



Master Lesson Plan

For

Towns Traders and Craftspersons

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD VII	Social Science	Towns Traders and Craftspersons	English	Towns, Traders and Craftspersons	2020-10

Disclaimer

- * Strictly not for Commercial use. *Provided on 'as is' basis with no warranties of any kind.
- * Content that falls in Public Domain or common Knowledge facts can be used freely.
- *Some of the contents are owned by the Third parties and are used in compliance with their licensing conditions. Any one infringing the Copyright of such Third parties will be doing so at their own risks and costs.
- * Content can be downloaded and used for Personal, educational and informational purposes only. Any attempt to remove, alter, circumvent or distort the data that is accessed is Illegal and strictly prohibited

Towns Traders and Craftspersons

1. MS_Objectives_Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Objectives - Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to:

- a. classify the different types of temple towns, administrative centres, port towns and trading centres of Medieval India.
- b. explain the growth of temple towns and pilgrimage centres of Medieval India such as Tanjavur and other important centres.
- c. mark important pilgrimage centres on a map of India
- d. describe the establishment of small towns around the eighth century
- e. write about the different trading communities, their mode of travel across various countries and forests, the trading guilds and also the foreign traders who settled along the West Coast of India
- f. describe the architectural splendour of Hampi and also importance of Surat and Masulipatnam as important ports
- g. analyse the rise and fall of Surat as a prosperous trading centre in the 17th century
- h. describe the manufacture and trading carried out by the East India Companies in textiles and other products from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
- i. elucidate their learning of the different towns, crafts, craftspersons, textiles and traders that were prominent in medieval India
- j. summarise the chapter Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Trade in the early Republic, and Pilgrimage Centres, Silk route , Crafts And Crafts Person look: Hampi, Masulipatnam in the early Republic, Temple Pilgrimage Centres, Story of Crafts And Crafts Persons, / Hampi, Masulipatnam and S

2. IQ_Classification of Places

Classification of Places

Q. 1 Can you identify the places shown in the pictures given below?



Ans:

1. Mumbai, 2. New Delhi, 3. Varanasi, 4. Bengaluru, 5. Goa.

Q 2 What are these places known for?

Suggested Ans:

- a. Mumbai is the commercial capital of the country. It is also a very popular tourist centre.
- b. New Delhi is the capital of the country. All the central administration offices are located there.
It attracts lakhs of tourists every year.
- c. Varanasi is one of India's oldest and holiest cities. It attracts lakhs of pilgrims annually.
- d. Bengaluru is one of the most important IT centres in the world.
- e. Goa is a prime tourist destination for both Indian as well as foreign tourists.

Q3 How do you think the special features of these places affect the life of the local people of these places?

Suggested Ans:

The life of the locals of these places centres around the main activities conducted in these cities.

Mumbai - people here work in companies, in banks, in the stock market, in trading houses and import and export firms



New Delhi being the capital has the Supreme Court, the Parliament and central government offices. People here work in these government establishments.



Varanasi - Most of the people here are involved in religious and ritualistic activities. Many famous musicians, artists and craftsmen have their base in Varanasi.



Bengaluru - A large segment of the population is involved in the IT Industry.



Goa is one of the most important tourist destinations in the country. As a result the population is involved in the tourist business.



Q 4. Do you think the existing facilities of these places are adequate?

Sug. Ans.

Public utilities like sanitation, roads, education, public transportation, communication of these places have to be continuously upgraded as with increase in population the already existing facilities may prove to be inadequate.



5 . What can the government do to improve the infrastructure of these places?

Suggested Ans:

Proper planning is a must. Resources must be allocated properly so that sustainable development can take place.

Adequate funds should be allocated for healthcare, sanitation, education, skill development and research so that we can have better facilities using the latest technology.



URL of images:

1. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/azwegers/6362182215/>

Attribution: Arian Zwegers

2. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/qutb-minar-qutub-minar-qutab-381369/>

3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Munshi_Ghat,_Varanasi.jpg

Attribution: neverbutterfly

4. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/bengaluru-vidhan-soudha-5315608/>

5. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/iglesia-catedral-hist%C3%B3rica-famosos-250242/>

6. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BSE_-_Bombay_Stock_Exchange_Building.jpg

Attribution: Niyantha Shekhar

7. SSSVV gallery

8. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/u-suke/3156786822/> -

Attribution: Yusuke Kawasaki

9. Infosys campus > <https://www.flickr.com/photos/album2007/2789354626>

Attribution: Anil Cm

10. <https://www.pikrepo.com/fcwuy/brown-umbrellas-near-house-during-daytime>

11. <https://pixabay.com/es/illustrations/por-carretera-calle-el-tr%C3%A1fico-4886788/>

12. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/la-india-mumbai-bombay-tren-295/>

13. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/rahuljyoung/5569105>

Attribution: meg and rahul

14. <https://pixabay.com/nl/illustrations/architectuur-skyline-4453031/>

15. <https://www.maxpixel.net/Flat-Design-Doctor-Hospital-Healthcare-Medical-4985888>

16. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Drive_to_2015_campaign_logo_\(6765627649\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Drive_to_2015_campaign_logo_(6765627649).jpg)

Attribution: SuSanA Secretariat

17. <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1201352>

18. <https://www.pxfuel.com/en/free-photo-epjgi>

19. <https://freesvg.org/sunny-skyline>

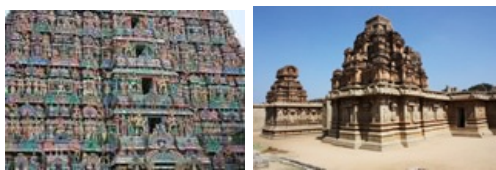
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Trade	Crafts In Towns, Crafts In Tc

3. MS_Introduction to Towns, Traders and Crafts Persons

Introduction to Towns, Traders and Crafts Persons

A medieval town in India would generally be either a temple town or an administrative centre or a commercial hub or an important port. In fact many places would have temples, handicraft production units and would also be administrative and commercial centres.

Temple towns:



Kumbeshwara Temple-Kumbakonam Hazara Rama Temple - Hampi

A town or city which had a lot of temples in it was is called Temple town. For example, Sringeri, Amrithapura, Belavadi, Kalasa, Horanadu, Kumbakonam, Hampi were the few well known temple towns in India.

Administrative centres:

An administrative centre was a seat of regional administration or local government, or a place where the central administration of a region was located. E.g. Patna was the administrative centre of the Magadha Empire.



PATNA - Administrative Centre of the Magadha Empire



Commercial town:

This is a place where most of the land was used to build commercial centres like business houses, banks, shops and offices.



Market Place, Kankhal

Port Towns



A port town generally had ware houses and trading offices close to the docks. At any given time we could see many ships from distant places anchored in the harbor.

Examples of port towns - Surat, Masulipatnam, Bombay

URL of images:

1. Hampi - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/azwegers/6338545206> (Attribution: Arian Zwegers)
2. Kumbeshwara : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/azwegers/7014132779> (Attribution: Arian Zwegers)
3. Patna: www.flickr.com/photos/71401718@N00/3946578949 (Attribution: [Wonderlane](#))
4. Market Place Kankhal: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_chowk_and_market-place_at_Kankhal,_1814.jpg>

Attribution: British Library [Public domain]

5. Port Town: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Storck_Harbour_scene.jpg

Attribution: Abraham Storck

6. Map of Magadha - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Magadha.GIF>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Crafts And Crafts Persons, C Persons

4. MS_Administrative Centre - Tanjavur

Administrative Centre - Thanjavur

- Thanjavur was the capital of Cholas. The Kaveri River which has water throughout the year, flows near Thanjavur.



- King Rajaraja Chola I built the Rajarajeshvara temple which is also known as Brihadeeshwarar temple in 1010 AD. This is one of the largest temples in India.



Rajarajeshvara (Brihadeeshwara) Temple

- The architect and engineer of the temple Kunjaramallan Rajaraja Perunthachchan, has carved his name on the wall of the temple.
- There is a huge Shiva Linga inside the temple.
- Thanjavur has a lot of palaces with Mandapas or Pavilions. Kings used to hold court in these Mandapas and issue orders to their deputies.



- Army barracks were also there.
- There were markets where grains, spices, cloth and jewellery used to be sold.
- The town used to get water from wells and tanks.



- The Saliya weavers of Thanjavur and the nearby town of Uraiyur used to supply the cloth for flags which were used during temple festivals.



They would manufacture fine cotton fabric for the kings and rough cotton fabric for the common people.



- Sculptors or the sthapatis used to sculpt cast idols of bronze and also lamps of bell metal in Swamimalai which is near Thanjavur.

