

Period-1	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic- The British policies and the people (1) Nawabs lost their power (2)The peasants & the sepoys (3) Reforms & their responses	
Learning outcome(s):- Students will be able to understand and analyze the effects of the British policies on ruling society, peasants and sepoys. They will be able to do the comparative study of British and contemporary ruling policies.	
Key Vocabulary • Authority:- The power and right to give orders and make others obey. • Negotiate:- To talk to somebody in order to decide or agree about something • Allowances:-An amount of something that you are allowed to have	
Skill developed- Understanding, Explaining, Imagination	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :- Explanation, Discuss The British took over the whole economic activities . They modified the whole agriculture, political and military system according to themselves. whether it was a Nawab or a Sepoy, a Farmer or any vendor, all of them were looted by the British. Now the question is what individual or specific effect they had? What policies were specially executed by the British?	
Link Statement:-Let us know about the various policies of the British and their effect on various section of the society.	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Discuss, Word meaning, Explanation and Exemplary method Explanation:-The Modern history of India as according to the english writers is full of the stories of terror of the British. From top to bottom, each and every part of the society. Because of the policy "Doctrine of lapse" and "Subsidiary alliance", almost very big states were annexed by the British. Some royal families tried to negotiate with them. Peshwa also demanded some relaxation but they did not become ready. They definitely used their military power. In this series of victory, The British annexed Awadh and now they wanted to establish superiority. Now the British had considered themselves as the god of the country. It was not only with the ruler. They were behaving same with peasants.	

They have increased taxes, changed agriculture pattern, encroachment of the land, all these we were increasing discontent in the public. It was not an end . They were creating inequality between the British and the Indian sepoys. Insufficient pays, allowances and service condition were very poor. Because of greased rifles, their religious harmony was disturbed. Sepoys were in double trap as they did farming in their villages. So as a farmer, they were in trap. Beside all these negative policies, the British were doing some administrative reforms with social cause.

Prohibiting sati system, English medium education, expansion of Christianity, widow remarriages all these were logically right but according to socially rigid Indian society it was not easily acceptable. All Indian were deeply attached with their religion so of course Indians were not in favour of British changes.

Closure

Duration -5min.

Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer)

- Name some states annexed by the British by different ways.
- What did sepoys do at the time of their leave?

Assignments:

1. Write short note on: a) Nawabs & the British b) Last Mughal Emperor
2. Answer these question
 - a) Why were peasants discontent or unhappy with the British?
 - b) How many reforms were planned & done by the British?
 - c) Why were the sepoys discontent?