republic well. They did this through a unified set of laws, a skilled civil service, and a well-disciplined army. The Romans also built roads that connected Rome to every other part of the republic. The peace they established throughout their vast territory lasted many years and was called the ***Pax Romana, or Roman Peace***.

All was not so peaceful back in Rome, however. Powerful army generals could control elections. **One such leader was Julius Caesar, who defeated his rivals and made himself the sole ruler of Rome.** On March 15 (the Ides of March) in 44 BCE, a group of rivals assassinated Caesar. This led to a long line of emperors. The old republic was dead.

The Roman Empire c. 44 BCE

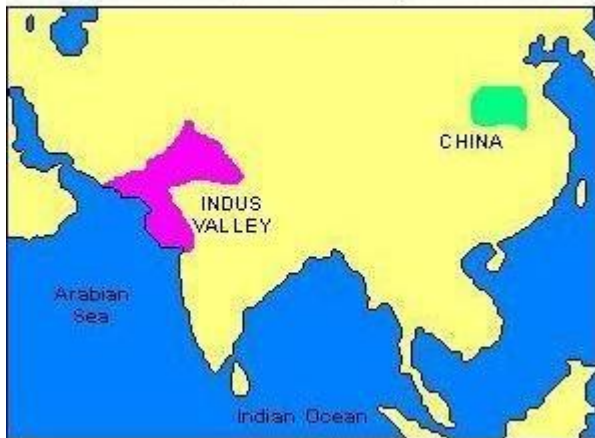


Early Asian Civilizations

Two of the world's great early civilizations arose in Asia. One developed in India more than 4,000 years ago in the valley of the Indus River. (The Indus River today flows through the nation of Pakistan.) Like the early settlers in Mesopotamia and Egypt, the people of the Indus River valley enjoyed an ever-improving standard of living. For example, they learned to use bronze and copper to make weapons as well as cooking utensils. The major city of Mohenjo-Daro had streets paved with bricks and lined with shops.

Around 1500 BCE another group of people called Aryans invaded the region from the north. The Aryans recorded their history and beliefs in four sacred books called the Vedas. These texts became the foundation for Hinduism, their religion. Over time, the Aryans divided all people into different classes based on birth. Under this caste system the priests, or Brahmans, ranked the highest and the “untouchables” ranked the lowest.

Early Asian Civilizations (c. 1500 BCE)



India was also the birthplace of Buddhism. In 563 BCE a prince named Siddharta Gautama was born in northern India. As a young man he wandered among the cities of India trying to figure out why people suffered so much. He came to believe that human pain was based on too much human greed and selfishness. Siddharta's followers called him the Buddha, or the Enlightened One.

The other great early Asian civilization developed in about 1500 BCE along the banks of the Hwang Ho River in northern China. As in other early civilizations, power shifted from one group to another. Whichever Chinese group was in power at the time was said to be a **dynasty**. Each dynasty ruled until overthrown by another group, which in turn would set up its own dynasty. China also developed its own religion based on the ethical teachings of Confucius, who was born in about 551 BCE.

The Chinese constantly worried about invasions by what they called “barbarians” from the interior of Asia. So in the third century BCE, they built the Great Wall of China to protect themselves. The Great Wall stretched some 1,500 miles across the

north of China and remains the only human-made object on Earth that can be seen from space.

However, the Great Wall did not stop invasion by the barbarians. A group called



the Mongols united under Genghis Khan. Khan and his successors spread Mongol rule over most of Asia. Not known for

their cultural or scientific contributions, this nomadic people made a series of military conquests that were thorough and marked by brutality and destruction. Kublai Khan, Genghis Khan's grandson, established the Yuan dynasty in China in 1260. This dynasty lasted until 1368 when the Mongols were overthrown and a new dynasty—the Mings—was established.