URL of images:

1. Grand Anicut dam> <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kumaravel/8914125134/in/photolist-RY3G84-ezHdQE-j6pFBF-j6rWZQ-j6u2My-j6rWU9-j6u2GU-QUAoBJ-j6rWzG-j6pFaP-5hjAGe-bso4Wy-gqiRDW/>
Attribution: [Thangaraj Kumaravel](#)
2. Rajarajeshvara Temple: <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/brihadishvara-tempel-thanjavur-2358280/>
3. Mandapas: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/melanie-m/2679823376>> Attribution: Melanie M.
4. Tanks: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mayuranathaswami_temple_tank.jpg Attribution: By P. V. Jagadisa Ayyar
5. Loom: <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/telar-tejer-edad-media-schering-2901943/>
6. Sculptors: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/strudelt/4135042341/> Attribution: Strudelt
7. Bronze Statues:
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mahishasuramardini,_Chola_period_bronze,_11th_century,_Government_Museum,_Chennai_\(1\)_37452692991.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mahishasuramardini,_Chola_period_bronze,_11th_century,_Government_Museum,_Chennai_(1)_37452692991.jpg) Attribution: Richard Mortel

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Crafts And Crafts Persons, C Persons

5. IA_Lost Wax Technique**Lost Wax Technique****BRONZE AND BELL METAL STATUES**

The most beautiful and intricately carved bronze statues that we find in the temples of South India were made of bronze. The tall temple lamps made of bell metal.



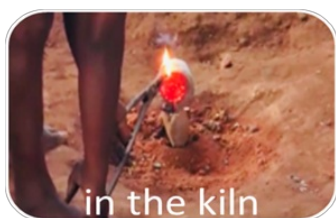


Bell metal is the purest form of bronze since it has higher content of tin than traditional bronze and it produces a "clangy" or "brassy" sound.

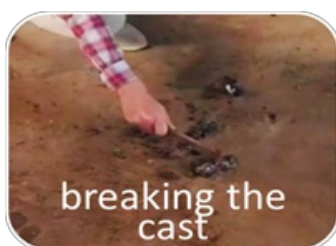
How were these intricately carved statues made?

Lost Wax Technique

1. The artisans would first make the original model from wax.
2. The wax model was cast inside a clay mould.
3. The clay mould was dried.
4. After the clay mould was dried, it was placed in a kiln.



5. The wax model was melted and drained away.
6. Bronze was then melted at high temperature and poured into the mould.
7. After the bronze cooled down, the mould was then broken.

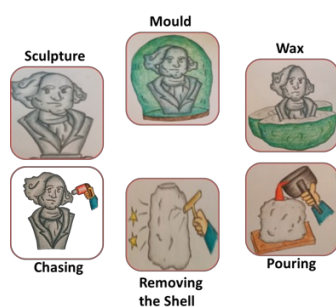


8.The bronze statue was then cleaned and polished.



This technique was called the 'lost wax' technique or 'cire-perdue' in French.

This process is also called '**Investment Casting**'



Guess how old this technique is?



Around 3500 BC, artisans in Mohenjo daro were using this casting technique. In fact 'Chariot pulled by animals' a bronze figurine was made in lost-wax casting around 2000 BCE!

Advantages:

This technique produces the exact shape with a high degree of accuracy and gives a proper, smooth finishing. It is most suitable for producing small bronze idols which have intricate carvings.

URL of images:

1 Ganesha: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/pavdw/6250290652>

Attribution: Paul VanDerWerf

2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raraja_detail.png

3. In the kiln image taken from: <https://youtu.be/FfhDsryah0>: Notdunroamin: Lost wax bronze making, Thanjavur, India Attribution: Notdunroamin

4. Breaking the cast image taken from: <https://youtu.be/FfhDsryah0> Notdunroamin: Lost wax bronze making, Thanjavur, India Attribution: Notdunroamin

5. The figurine image taken from: <https://youtu.be/FfhDsryah0> Notdunroamin: Lost wax bronze making, Thanjavur, India Attribution: Notdunroamin

6. THE LOST WAX TECHNIQUE - the steps -All OC _ Kriti Balaji

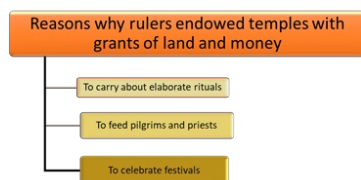
7. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/101561334@N08/22824976240/in/album-72157659074163563/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
6 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Trade	Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Temple Towns and Pilgrimage

6. MS_Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Centers

Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Centers

Thanjavur was not only an important administrative centre but also a well-known as a temple town. Temple towns were central to the economy and the society. They represented the process by which the cities developed.



- Rulers built temples to display their devotion to various Gods and Goddesses.
- They donated large tracks of land and money towards the construction of these temples.
- The grants given by the rulers helped conduct the temple activities. On a regular basis, ceremonies and rituals would be conducted in the temples. Feeding the poor and the priests daily was an important activity. Every festival used to be celebrated on a grand scale.

- Pilgrims who visited these temples also made small and big donations to the temples.
- Temple authorities invested the donations in trade and banking so that the interest could be used for the development of the temple township.
- These temples also provided employment for priests, artisans, traders and other workers.

This is how the temple towns grew.

Towns came up around important temples—:



- Bhilleshvamin(Bhilsa) in Madhya Pradesh



Somnath - Gujarat (destroyed several times by Muslim invaders and rulers)



Reconstructed Somnath Temple

- Tirupati in Andhra is at the foothills of the Tirumala Hills



Tirupati Meenakshi Temple Madurai Kailasnath Temple Kanchipuram

- Madurai and Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu
- Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh and Tiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu developed as important pilgrimage centres.

**Thiruvannamalai Vrindavan**

In the twelfth century Ajmer, earlier known as Ajameru (Rajasthan) became the capital of the Chauhan ruler Ajayaraja. Later on it became the sub headquarters under the Mughals.

Right since medieval times Ajmer has been a very important pilgrimage centre.

The tomb of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (1143–1236 CE) lies in the Ajmer Sharif Dargah.

This Dargah is visited by devotees of all faiths.

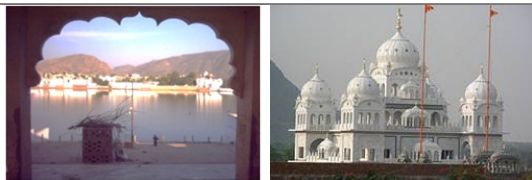
Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti also known as Garib Nawaz (the Patron of the poor) is revered by both the Hindus and Muslims.

**Ajmer Sharif Dargah**

Ajmer is a striking example of religious harmony, unity, peace and brotherhood.

The sacred Pushkar Lake near Ajmer has attracted pilgrims from ancient times.

It is considered as one of the most sacred lakes of India. A bath in this sacred lake is said to cure many ailments and also wash away our sins. The Pushkar fair attracts a lot of pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.



Pushkar Lake Gurudwara Sahib Pushkar

Pushkar is also a significant place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs since it was visited by both Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh.

URL of images:

1. Bhilavamin: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/44325598@N00/8305891909/> (Attribution: [Saurabh Chatterjee](#))
2. Old Somnath temple: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Somnath_temple_ruins_\(1869\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Somnath_temple_ruins_(1869).jpg)
3. Present Somnath Temple: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/156196302@N07/40098724675/in/photolist-S2zsJ6-iLTCRu-rq8jjQ-S4PBQx-nv3SYm-jLE2Bs-aJuH3z-b6LpLi-b7YwiR-aJYPDM-mBQHm5-mBQHcN-275Hbkl-e96NFG-mBQH2h-2izf3uA-fHAJmr-KpUepq-276dw1r-6suFC3-rnVCJf-6sqneV-6suD43-6sqvun-246orPZ-6sqyVk-6sqx8n-6sqxFn-6squDM-6sqpp6-24nBDsA-6suyJY-25six9t> Attribution: Arie Kamphorst
4. Tirupati: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/dwimalu/1853274867> Attribution: Chandrashekhar Basumatary
5. Meenakshi temple: <https://www.pexels.com/photo/indian-temple-704776/>
6. Kailasnath: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mckaysavage/2243366831> (Attribution: [McKay Savage](#))
7. Vrindavan: <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/vrindavan-stadt-ruinen-reflexion-1886587/>
8. Tiruvannamalai: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tiruvannamalai_Montage.jpg
9. Chishti Dargah: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ajmer_Sharif_Dargah_1893.jpg Attribution: The British Library
10. Pushkar lake: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/15334592@N02/1614773848> (Attribution: soursob)
11. Gurudwara: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pushkar_Gurdwara,_Sikh_temple,_Rajasthan.jpg
(Attribution: Tracy Hunter)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
6 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Temple Towns and Pilgrimage

7. QA_Let's Locate - Temples and Pilgrimage Centers

Let's Locate - Temples and Pilgrimage Centers

Q.1 Match the columns:

Q.1 Match the columns:

A

1. Ajmer
2. Vrindavan
3. Bhillasvamin
4. Somnath
5. Kanchipuram

B

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Gujarat
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Tamil Nadu
- e. Rajasthan

Ans: 1-e, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

Q.2 Fill in the blanks:

1. Tanjavur is on the banks of the _____ River.
2. King Rajaraja Chola built the beautiful _____ temple.
3. The sculptors from Swamimalai are called _____.
4. The important temple township of Tirupati is in the state of _____.
5. The famous _____ lake is near Ajmer.

