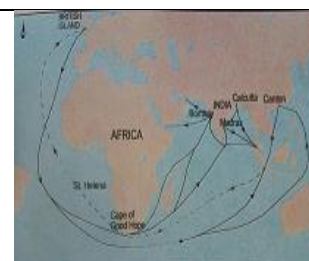


Period 1	Duration-35 Min
Sub-Topics- Day 1 The start of East-India Company: Entry of EIC,EIC begins trade, Trade leads to battles	
Learning Outcomes: Student will be able to explain the entry of EIC and understand the process of trade by them in Bengal and other areas.	
Key Vocabulary: - Mercantile-A business enterprise that makes Profit primarily through trade , buying goods cheap and selling them at higher price - Farman- A royal edict, a royal order - Humiliate- To make somebody feel very embarrassed	
Skills Developed:- Understanding, Explaining, Analyzing, Recognition	
Opening/set Induction	Duration-5 to 6 min
Opening Strategy(ies)- Explanation, Map & Ques-Ans Showing Map Teacher asks the question related to the topic by using pointer. - Which Continent is being shown over here? - From which island the people are coming to India via Cape of Good Hope? - What are the cities where these traders reaching to? - How did the British get establish them here?	
Link Statement: Let us know about the most important historic event. “The entry of EIC in India and their expansion of trade in Bengal” which completely changed the History and coming future of our country India.	
Instruction Methodology	Duration -15-18 Min
Teaching Strategy(ies): Explanation and Discussion Discussion: - How many children like to go out? - Why do we go out for earning the money? Teacher explains: We all like to go out for so many purposes if this outing is for business it becomes more worthy because earning a lot of money is always welcomed. India was always like a treasure for Foreign Powers who wanted to take some drops of that treasure from the ocean of the variety in India. As the Portuguese reached here British also started moving towards us. They got the charter from the British Queen Elizabeth 1st. This company was all alone as the merchandise in India. It set up its trading centers near Hugli River in 1651 and in some other places. These centers were known as factories. As the British found the Indian ruler weak, they started fortification. To make this Fortification legal, they got the Farman from the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb for duty free trade. As they kept on doing their trade the Nawab of Bengal became angry. The Nawabs tried to assert the power of British. From Murshid Quli Khan, Ali Vardi Khan and Siraj-ud-daulah were in sequence to protest the British. On the contrary, The British refused all the allegation against them and kept on increasing their system of trade which lead to the armed struggle in Bengal.	
Closure	Duration-5 Min



Closure Strategy(ies)Verification – Think and Answer • When did EIC acquired Charter of trade & from whom? • Who gave the FARMAN of duty free trade to the British in India? • What was the trading centre of the British known as?	
Assignment:	
• Fill in the blanks 1.Vasco-de Gama was aexplorer who came to find out the sea route to India in1948. 2.The Factory had a warehouse where goods forwere stored. • Answer these question:- 1.What attracted European trading companies towards India? 2.What was the result of giving FARMAN for duty free trade by Aurangzeb? 3.How did the dispute between the Nawab of Bengal and the British lead to the struggle?	

