

Period-3	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic-A mutiny or sepoy rebellion • Mutiny or rebellion • From Meerut to Delhi • The rebellion spread	
Learning outcome(s):- • The students will be able to know the actual incidents of mutiny/rebellion. They will establish a link between the British policies & uprising of revolt. The students will compare the reason of failure of revolt in terms of communication developments.	
Key Vocabulary • Mutiny : An act of a group of soldiers refusing to obey the person in command • Firangis : A foreigner, especially a British or a white • Suzerainty : The controlling situation on some other region or nation with the permission of Internal autonomy	
Skill Developed- Understanding, Explaining, Imagination	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :-Question-Answer/ Discuss 1. How was the rule of the British? 2. Why were the people unhappy with them? 3. What happened as a result of unhappiness of people?	
Link Statement:- Let us know about the rising of the revolt of 1857. We will go through the whole process of that revolt with its reason of failure.	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Explanation/ QA Explanation: • The struggle of rulers and ruled was not normal in India. Beyond the boundaries of religion & caste, most of the people considered themselves as one & the British as their common enemy. • As a result of long rule of exploitation the sepoys mutinied against the British. It is considered as the biggest rebellion in the contemporary world. • On 29 March 1857, A young soldier was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpur. He refused to use the greased cartridge. As a result of his revolt around 85 sepoys were dismissed from service. As this news	

reached to the other cantonment the reaction was very quick. The sepyos tool guns & declared war against firangis. • The sepoys moved to Delhi after Meerut. As they reached over there other soldiers also came with them. The triumphant soldiers gathered in front of the Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah and offered him to be the king/leader of the mutiny. • With this news all others also come with them. It was very unexpected to them. They found that now small to small ruler was enthused that they became ready to fight with the British. • So kids what do you think now what happened in other area of country to the mutiny. Not only in Delhi but in Kanpur, Lucknow, Bihar and so many key station were prepared to participate in the mutiny. All the leaders were cooperating each other. Not only the male ruler, even the lady rulers also took interest under the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar. • The British became scary. They were frightened & defeated in number of battles. Now no single village was in their favour. Some new rulers came in existence Ahmdullah from Faizabad, he inspired the people against the British. Bakht Khan a soldier from Bareilly. Zamendar Kunwar Singh from Jagdishpur, Bihar. All of them joined the army & fought with Bravery.	
Closure	Duration -5min.
Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer) • Who was hanged to death in the starting of the revolt? • Name any four centers of the revolt?	
Assignments: Fill in the blanks: 1.sepoys were dismissed from service and sent to jail ten years. 2. The Indian sepoys attacked onin May 1857. 3. The soldiers entered into the Red fort and proclaimed.....as their leaders. Answer these questions: 1. Why did local rulers came under the flag of Mughals? 2. How did Rebellion spread? Explain in detail. 3. How many new leaders joined the mutiny and why?	