Ans: 1. Kaveri, 2. Rajarajeshvara (Brihadeeswarar), 3. Sthapatis, 4. Andhra Pradesh, 5. Pushkar

Q.3 Map Marking:

On a blank map of India please mark the following important pilgrimage centres/temples towns: Vrindavan, Tanjavur, Ajmer, Somnath, Madurai, Tirupati, Kanchipuram



(Note to the teacher: Please hand over a blank map of India to every student. Give them 5 minutes to locate and mark the pilgrim centres. Then ask them to exchange their maps with their partners. Show them the PPT. Slide# 5 of the ppt has the map with the places marked on it.)

Map with the temple towns marked on it :



Image Source:

India Outline map: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword – Map)

Map pointer pin: <https://pixabay.com/es/vectors/ubicaci%C3%B3n-puntero-pasador-158934/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Assessments	Trade	Temple Towns and Pilgrimage Temple Towns and Pilgrimage

8. MS_Network of Small Towns

Network of Small Towns

- Formation of several small towns in the subcontinent started from the eighth century.
- Many large villages grew into small towns.



- Villagers from neighbouring towns and even distant places would come to either buy or sell vegetables, salt, saffron, camphor, spices and even horses and cows in the mandapika (mandi or market) of these towns.



Mandapika

- Market streets called Hatta (haat) would have rows of shops selling a variety of goods.

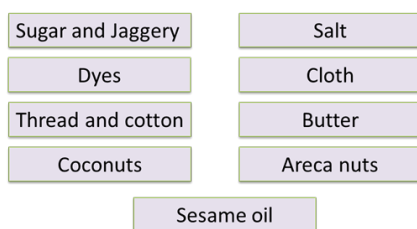
Artisans such as potters, oil pressers, sugar and toddy makers, smiths and stone masons would be lodged in separate streets.



- There were some local vendors who stayed in the towns and also other vendors who would travel from town to town.
- The local Samanta or Zamindars lived in fortified palaces in or near the town. They would collect taxes from traders and artisans. In fact they would give the temple authorities the right to collect the taxes.



- The temples would collect taxes in cash as well as kind on products such as cotton thread, cloth, sugar, jaggery, even on coconut, areca nuts and oils, cattle fodder and grain.
- Taxes were levied in kind, on goods such as....



- The records were well maintained. We get information about these rights from inscriptions that are available even today.

URL of images:

1. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Le_temple_de_Virupaksha_\(Hampi,_Inde\)_ \(14255857272\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Le_temple_de_Virupaksha_(Hampi,_Inde)_ (14255857272).jpg)

Attribution: Jean-Pierre Dalbéra

2. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/azafr%C3%A1n-roscas-naranja-especias-215932/>
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Betel_nut_%26_powder2.jpg
4. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/caballos-cabeza-de-caballo-animales-1414889/>
5. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/sal-honkhai-vietnam-campo-3022092/>
6. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/granos-de-pimienta-pimienta-especias-3914937/>
7. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_chowk_and_market-place_at_Kankhal,_1814.jpg
8. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kolkata_Chitpore_Road_old.jpg.
9. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Weeks_Edwin_Lord_A_Street_Market_Scene_India_1887_Oil_On_Canvas.jpg
10. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mehtab_Chand_of_Burdwan.jpg>
11. <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=122602&picture=homemade-pain-relieving-salve>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	New Towns and Traders, N Traders

9. DD_From Mandis to Malls

From Mandis to Malls

From Mandis to Haats

1. We come across many traders in our daily lives. We see them in textile shops, provision stores, electronic shops and even present day malls.



The Mandi (of medieval times) is still seen in many small towns and villages. These types of markets are prevalent even today. We mostly buy vegetables, fruits, fabrics, spices and groceries from these places.



2. Haats are set up in different parts of the country. Traders come from all over the country to sell ethnic products such as handicrafts, pottery, embroidered fabrics, exclusively created by the weavers and artisans from their states.



3. Dilli Haat in the capital, is a very popular craft bazar where artisans from all over the country have set up their stalls selling cotton, embroidered, wool and silk handloom fabrics, as well as tapestry, rosewood, sandalwood handicrafts, brassware, metal ware, gems and beads. Some stalls are permanent, others are rotated.



Today the 'Haat' and bazaar of the medieval times has shifted to the malls.



4. A few years back our mothers used to go to 'kirana ki dukan' (small shops) to buy grocery which is now also available in big, air-conditioned stores in malls.



5. Most malls have department stores along with family entertainment centres such as multiplex movie halls and also food courts.

These big malls have changed the lifestyle of consumers in urban India.



URL of images:

1. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/acmpix/7385955278/> Attribution: Alan Morgan
2. https://www.flickr.com/photos/o_0/65781653/in/photolist-6P9Ar-6CGwv5-6P8Df-6P9Ap-6P9Aq-CHiG6-2cxwXjG-9oEtUq-4yVnKD-6P9An-4yZB6N-NRKCpx-5J4FMS-Qu9ynL-2bedhH8-2bedh7t-5SiHfz-2bedh54-2b4ugsN-862X2t-2bvXcKj-2b8QBYn-7hzkEs-6kBL5v-JKvNY-ds3fm5-b5cJBP-6kBJE4-6kFSPH-2bedhEx-Csp8n-NRKCqe-4EKocT-6kFVd1-7XWqWK-2j4Qksh-2hTyFpF-H43vF2-2i1D9RX-ziYi9-8xexZD-ps8fx8-r9uxke-gYHLM-bbFnMD-bC87Be-7DxNuR-4hnDiG-4sKd7R-6AGzvo Attribution: Guilhem Vellut
3. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/sgrk/492834664/> Attribution: Sagarika Bose
4. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/acmpix/7170395795> Attribution: Alan Morgan
5. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/tianyake/1473839033/> Attribution: tian yake
6. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/acmpix/7170393437/> Attribution: Alan Morgan
7. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/arquitectura-la-construcci%C3%B3n-de-2557567/>
8. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/dotcompals/3328588388> Attribution: Prashanth Dotcompals
9. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/fran001/12482664983> Attribution: Francisco Anzola

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Trade Small

10. SA_Different Types of Taxes**Different Types of Taxes****Activity on Taxes****Aim:**

To help the students categorise the different types of taxes, how are they collected and the purpose for which they are used.

Materials required:

Procedure

Write down :

- any four types of taxes collected in India.
- who pays these taxes.

Note down:

- who collects these taxes.
- the purpose for which they are used.

Make a table with:

Serial Number, Name of Tax, Imposed on, Collected by, Used for:

Two types of taxes have been shown in the table given below.

Please fill in the columns with other type of taxes giving the required details

(Note for the teacher:

The students should be asked to research and find out which other taxes are collected, which government agency collects them and what are they used for. After they get the required information, they can be shown slide 4 of the PPT)

They should add 2 more types e.g. GST, toll tax, pilgrimage tax, etc.)

S. No	Name of the tax	Imposed on	Collected by	Used for
1.	Municipal tax	Property owners	Municipal corporation	To keep up the basic civic services in the city
2.	Income tax	Common man whose income exceeds certain amount	Central government of India	For the overall development of the country in the form of infrastructure development, providing police and military protection etc

Worksheet:

After the students have filled in the table, the teacher should hand over the attached worksheet to every student and ask them to answer the questions in it.

After all the students have finished answering the worksheet, the teacher should discuss the answers and then show them the worksheet answers in the PPT - slide nos.6 to 11.

WORKSHEET

Q. Why do we pay the following taxes?

- a. Property Tax/Municipal Tax
- b. Income Tax
- c. GST
- d. Toll Tax

WORK SHEET – ANSWERS.

