

Period-2	Duration= 35 minutes
Sub Topic-"The Growth of Mass Nationalism" • The advent of Mahatma Gandhi. • The Rowlatt Satyagrah. • Khilafat agitation.	
Learning outcome(s):-The students will understand the reason of all these agitations. They will explain the incident and analyze the result of these movement.	
Key Vocabulary • Interventions: Action taken to intentionally become involved in a difficult situation in order to improve it. • Knighthood: An honour granted by the British crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service. • Picket: People protesting outside a building or shop to others from entering. • Grievances: Something that you think is unfair • Racist:-Something that/Someone that who believe that other races are not as good as their own.	
Skill Developed- Understanding, Explaining, Analyzing	
Opening set induction	Duration 5-6 minutes
Opening strategy :-Question-Answer/ Demonstration/ Explanation (Teacher asks the question by showing picture of Mahatama Gandhi) 1.Students whose photo is this? 2.What is his full name? 3.What is the other name given to him? 4.Why is he known as father of the Nation?	
Link Statement:-Let us know about the agiation started by Gandhi ji. We will discuss about his contribution to our freedom and his activities	
Instructional methodology:-	Duration-15 to 20 min.
Teaching Strategy(ies):- Word meaning, Explanation, Exemplery. Explanation:Moderates and Raadicals have given the start to the feel of Nationalism. The first world war altered the economic and political situation in India. Defence expenditure was increased. Business groups reaped the profits. The war also lead to expand the British army. Among all these situation Mahatama Gandhi emerged as a mass leader. Before coming India he had	

worked in South Africa as a leader. He travelled a lot in early year. He tried to understand all the situation of society from 1915 to 1919, he surveyed in India.

In 1919 he gave a call to people for doing Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act. This act curbed for freedom of expression and strengthened the police powers. He asked people to do strike and hartal. This Satyagrah turned out to be the first all India struggle against the British government. The government used the brutal method to dismiss the hartal of Jallianwala bagh which turned into a massacre. It was the day of Baisakhi. As this news reached to all, it was a start of anger. Guru Tagore returned his title of knighthood. In this struggle Gandhi ji tried to keep Muslims and Hindus all together. Interestingly this aim was achieved a little. When I see this ,I think why did he want so ? I get an answer because of khilafat issue.

During first world war, the British government deposed the khilafat of Turkey and instructed to follow his order. Muslims were angry with Jallianwala Bagh. So Gandhi ji saw this an attempt to find a way of Hindu-Muslim unity and national integration,

Closure

Duration -5min.

Closure strategy:-Verification (Think and Answer)

- When did Mahatama Gandhi give a call to people Satyagrah?
- What did Guru Tagore return to the British to show his protest?

Assignments:

Q1. Write true and false against the sentence.

1. Mahatama Gandhi spent his first year in travelling India. _____
2. Satyagrah Sabhas were set up to launch the movement. _____
3. General Dyer shot the people in Jaipur sabha on 13 April 1919 on the day of Baisakhi. _____

Q2. Answer these question

1. Write a short note on Khilafat agitation?
2. Why do you think Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore returned his title of knighthood?
3. How did Mahatama Gandhi react for Rowlatt Act? Write a brief note?