

Period-1	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic-The emergence of Nationalism. • The background of emergence of Nationalism. • The making of a nation. • Freedom is our birth right.	
Learning outcome(s):-The student will learn about the existence of nationalism. They will explain its meaning. Describe the main components and discuss its importance.	
Key Vocabulary • Radical: Believing or expressing the belief that these should be great or extreme social and political change • Moderates: Having or showing opinions especially about politics, that are not extreme. • Repeal: To undo law, to officially end the Validity. • Council: An appointed or elected body of people with an administrative advisory or representative function.	
Skill Developed- Understanding, Critical thinking, Explaining and Oral listening	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :-Question-Answer/ Story telling 1. Be ready friends to go in the past. Today we will have a journey, travel - today. Let us have a look when British got a charter to do business without paying tax. Then we reach at 1757 Battle of plassey, 1764 battle of buxar, Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary alliance. Then comes the station of 1857 but our journey does not stop here. It continues after 1858. But now it is missing I am unable to find the answers. 2. how our train will reach to Independent India in 1947?	
Link Statement:-Let us know the start of nationalism in our India. We will go on a visit that how did we complete our journey from nationalism to Freedom of India.	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Explanation, Q/A, Word Meaning, Exemplary. Explanation: Nationalism is a concept which help us to answer the question.	

What is country? The country India is its people, of all castes , communities, religion, language and culture. Means the country is all its resources and systems. When this definition be cleared to all, then it came in mind what the British were controlling about. They were controlling about whole India means they were controlling all these resources. Gradually people started making organization. These were established by who were convent educated. Some of the institutions are Poona Sarvjanik Sabha, Madras Mahajab Sabha. Here people worked with the sense of sovereignty.

Meanwhile the British government passed some laws which were not in the favour of the public. As vernacular press act was there. Which prohibits the Indian to criticize the government. Ilbert Bill presented to trial the British by Indian judges but nobuddy in council was in the favour. After some years in 1885 in Mumbai the Congress party was established a British officer A.O Hume accept him mostly leaders were from Bombay and Calcutta. But this congress now become milestone in nation building.

The early 20years are the time of moderates when they wanted reprenstative participation in council because of some reasons it was not becoming possible the early congress now wanted to develop public awareness somehow they criticize the British rule and sent representaves to mobilize public opinion. When all these things going on by 1890s.People started raising questions to have political style of the congress. Radical Leaders of congress Lal-Bal-Pal started explanting more radical methods they wanted to belive on their own strength only that's why he raised a slogan." Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it."

The scene of India is canvass were changing very quickly. In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal. With the motive of cultural the influence of Bengali politician and split India. All the radicals and moderates opposed this decision, started with demonstration and rallies. This struggle was to be known Swadeshi movements. To fight for swaraj, the radicals wants mass mobilization and boycott. Some wanted revolutionary violence .

Closure

Duration -5min.

Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer)

1. Name any three radical leaders?
2. Which Bill prohibits the Indian judges to criticize British?

Assignments:

Q1.Fill In The Blanks

1. The _____ act was passed in 1878 disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
2. The Vernacular press act was enacted to silent those who were critical of

the_____.

3. The demand for_____ of the administration was a part of a movement against racism.

4. The Indian National congress was established in_____ 1885.

Q Answer the question.

1.How did early congress work in having freedom?

2.Who gave this slogan "Freedom is my birth right and i shall have it"?

3.How did the partition of Bengal affect the India?