Q. Why do we pay the following taxes?

- a. Property tax/Municipal tax

Sug. Ans. Property tax is paid by citizens who own property. The local municipality provides important services such as cleaning and maintaining roads, garbage collection, street lights and other civic facilities. The revenue that the Municipality gets from Property Tax funds these important services.

- b. Income Tax:

Sug. Ans. Income Tax is paid by salaried workers, professionals as well as business men depending on their income. This direct tax funds all important government spending including salaries to central and state government employees, new infra structure projects, etc. It helps the government generate a regular source of income which is used for the development of the country. Without this tax it would be impossible for the government to function.

- c. GST :

Sug. Ans. This tax (Goods and Sales Tax) is levied on most goods and services. We all pay it when we buy goods. It is also levied on all kinds of services. The GST helps create a unified market in the country. Instead of paying excise duty, service tax, VAT, luxury tax, etc., we pay only one tax. Also in the long run the costs of goods and services will also come down.

- d. Toll Tax:

Many expressways, state and interstate highways and bridges are constantly being constructed in the

country. The construction and maintenance of such roads and bridges is very expensive and so toll is collected from the vehicles which use these roads.

Conclusion:

Students realise that different types of taxes are collected by the Government of India for the development of the country and for the benefit of the citizens. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen to pay their taxes correctly and on time

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Trac Small

11. MS_Traders - Big and Small

Traders - Big and Small

A trader is a business person who buys and sells commodities produced by others to earn a profit. Traders are of different kinds. The status of these traders earlier varied in different periods of history and according to different societies.



Many horse traders had agreements with headmen who would help them sell their horses to warriors.



Traders had to cross forests and pass through many kingdoms so they used to travel in caravans.



Since there were many bandits on the treacherous way, traders would form associations called **guilds**.

(* Guild of merchants or traders, or craftsmen was generally formed in medieval times to protect traders/craftsmen and also ensure that their goods were up to the mark.)

TRADING GUILDS

South India - Manigramam and Nanadesi traded with:

the Peninsula, South East Asia, China

Some trade guilds met only in the temple premises.

Most trading guilds were very prosperous. The trade guild of Nanadeshis not only financed local development projects and temple-constructions but also lent money to kings.

TRADING COMMUNITIES

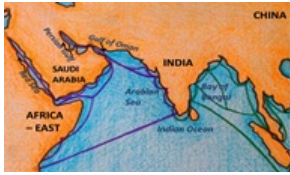


PRODUCTS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED BY INDIA IN MEDIEVAL TIMES

PRODUCTS SOLD BY INDIA	TO	PRODUCTS BOUGHT BY INDIA	FROM
Textiles	Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, China, Europe	Gold and Ivory	Africa
Spices like pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger	Ports in the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia, China, Europe	Spices, tin, Chinese Blue Pottery and Silver	Southeast Asia and China

TRADING COMMUNITIES traded with:

Ports of Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, South East Asia and China



- The local people were also involved in the trading activities. There was also a great movement of people and goods from villages to the towns.
- Many Arabs, Persians, Chinese, Jews, and Syrian Christian traders settled down along the west coast.



- Spices that were grown in tropical climates like pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc. came to be regularly used in European cooking.
- Spices and cotton cloth were sold in the ports of the Red Sea from where they reached the European markets and yielded very high profits.



- The Italian traders dealt mainly in spices and cotton.



- Demand for spices and cotton cloth in Europe, drew European traders to India
- European traders came together and formed companies to get maximum benefit from trade.
- Thus hordes of European traders started establishing their trading centres in Indian ports.
- Indian tradesmen generally bought the spices from the locals to sell to these European traders and thus became very prosperous.

URL of images:

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kolkata_Chitpore_Road_old.jpg
2. pixabay.com/es/photos/caballos-cabeza-de-caballo-animales-1414889
3. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/caravana-dromedarios-animales-4737988/>
4. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Seventy-two_Specimens_of_Castes_in_India_\(25\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Seventy-two_Specimens_of_Castes_in_India_(25).jpg)
5. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/126377022@N07/14779699551>
6. https://www.flickr.com/photos/smu_cul_digitalcollections/9969564086/
7. https://www.flickr.com/photos/smu_cul_digitalcollections/9738294552/in/photolist-fQxiGd
8. OC_Sai Sudha Balaji
9. <https://www.pxfuel.com/en/free-photo-eqjcr>
10. <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/gew%C3%BCrze-zutat-koriander-w%C3%BCrze-4916535/>
11. <https://www.needpix.com/photo/634636/merchant-pull-nuremberg-middle-ages-trade-isolated-horses-coach-guard-spear>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Trade Small

12. IA_Silk Route and Kabul

Silk Route and Kabul

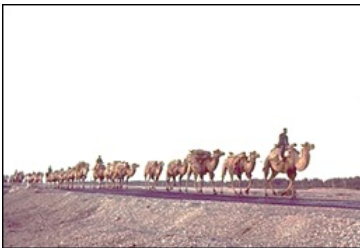
THE SILK ROUTE



- **The Silk Road** was an ancient trade route that connected the East with the West. This route spanned across both land and sea. In addition to silk, many other goods such as paper and gunpowder were exchanged between the East and the West.



- The Silk Road that began when the Han dynasty started trade with the West in 130BC. It derived its name from the lucrative trade in silk which was carried out along its length



Caravans on the Silk Route

- This route was popular for travellers not only for trade but also for the intellectual and cultural exchange that was taking place in the cities along the Silk Roads. Many of these cities developed into centres of culture and learning.



- Silk Road transmission of Buddhism



- The Chinese were very particular about the safety of their trade products and extended the Great Wall of China to ensure the protection of the trade route.



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

- Silk originated in ancient China and its production was kept a fiercely guarded secret within China for over 3,000 years. It eventually spread beyond China, first to India and Japan, then to the Persian Empire and finally to the West in the 6th century AD.

Trade on the Road helped in the development of the civilizations of China, Korea, Japan, India, Iran, Afghanistan, Europe, and Arabia.



- Political and economic relations between various civilizations improved. Though silk was the major trade item exported from China, many other goods were traded.
- The Silk Road gradually helped develop cultural and trade ties among the civilizations along the route.

KABUL

Kabul located in a narrow valley in the Hindukush Mountain Range, became an important political and commercial centre along with Qandahar on the Silk Route.



It lies at crossroads - approximately midway between Istanbul and Hanoi. Thus it has had a strategic location along the trade routes of South and Central Asia since medieval times.

Kabul was renowned for its horse trade. A huge profit of over ₹.30, 000 (about a few thousand crore rupees in today's value) was made annually by the sale of horses at Kabul.



In addition to horses, dried fruits, carpets, handkerchiefs, fresh fruits and even slaves were traded in Kabul.



Hindustani traders purchased indigo, horse, Myrobalan (*an astringent used in Unani medicine*) and sold cotton fabrics, spices and sugar at huge profits.



Myrobalan

Kabul was a multi-cultural city. Hindus and Muslims co-existed harmoniously in Kabul as their main aim was trade and profit.

URL of images:

- 1 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Silk_route.jpg
2. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/11795120@N06/3832239509> Attribution: Revolution_Ferg
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Silk_Road_1992.jpg Attribution: fdecomite
4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Central_Asian_Buddhist_Monks.jpeg
5. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dahuting_mural,_Eastern_Han_Dynasty.jpg
6. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/51252776@N04/8082531678> Attribution: Colin Capelle
7. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kabul_River,_Old_Bridge,_Bala_Hissar_in_the_Distance_WDL11484.png
8. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/126377022@N07/14597461820>
9. <https://www.maxpixel.net/Fruit-Snack-Walnut-Dried-Fruits-And-Nuts-Food-3435716>
10. <https://www.maxpixel.net/Fruit-Haritaki-Ayurveda-Myrobalan-Plant-Medicinal-5364896>
11. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Everyday_Life_in_Old_China_20.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Trade	Story of the silk route , Story

13. MS_Crafts in Town

Crafts in Town

- In the 14th century C.E., during the rule of the Bahamani Sultans, skilled artisans of Bidar in Karnataka

produced the most intricate inlay work on silver and copper. Their work is called '**Bidri**' or 'Bidriware'.



- Even today this is an important export handicraft of India and is prized as a symbol of wealth.

Other Craftsmen:

- The most beautiful temples were built by very skilled craftsmen belonging to the **Panchalas** or **Vishwakarma** community. They included carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, bronze smiths and also goldsmiths.



These talented craftsmen also contributed to the construction of palaces, tanks and reservoirs.



