

SUBJECT – HISTORY

TOPIC- L-10 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY POLITICAL FORMATIONS

CONTENT	GENERAL OUCOMES	SPECIFIC OUTCOMES
	The students will be able to-	The students will be able to-
-PRE CONTENT Causes of decline of Mughal Empire	identify the reasons behind the decline of Mughal Empire	conclude that Aurangzeb's policies eventually led to the decline of Mughal Empire
-Map Activity	classify the new states and locate them on the map of India	identify and locate new states on map of India- Awadh, Hyderabad, Bengal
-CONTENT Emergence of new states	examine the circumstances that led to the emergence of new states	recognize similarities and differences between new emerging states
-Seizing independence	describe the administration of newly independent states	point out the factors leading to the struggle for independence- Sikh, Marathas, Jats in general
-POST CONTENT Worksheet	apply the knowledge to complete the worksheets	write the answers in the given worksheets

HOMEWORK/ ASSIGNMENT

- Read the Chapter
- Complete the Question&Answers in notebook
- List any three causes that lead to the decline of Mughal empire

TEACHER'S ACTIVITY	STUDENT'S ACTIVITY	TEACHER'S OBSERVATION AND REMEDIAL TAKEN
Teacher will-	Student will-	
-ANNEXURE 10A hold a classroom discussion highlighting the reasons behind the decline of Mughal Empire	-ANNEXURE 10a -take a note of important reasons behind the decline of Mughal Empire in their notebooks	
ANNEXURE 10B -Map Activity locate the states that emerged in eighteenth century on a political map of India	ANNEXURE 10b -Map Activity -Mark the external boundaries of Mughal empire and locate the states that emerged in eighteenth century.	
- discuss about the states emerged in eighteenth century in India.	-participate in the discussion and take note of important points in their notebook	
-explain the reasons behind the independence of new groups of society	-gather information regarding differences between Mughal empire and the new states	
-refer to the worksheet given in ANNEXURE 10B and initiate recapitulation in class	-take part in the discussion of the worksheet given in ANNEXURE 10b	

TEACHING AIDS- Map, Activity sheet, Interactive board and relevant support material.

METHODOLOGY- Discussion, Map pointing, Self learning, Activity based learning

INTERDISCIPLINARY LINK – Geography- map pointing, Economics- study of new economic and political reforms

COORDINATOR

H.O.D

VICE PRINCIPAL

PRINCIPAL

ANNEXURE 10A: Teacher will highlight the reasons behind the decline of Mughal empire.

ANNEXURE 10a: Students will take a note of reasons that led to the decline of Mughal Empire.

CAUSES OF THE FALL OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

- 1) DEATH OF AURANGZEB ALAMGIR 1707
- 2) AURANGZEB'S RELIGIOUS POLICY
- 3) WEAK SUCCESSIVE RULERS
- 4) THE ABSENCE OF ANY DEFINITE LAW OF APPOINTMENT
- 5) MORAL DEGENERATION
- 6) BATTLE OF PLASSEY 1757
- 7) DEMORALIZATION OF THE ARMY

ANNEXURE 10B: Teacher will guide the students to complete the activity.

ANNEXURE 10b: Students will follow the instructions and complete the activity.

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING-ACTIVITY NO. H-X

Subject	History
Class	VII
Chapter	L-10, Eighteenth Century Political Formations
Topic	State formations in the Eighteenth Century
Time	20 Minutes
Nature of Activity	Individual

Activity Title - Map pointing

What will I learn(Learning Outcomes)?- The students will be able to:

- comprehend the reasons for the decline of Mughal empire in the late 17th century.
- analyse the emergence of a regional kingdoms and locate them on the political map of India

SKILLS: Understanding and Applying

What I have to do? – To mark the external boundaries of the Mughal empire and locate regional kingdoms-Bengal, Hyderabad, Awadh, Marathas, Sikhs, Jats and Satnamis and Rajputs on the political map of India.

What do I require? – pencil/pen, eraser, political map of India.

What do I need to know? –

- The Crisis faced by the Mughal Empire and the response of later Mughals.
- The Emergence of Regional Kingdoms in the 18th century-Marathas. Bengal, Hyderabad, Rajputs, Awadh, Sikhs and Jats and Satnamis.

Teacher's Activity- Teacher will:

- explain the various reasons behind the decline of the Mughal Empire in the late 17th century.
- explain the emergence of regional powers in the 18th century.
- ask the students to bring a political map of India, pencil

<u>NAME OF THE STATE</u>	<u>RULER OF THAT STATE</u>
*Awadh	Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat khan

- , pen and eraser for the map activity. show the external boundaries of Mughal empire and regional powers in the 18th century and guide the students to locate the same on map.

Student's Activity- Students will:

- mark the external boundary of Mughal Empire in the late 17th century and locate the regional powers in the 18th century on the political map of India and write the names of various kings against their kingdom.
- paste the map in their notebooks.

What have I observed?

Observation table- Classification of Regional States***Sample filled.**

What have I learnt?

- _____ became the governor of Bengal in 1717.
- Amongst the state that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces _____, _____ and _____ stand out prominently.

Column A	Column B
1. Mehrangarh Fort	(a) Jat leaders
2. Guru Gobind Singh	(b) Sardars
3. Powerful Warrior families	(c) Khalsa
4. Churaman	(d) Jodhpur
5. Maratha chiefs	(e) Deshmukhs

What am I curious to learn?

- How the European traders through the trade of various items established their control over India?

Let me evaluate myself-

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

1. The successors of Aurangzeb were called _____
2. _____ invaded India in 1739 and took the peacock throne.

3. The Jats were prosperous_____
4. _____ was an important state that emerged out of the break-up of the Mughal empire.

Q.2 Match the following.

Q.3 Highlight the two reasons behind the decline of Mughal Empire.

Ans. _____

_____.

Q.4 Divide the states of the eighteenth century into three overlapping groups.

Ans. _____

_____.

Q.5 Mention any two common features amongst Hyderabad, Bengal and Hyderabad.

Ans. _____

_____.