BIDAR FORT

WEAVERS:



- Fine cotton cloth as well as other varieties of cloth was woven by very talented weavers such as **Saliyars** or **Kaikkolars**.
- Cleaning the cotton bolls, spinning and dyeing the yarn (thread) became specialized and independent crafts.
- Since there was a great demand for quality cotton cloth especially by the temples, Saliyars or Kaikkolars became prosperous and also made substantial donations to the temple.

URL of images:

1. Bidriware: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bidriware_Bidar.JPG
2. Carpenter: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:An_Indian_Carpenter_\(p.48,_Richard_G_Hodson,_Carpenters_in_India,_Bangalore_9_September_1856\)_-_Copy.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:An_Indian_Carpenter_(p.48,_Richard_G_Hodson,_Carpenters_in_India,_Bangalore_9_September_1856)_-_Copy.jpg)
3. Goldsmith: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Goldsmiths_at_work_in_India_in_the_1880s.JPG
- 4 Bidar Fort: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_Garden_bidar.jpg
5. Weaver: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Weaver_an_engraving_by_Edmond_Scott.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Crafts In Towns, Crafts In Tc

14. VC_Humility is the Hallmark of Greatness

Humility is the Hallmark of Greatness

HUMILITY THE HALLMARK OF GREATNESS

Every trader and business man has a very small and humble beginning and then only he goes to become successful in his business.

As we had big trading communities like the Chettiars and the Marwari Oswal during the Medieval times, in

modern times we have big successful business houses like the Tatas, Birlas and Ambanis.

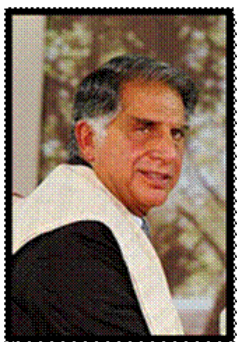
The Tata Group, one of India's largest business houses, was founded by Jamsetji Tata who set up a small trading firm in 1868.



Jamsetji Tata

Today this group has more than 30 companies based in India and abroad.

The Tatas, right from Jamshetji Tata have always been good leaders and the current **Chairman Emeritus of the Tata Group** Ratan Tata is known for being a leader who cherishes values and is known for his humility.



He was born in a rich family and graduated in Architecture from Cornell University in the US.

Yet after graduation he refused to work for IBM at New York and instead chose to work as an ordinary employee on the shop floor of TATA Steel in Jamshedpur.



In his early days he handled blast furnaces and even shoveled limestone.

He always sits in the front with his driver when he is alone and even drives himself to work when the driver is absent.



Once a driver of another car waved out to him and Ratan Tata promptly waved back. The driver could not believe that such a big man had responded to his gesture.



When the Taj hotel in Mumbai was attacked and sieged by the terrorists on 26/11/2008 some hotel employees lost their lives and many were injured. Ratan Tata personally visited the families of each affected employee, gave full compensation and full medical support to the families and also ensured that their children got the best of higher education.

On a flight to Goa in 2014, Ratan Tata surprised and delighted his fellow passengers by sitting in the economy class.

Over the years Ratan Tata has earned the respect and reverence of employees of the TATA companies who look upon him as a great leader. Due to his humble nature he is admired by one and all.



Ratan Tata with Jacob Zuma - former President of South Africa

Take home message: In spite of reaching the pinnacle of success, a leader should always remain grounded and humble.

URL of images:

1. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J.R.D._Tata_\(1955\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J.R.D._Tata_(1955).jpg)
2. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Prime_Minister,_Dr._Manmohan_Singh_conferred_honorary_doctorate_degree_on_Shri_Ratan_Tata_at_Tata_Institute_for_Social_Science_\(TISS\),_Mumbai_on_May_6,_2006.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Prime_Minister,_Dr._Manmohan_Singh_conferred_honorary_doctorate_degree_on_Shri_Ratan_Tata_at_Tata_Institute_for_Social_Science_(TISS),_Mumbai_on_May_6,_2006.jpg) Attribution: Prime Minister's Office ([GODL-India](#))
3. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/publicresourceorg/27472139076> Public.Resource.Org
4. <https://pixabay.com/nl/photos/auto-het-verkeer-man-haast-1149997/>
5. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/theblackcanvas/3062423828> Attribution: Stuti Sakhalkar
6. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/governmentza/8198569031> Attribution: GovernmentZA

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
6 Minutes	Peace		Group Activities

15. MS_Architectural Splendour of Hampi**Architectural Splendour of Hampi**

The Vijayanagaram empire was founded in the year 1336.



- One of the most famous cities of the Vijayanagaram empire was Hampi.

- The city of Hampi, situated in northern Karnataka in the Krishna Tungabhadra Basin had high walls and was well protected.
- The ruins of city show that the entire city had inner fortifications which were well preserved.
- Concrete or cement was not used to build the walls of the city. Bricks were interlocked to build the entire structure.



- A Portuguese traveller, Domingo Paes who went to Hampi in the 16th century from Goa mentions that unlike other cities, the walls and towers of entire city of Hampi had been built using very strong masonry.

Beautiful Monuments

- A variety of monuments were built for religious, civil and military purposes.
- The city was beautiful and had flat roof buildings that were arranged in rows.
- It was heavily fortified as it was the centre of commercial and cultural activities.

The entire city's architecture was very unique.



- The royal buildings had magnificent arches, grand domes, halls with impressive sculptures and many pillars.
- Orchards and gardens had motifs and sculptures of lotus and corbels.

These were built with proper planning and added to the beauty of the royal buildings.

- Hampi flourished in the 15th and 16th century and was the center of trade and cultural activities.
- Muslim merchants also known as Moors, as well as Chettis, Portuguese and other European trading agents regularly visited the markets of Hampi.

Water Preservation

- Vijayanagara was a very arid place. Water preservation was given high priority by the rulers here.

In order to ensure adequate water supply for the citizens, the Vijayanagara rulers had storage tanks built.



The Anantaj Sagar water storage tank had a 1.37 km. long dam across the Maldevi river.

- Krishnadeva Raya was a very benevolent king who had embankments built along streams that flowed down the hills to create reservoirs.

The king had a tank built at the mouth of two hills so that all the water that came from either side collected there. One important tank was the Kamalapuram tank. The water from there was carried down the slopes through canals to the nearby fields.

Temples of Hampi

- The beautiful Virupaksha(Shiva) temple had many halls with pillars.



A variety of cultural activities were held in this temple.

Temple dancers called Devadasis performed in these halls before the Lord.



- Kings, nobles and masses gathered in the halls to watch the dances.
- Navaratri also known as the Mahanavami in the southern part of India was celebrated with great pomp at Hampi.



- A platform called the Mahanavami platform has been discovered by Archeologists. The king used to receive guests on this platform. He would also receive tributes from subordinate chiefs here.
- The king used to watch dance and musical performances as well as wrestling matches that were put up on this platform.

Musical pillars in the Vijaya Vithala Temple



- There are 56 musical pillars in the **Vijaya Vithala Temple** in Hampi. They are also known as the SaRiGaMa Pillars.

Downfall of Hampi

- After 1565, Hampi lost its glory and importance as Vijaynagara was defeated by the Deccani Sultans who were the rulers of Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar and Bidar.



- Hampi fell into ruin after this defeat.

- **URL of images:**

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_the_Bijapur_Sultanate_1656.jpg
2. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/hampi-arquitectura-%C3%A1rbol-antigua-3047096/>
3. <https://pixabay.com/nl/photos/lotus-mahal-hampi-india-reizen-4642502/>
4. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/hampi-arquitectura-india-antigua-3960666/>
5. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/paso-bien-patrimonio-de-la-unesco-286572/>
6. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/hampi-india-antigua-cultura-4109490/>
7. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nevilzaveri/6154376215> Attribution: nevil zaveri
8. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/mahanavami-dibba-d%C3%A1sara-dibba-hampi-1916040/>
9. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/vijaya-vittala-templo-hampi-india-279476/>
10. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/arquitectura-templo-antigua-4931240/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	A closer look: Hampi, Masul Surat, A closer look: Hampi, and Surat

16. MS_Surat_A Gateway to the West

Surat - A Gateway to West

- Surat in Gujarat was named Surajpur by its founder Gopi but its name finally changed to Surat in 1520.



It was attacked and looted by the Muslim invaders many times and also by the Portuguese.

- Surat became the most established port of the Mughal Empire in late medieval period.



- All the trade to the west was carried out from here along with Cambay and later on from Ahmedabad.
- Trade was carried out from Surat with the countries of West Asia through the Gulf of Ormuz (Strait of Hormuz) which connects the Persian Gulf with the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.
- Surat was called “The Gate to Mecca” since the ships that carried the pilgrims to Mecca for Hajj would set sail from this port.



Kabba in Mecca

- There was no religious discrimination in Surat where there were Hindus as well as Muslims.
- European traders such as the Portuguese, English as well as the Dutch made Surat their base and set up workshops and storehouses here.



- It was a very busy port where over 100 ships from foreign countries used to be regularly anchored.



Textile Industry:

- Textile industry flourished here. Many wholesale as well as retail textile markets selling cotton came up in Surat.
- Surati Zari (gold embroidered lace) borders were in great demand in Europe, Africa as well as West Asia.



- For the comfort of Indian as well as international traders, many guest houses and hotels were set up. As trade prospered here, many **banking houses** were established. These were run by the Kathiawad Seths or Mahajans who were money changers.



• Money Lenders

- Most transactions were done by Hundis which were promissory notes or monetary contracts used in trade transactions to remit money from place to place.



HUNDI

Hundis made trading easier and also safer since the buyer didn't have to carry a lot of cash with him. Thus thefts on the way were less.

Hundis from Surat were accepted in many trading places such as Cairo(Egypt), Basra(Iraq) and even Antwerp in Belgium.

- With the disintegration of the Mughal Empire towards the end of the seventeenth century, production and trading in Surat too started to decline.



- The sea routes in the seventeenth century were mainly controlled by the Portuguese. The East India Company made Bombay its main headquarters of Western India in 1668. Many traders and merchants moved their base from Surat to Bombay.
- But today, Surat has regained its past glory and is a very prosperous city.



URL of images:

1. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tombs_of_the_Early_English_Settlers,_Surat_\(9185928036\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tombs_of_the_Early_English_Settlers,_Surat_(9185928036).jpg)
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Surat-Sachin_Map_Imperial_Gazetteer_of_India.jpg
3. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/la-meca-islam-religi%C3%B3n-kaaba-4372296/>
4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dutch_East_India_Company%27s_warehouse_and_living_quarters_in_Surat.jpg
5. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/quinet/39520926212> Attribution: Thomas Quine
6. OC_Dipti Bose
7. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Codice_Casanatense_Moneychanger_of_Gujarat.jpg
8. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1951_Bombay_Province_Rs_2500_Hundi.jpg
9. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bombay-by-jan-van-ryne-1754.jpg>
10. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Surat_Municipal_Institute_of_Medical_Education_and_Research.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	A closer look: Hampi, Masul Surat, A closer look: Hampi, and Surat

17. IQ_Rise and Fall of Surat**Rise and Fall of Surat**

Q.1. Why did rulers raid territories belonging to other rulers?

Sug. Ans:

Rulers generally raided territories belonging to other rulers in order to:

- expand their empire
- display their military power
- loot the treasures of a prosperous region



Q. 2 Shivaji raided the prosperous city of Surat twice - first in 1664 and then in 1670. What do you think were his motives?

(Note to the teacher: The students can reply to this question using the points given in Q.1)

Sug. Ans:

Surat in the seventeenth century was a rich, thriving port city.

- It was the gateway for trade with West Asia as well as Europe.
- This prosperous city attracted Shivaji who wanted to improve the finances of the Maratha Empire.
- The Deccan had been under constant attack from Shaistakhan for 3 years and Shivaji desperately needed money
- So he attacked Surat which was a wealthy and prosperous port and generated a million rupees in taxes.



Shivaji Maharaj

Q.3. Which factors contribute to the decline of a prosperous trading centre like Surat?

Sug. Ans:

Some of the important factors that could contribute to the decline of a prosperous trading centre like Surat are:

- lack of an efficient ruler
- decline in productivity and sales due to war
- natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods or famine
- invasion by a foreign power



Q. 4. How has Surat emerged as a bustling commercial centre today?

Sug. Ans:

Post Independence, Surat gradually regained its reputation as an important industrial and commercial hub.

Today it is known for its textile and chemical industries.

It is India's leading diamond cutting and polishing centre.



Diamond Polishing in Surat

URL of images:

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1573-The_Battle_Between_the_Imperial_Army_and_Muhammad_Husain_Mirza_near_Ahmadabad-Akbarnama.jpg2.
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja_Ravi_Varma,_Shivaji_Maharaj_\(Oleographic_Print\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja_Ravi_Varma,_Shivaji_Maharaj_(Oleographic_Print).jpg)

Attribution: Raja Ravi Varma / Public domain

3. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ludolf_Backhuysen_I_\(1630-1708\)_-_A_Dutch_Settlement_in_India,_Probably_Surat_-_BHC1933_-_Royal_Museums_Greenwich.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ludolf_Backhuysen_I_(1630-1708)_-_A_Dutch_Settlement_in_India,_Probably_Surat_-_BHC1933_-_Royal_Museums_Greenwich.jpg)

Attribution: Ludolf Bakhuizen / Public domain

4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Diamond_Polisher.jpg

Attribution: Andere Andre / Public domain

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Trade	A closer look: Hampi, Masul Surat, A closer look: Hampi, and Surat

18. MS_Fishing in Troubled Waters- MASULIPATNAM

Fishing in Troubled Waters - MASULIPATNAM

MASULIPATNAM

Masulipatnam is also called Machlipatnam which means fishing port town.

It is located on the delta of the Krishna River.

It was a vibrant centre of intense activity in the seventeenth century. Since it was the most important port on the Andhra coast, both the Dutch as well as the English East India Company wanted to gain control of.



The fort at Machilipatnam was built by the Dutch.

In 1620, William Methwold, who was an official merchant of the East India Company described Masulipatanam as a small town with a large population. The town was not enclosed in walls.

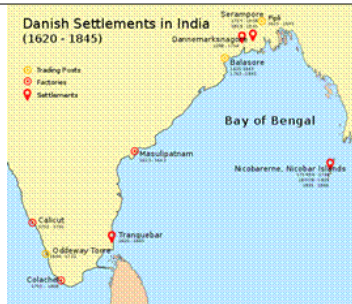
He also states that the agents of the East India Company lived there as it was the main port of Golconda.

This poor fisher town was not well located and the spring water in the area was brackish.



However when connectivity through roads improved many merchants started residing here.

The Dutch, the French and the English frequently visited this port.



The English and the Dutch decide to establish settlements in Masulipatnam as it became the most important port along the eastern coast and ships could be anchored here at the port.

In order to arrest the East India Company from completely establishing their hold on trade, royal monopolies were imposed by the Qutub Shahi kings on the sale of many products such as textiles and spices.



The intense rivalry between the Persian merchants, the rulers of Golconda, the Telugu Komati Chettis and the various European traders added to the prosperity of Masulipatnam.

The Mughal governor of Golconda Mir Jumla (also a rich, powerful merchant) used to set the Dutch against the English.

Later, Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb with the help of Mir Jumla annexed Golconda in 1686-8, the European companies started looking for other ports.



Emperor Aurangzeb

Earlier a good connect between the port and the production center was all that was considered for a port to gain importance.

Now the port being close to the production centres was not enough for the East India Company which wanted

to play a leading role in both trade as well as the administration. This made them look out for other alternatives.

The Company traders started establishing their base in big port towns such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

A bulk of the trading groups gradually moved out of Masulipatnam. Thus in the eighteenth century, this port slowly started declining and gradually lost its importance as the principal seaport of the Golconda Empire.

Calcutta port



URL of images:

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_the_Deccan_late_16th_century.jpg
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Masulipatam_mg_8557.jpg
3. [https:// commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Danish_Settlements_in_India_\(1620_-_1845\).svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Danish_Settlements_in_India_(1620_-_1845).svg)
4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AMH-6888-KB_Pieter_van_den_Broecke_in_Masulipatnam.jpg
5. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_the_Emperor_Aurangzeb_MET_136889.jpg>
6. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Charles_D%27Oyly00.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	A closer look: Hampi, Masul Surat, A closer look: Hampi, and Surat

19. DD_Trading then and now- Changes in trading pattern

Trading then and now- Changes in trading pattern

- In the ancient and medieval times Indian goods such as spices, fabrics and handicrafts, silk, porcelain, incense, and ivory, were in high demand in countries of the East as well as the West.

Any guess how long it would take to transport these goods?

- It would take at least a month if not more depending on how far the country was. The most common means of transportation were the land routes and sea routes. Kings of medieval times would give special facilities to promote trade by passing trade regulations and improving the transport system.

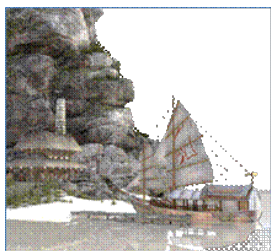


Primary Trade Routes

- **The Silk Route** was one of the main routes for trading between 2000BC to 1000 CE. Caravans consisting of horses and camels would move slowly over hazardous terrain. Bandits used to attack and loot caravans making land travel very dangerous



- **Maritime trade** gradually picked up around 1000 CE. The Europeans realised that marine **trade** was the most convenient way of trading.



The Indian Ocean trade routes connected Southeast Asia, India, Arabia, and East Africa.

Local Trading and Purchasing:

In those days local shopping would be done at fairs near temples during festive occasions. People would also make purchases at the weekly markets.



(The teacher can ask the students how trade transportation and transactions take place in current times.)

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL TRADING TODAY

- In the modern times, since the volume of trade has increased manifold, all modes of transport are used.



Today heavy goods such as petroleum products, iron ore, coal etc. are transported in huge container ships.

- Freight shipping can take from 1-3 days to even 1 month depending on the distance and the route.



Cargo transported by air ranges from machinery, electronics, consumer goods, retail goods and even valuable items.

Air freight is very fast, from 1 day to a maximum of 5 days.

E Shopping

- In this modern era, online shopping which allows shoppers to buy things over the internet using a web browser is growing by leaps and bounds.
- Amazon.com, ebay.com and Alibaba.com are some of the popular websites that provide everything from

groceries to computers and even furniture.

- E shopping offers cashless mode of online transaction through Paytm, NEFT, debit or credit cards.

These shopping sites provide free home delivery (mostly), flexible delivery date and time....no need to be stuck in traffic or wait at busy shop counters to be served. Most of these sites deliver goods to even the remotest corner of the world.

- The recent **Corona Virus** outbreak and the lockdown that followed in the country saw a steep increase in online transactions. People who were forced to stay at home during lockdown gradually shifted from retail shopping to online purchasing.



URLS

1. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/136041510@N05/29006273692/in/photolist-LcbJB7-2fGV7qq-25Cx3EA-DAkG2r-2gaW85N-RhqqeeN-Rh4x3q-8suJwx-HJkB6A-7M5Qmu-WhM3gi-2ejLLfR-r6vWFh-2jsqXdA-2ff7qy9-2hK4Lhh-2ioFRuV-2c24i76-qyVmis-Q4QhiG-7CocL-LuSWdp-2c3JhFT-2ciNa1o-2cjVwuW-2aDzmVo-PFf4NF-2c6wKHm-vwX9fq-RicNy3-2d41ncq-rTF5sn-2dqVyEv-PDJeWx-Yiqd9o-e97CCj-DGhu5W-NpWeRa-RrgsYS-2c3jW4M-muJzv-PKtZdm-GxKCDV-2hK2Z3Z-B8drc7-f84nZR-2jyeMsz-2iqXBNh-2jDpxfF-2j5usfR> Attribution: Patrick Gray
2. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/caravana-dromedarios-animales-4737990/>
3. <https://pixabay.com/es/illustrations/buque-mercante-antiguos-medieval-3929163/>
4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Marriage_Procession_in_a_Bazaar.jpg
5. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/barco-de-carga-buque-contenedor-5215108/>
6. <https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/419691/boeing-747-jumbo-jet-singapore-airlines-cargo-airplane-aircraft-take-off-airport-free-pictures>
7. <https://pixabay.com/es/vectors/plantilla-dise%C3%B1o-sitio-web-blog-1599667/>
8. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/ecommerce-la-venta-en-l%C3%ADnea-2140603/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Trade Small

20. MS_New Towns and Traders

New Towns and Traders

As the demand for spices and textiles grew in the West during the sixteen and the seventeen centuries, European countries started expanding their commercial activities in the East by forming East India Companies.



East India House, London

Few Indian traders like Mulla Abdul Ghafur and Virji Vora were able to compete with them in the beginning as they owned large number of ships.



Fort William, the head quarter of the British East India Co. in Calcutta

However the European Companies soon managed to control the sea trade due to their naval power.

Indian traders were now reduced to working as agents for these powerful European powers.



Gradually Britain became the most successful commercial and political power in the subcontinent.

The demand for textile goods led to great demand for the crafts like spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing.

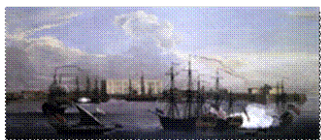
Textile designs of India improved and became more refined.

However, the crafts persons started losing their freedom. They could not sell the cloth that they wanted to or even weave their own patterns and designs. The agents supplied them with designs which had to be reproduced.



Indian Weavers

Places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras gradually emerged as major commercial and trading centres in the eighteenth century.



The local Indian merchants and artisans were moved into so called '**Black Towns**' within these cities.



On the other hand, '**White**' rulers used to stay in posh areas such as Fort St George in Madras or Fort St William in Calcutta.



Fort St. George – Madras



Fort St. William Calcutta

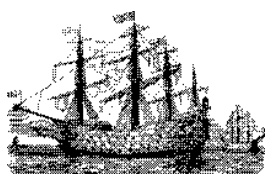
URL of images:

1. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24958163>
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_William,_Calcutta,_1735.jpg
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_East_India_Company_official.jpg
4. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_Tantee_or_Indian_weavers.jpg
5. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ships_in_Bombay_Harbour,_1731.jpg
6. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_town_of_Madras.jpg
7. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_St._George,_Chennai_2.jpg
8. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fortwilliam1828.jpg>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	New Towns and Traders, N Traders

21. IA_Discovery of new sea routes and lands

Discovery of new sea routes and lands



In the 15th century, there was a lot of demand in Europe for spices from the east. Many European explorers set sail from Europe with a hope of discovering new sea routes to the Indian Subcontinent.

Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus were two such great explorers.

VASCO DA GAMA



Vasco da Gama

- In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias of Portugal reached the southern tip of Africa in the hope of discovering a new sea route to India. His journey around the Cape of Good Hope proved for the first time that the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean were connected.



- In 1497, Vasco da Gama a Portuguese explorer was assigned by the Portuguese king to find a sea route to the east. He successfully completed an extremely difficult expedition and reached Calicut on the Indian coast in May 1498.
- He started from Lisbon in Portugal in July 1497, crossed the Atlantic and reached the African coast.
- He went around the southern tip of Africa now also known as ‘the Cape of Good Hope’.
- He met an Indian merchant at Malindi on the east coast of Africa and with his help was able to reach Calicut in May 1498.



Vasco da Gama's route to India

- He thus became the first European to reach India via the Atlantic Ocean. His journey was not easy. Only 54 of the 170 sailors Vasco de Gama had started with, survived the voyage.
- Although he had started with 4 ships, he returned back to Lisbon with only 2.

Discovery of this new sea route was significant as the markets of the countries of Asia and Africa now opened up for European trade.

The English, The French and the Dutch followed the same sea route in the later years to reach India.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS:



Christopher Columbus

- A sailor from Italy, namely Christopher Columbus set sail westwards crossing the Atlantic Ocean.
- His trip was sponsored by the king and queen of Spain. His objective was to find a route to India.
- He was very sure that he would reach India by sailing westwards as the idea that the earth was round was widely accepted.



Columbus's route from Spain to the Bahamas

- Columbus started from the Spanish port of Palos on August 3rd, 1492.
- He unexpectedly landed in a small island in the Bahamas. Columbus called the local people 'Indians' since he was under the wrong notion that he had succeeded in reaching India.

- This new group of island therefore got the new name of **West Indies**.
- After the discovery of new continent of America by Columbus in 1492, there were more expeditions by other explorers from Spain and Portugal. They defeated the natives and captured large portions of Central and South America.



- The discovery of new sea routes and new lands ushered in a new phase of imperialism and colonization.

URL of images:

1. <https://pixabay.com/vectors/boat-ocean-sail-sailing-sea-ship-2028239/>
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vasco_da_Gama_-_1838.png
3. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Diaz_on_his_voyage_to_the_cape.jpg
4. Map - OC- Sudha Balaji
5. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_a_Man,_Said_to_be_Christopher_Columbus_\(born_about_1446,_died_1506\)_MET_DT369.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Portrait_of_a_Man,_Said_to_be_Christopher_Columbus_(born_about_1446,_died_1506)_MET_DT369.jpg)
6. Map -OC- Sudha Balaji
7. URL - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/boat-heraldry-ocean-sail-sailing-2026219/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Trade	Trade in the early Republic, early Republic

22. QA_Let Us Assess -Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Let Us Assess -Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Ans to the textual questions:

1. Fill in the blanks:

(a) The Rajarajeshvara (Brihadishvara) temple is located in

Ans: Thanjavur.



(b) Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint

Ans: Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti

(c) The capital of the Vijayanagara Empire was

Ans: Hampi

(d) The Dutch established a settlement at in Andhra Pradesh.

Ans: Masulipatnam

2. State whether True or False:

(a) We know the name of the architect of the Rajarajeshvara temple from the inscription.

Ans: **True**

(b) Merchants preferred to travel individually rather than in caravans.

Ans: **False**. They preferred to travel in caravans since it was safer.

(c) Kabul was a major centre for trade in elephants.

Ans: **False**. Kabul was a major centre for horse trade.

(d) Surat was an important trading port on the Bay of Bengal.

Ans: **False**. Surat was an important trading port on the Arabian Sea.

3. How was water supplied to the city of Thanjavur?

Ans: Water supply for the town of Thanjavur came from wells and tanks.

4. Who lived in the ‘Black Towns’ in cities such as Madras?

Ans: The ‘blacks’ or the native traders and craftsperson were confined to the “**Black Towns**”.



Black Town in Madras

Q. 5 Why was Thanjavur regarded as a great town?

Sug Ans:

- Thanjavur the capital of the Cholas was a major administrative and trading centre at that time.

- This temple town was well known for the famous Rajarajeshwara (Brihadeshwara) temple.
- This city had beautiful palaces with mandapas.

So, It was regarded as a great urban centre with busy markets trading in spices, textiles and exquisite bronze idols.

Let's understand:

Q 6. Why do you think towns grew around temples?

Suggested Ans:

Cities such as Thanjavur and Varanasi developed in places where there were many temples.

- Temples were often central to the economy as well as the society.
- Temple authorities used their wealth to finance trade and banking.
- Large number of priests, workers, artisans and traders who catered to the needs of the temple settled near the temple.



Temple town – Varanasi

Q 7 How important were the crafts persons for the building and maintenance of temples?

Sug Ans:

- Goldsmiths, bronze smiths, blacksmiths, masons, and carpenters built many public buildings such as temples palaces, tanks and reservoirs.
- Weavers produced cloth which was used for flags in temple festivals and also regularly made donations to the temple.
- Sculptors made exquisite bronze idols and tall ornamental bell metal lamps.

Thus we can see that crafts persons were essential in temple towns such as Thanjavur, Varanasi

Q.8 Why did people from different lands visit Surat?

Sug. Ans:

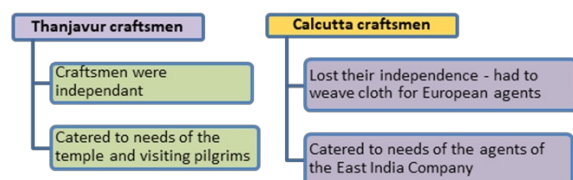
- Surat 'Gateway for trade with the West' was an imp port having on an average over a hundred ships of different countries anchored at the port.
- It was also called 'Gate to Mecca' since many pilgrim ships set sail from here carrying

Haj Pilgrims to Mecca.

- Textiles from Surat had a good market in the West. Surati Zari (gold embroidered lace) borders were in great demand in Europe, Africa as well as West Asia.
- Many traders from all over India as well as Europe set up their factories and ware houses here.
- As trade prospered, the Kathiawad seths or mahajans established big banking houses in Surat.

Q.9 In what ways was craft production in cities like Calcutta different from that in cities like Thanjavur?

Sug. Ans:



Let's discuss:

Q 10. Compare any one of the cities described in this chapter with a town or a village with which you are familiar. Do you notice any similarities or differences?

Answer: **SURAT – MUMBAI**

Surat

- During the Mughal period - Surat was the Gateway for trade with the West
- Decline started end of the 17th century
- Today Surat is a successful business city

Mumbai

- Largest natural deep-water port on the west coast of India
- Today Mumbai is India's commercial capital

Q 11. What were the problems encountered by the merchants in the past?

Do you think some of these problems persist today?

Suggested Ans:

- Merchants in the past had to travel through dense jungles and cross rocky mountain passes where their goods were constantly in danger of being looted by bandit.
- They also faced difficulties due to steep taxes being imposed by rulers of the territories they had to pass through.



These problems are not there now.

- Trade and transport has improved tremendously in present day.
- Global organisations have been setup to regulate international trade.

Let's do

(Note to the teacher: Both these questions should be discussed with the students and given as homework.

They should be asked to submit their projects by the next class.)

12. Find out more the architecture of either Thanjavur or Hampi and prepare a scrap book illustrating temples and other buildings from these cities.

Ans:

Suggested Points have been given below on the architecture of Thanjavur. These points could be kept in mind

while preparing the scrap book:

1.Type of Architecture:

Thanjavur – Architecture of the temples – Dravidian

2. Location of the structure:

Eg. Thanjavur is located in Tamil Nadu.

3. When the structure was built:

Eg. Rajarajeshvara (Brihadeshwara) Temple was built in 1010 CE

4. Materials used:

Granite (entire structure)

5. When it was constructed:

Between 1003 and 1010

6. Unique features of the structure:

- a. First temple in the world made entirely of granite
- b. It has the world's largest Vimanam (temple tower above the sanctum)
- c. The Vimanam does not cast a shadow at noon!

(Similarly a few points on Hampi could be jotted down and worked on by students who choose Hampi for their project)

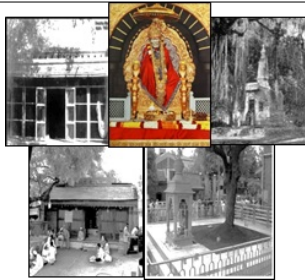
13. Find out about any present day PILGRIMAGE CENTRE. Why do you think people go there? What do they do there?

Are there any shops in the area? If so, what is bought and sold there?

Suggested Ans:

(Note to the teacher: The students can choose any pilgrimage centre in the country. An example is given below)

Pilgrimage center – SHIRDI



Location: District Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

Uniqueness: Temple (Samadhi Mandir) of Shirdi Sai Baba who lived most of his life in Shirdi.

Sai Baba is revered by both Hindus as well as Muslims. At least 25,000 devotees visit Shirdi daily and about 1,00,000 during festivals.

People wait for hours to get the darshan of the Maha Samadhi of Sai Baba in the Samadhi Mandir.

Devotees also visit the Dwarkamayi, as well as the Chavdi. Sai Baba used to stay in these 2 places every alternate night.

Types of shops:

Emporiums, big and small shops, temporary shops put up by hawkers.

Goods sold: flowers, all sorts of pooja articles, sweets, Prasad items and religious literature.

There are many shops which sell handicrafts, cotton, woolen and silk garments.

URL of images:

1. <https://pixabay.com/photos/brihadishvara-temple-thanjavur-2358280/>
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Black_town_of_Madras.jpg
3. <https://pixabay.com/photos/varanasi-river-india-religion-2371751/>
4. <https://pixabay.com/es/photos/caravana-dromedarios-animales-4737988/>
5. Black and white pictures of Shirdi OC – Col. S.K. Bose, Yogesh Rahane, Ramdas Kasav
6. <https://pixabay.com/photos/sai-baba-shirdi-sai-baba-jai-sai-ram-5076876/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Temple Pilgrimage Centres, New Towns and Pilgrimage Centres and Traders, A closer look: Hamirpur and Surat, Traders Big and Small, A closer look: Masulipatnam and Surat

23. MS_Summary_Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

Summary - Towns, Traders and Craftspersons

This chapter discusses the different types of medieval:

- towns such as temple towns, administrative centres, trading centres and ports
- traders and trading houses,
- crafts and craftspersons,
- Important ports and nodal cities



URL of images:

1. <https://pixabay.com/de/photos/brihadishvara-tempel-thanjavur-2358280/>
2. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Studio_portrait_of_blacksmiths_at_work_in_India_in_1873.jpg
3. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/internetarchivebookimages/14804737713/in/photolist-ow9Cod-ouvvmY-oyf9Jv-ov3XtU-owcHuF-t4eprC-owkops-owiZVe-ouAguF-JEdSyA-oddZXR-ovZdpX-ovh4Qp-odH9v5-ot8b7Y/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Trade	Traders Big and Small, Terr Pilgrimage Centres, New Tc Traders, A closer look: Ham and Surat, Traders Big and : Towns and Pilgrimage Cent and Traders, A closer look: l Masulipatnam and Surat