



Master Lesson Plan

For

Walls Tell Stories

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD V	EVS	Walls Tell Stories	English	Walls Tell Stories	2020-11

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Walls Tell Stories

1. MS_Objectives_ Walls tell stories

Students will be able to..

- take delight on the information on forts
- describe the innovative water system in Golconda fort
- determine the distance and directions of various locations on the map of the fort
- relate the bronze structures of the fort to several objects made out of bronze adapt
- the value of caring for National Properties
- investigate the reasons for the design and construction of various structures in the fort.
- summarise the various structures with some interpretations

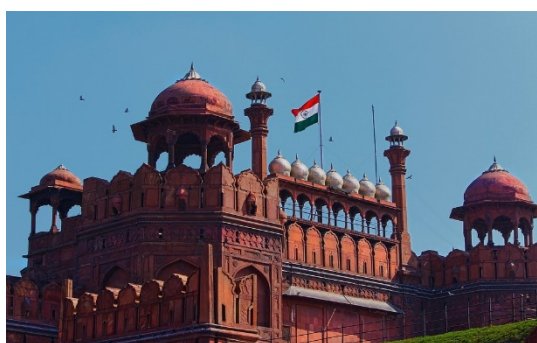
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

2. IA_Secrets of Indian Forts!

- Forts were built to defend countries/territories from external attacks and enemies.



- Forts were built as protection from floods.
- Towers were raised on the ramparts to get a clear view of the city and flowing river.
- East India Company constructed forts as security against local Rajas and other European rival nations. Of these, Mumbai Fort, Fort William in Kolkata and Fort St. George in Chennai were the main bastions constructed.
- No Indian fort has been destroyed by disasters.
- Two forts in India are UNESCO world heritage sites - Agra fort and Red Fort.
- The Prime Minister hoists the National Flag on Red Fort every year on Independence Day.



- Oldest fort in India is Qila Mubarak at Bhatinda.



- Towns like Satara were named after forts - Satara after a fort built of 17 walls.

Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/red-fort-delhi-india-travel-2254704/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Qila_Mubarak_in_Bathinda.jpg public domain by its author, [Guneeta](#) at [English Wikipedia](#).

Golconda: SSSVV Gallery(Ketword: Golconda)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

3. MS_Water system in the Golconda Fort



PARTS OF A PERSIAN WHEEL

The components of a Persian Wheel are as follows:

WHEEL: It is due to the circular motion of the wheel that the buckets pour water in the troughs.



2. **WATER TROUGH:** It carries the river water which is poured by the buckets to the storage tanks.



3. **BUCKETS:** They are widely used as a means of raising water from a stream or a well. They are made of wood, bamboo or pottery.



4. **TOOTHED WHEEL:** It is responsible for putting the wheel into motion with the help of circular movement of bullock or horse.



5. **PADDLES:** They are also responsible for putting the wheel into motion in case of movement of the wheel through flow of water.

The Tooth wheel gain momentum by the circular movement of animals like cows, camels etc thereby putting the Persian wheel into motion.

Buckets are attached to the rim of the wheel. As the wheel rotates, the buckets filled with water are carried upward and the water is spilled near the top of the wheel into a **trough**.

The buckets then return empty to the bottom of the wheel to repeat the process

The trough then carries the water to the storage tanks.

From **storage tanks** the water is effectively distributed to various parts of the fort including different apartments, roof gardens and fountains through a **network of clay pipes**.

STORAGE TANK

- Engineering skills were put to good use at Golconda Fort and it was evident from the way the tanks were filled with water in the palaces and the way in which they ensured continuous water supply.
- Huge water tanks at Golconda Fort played an integral role in this magnificent water supply system.
- They were used to store water being supplied by Persian Wheels and then it was distributed to different parts of the Fort.

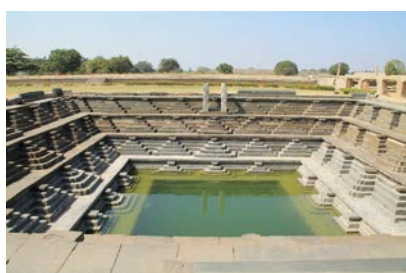


Image source:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:19-Persian-Wheel.jpg> - Public Domain

<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=311214&picture=water-trough-for-game>

<https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=171896&picture=wooden-bucket>

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

Tank: SSSVV Gallery(Keyword: Hampi)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

4. SA_Directions to fort

Aim: To determine the distance and directions of various locations on the map of the fort.

Materials required: Map of Golconda

Class settings: Whole class/ Individual activity

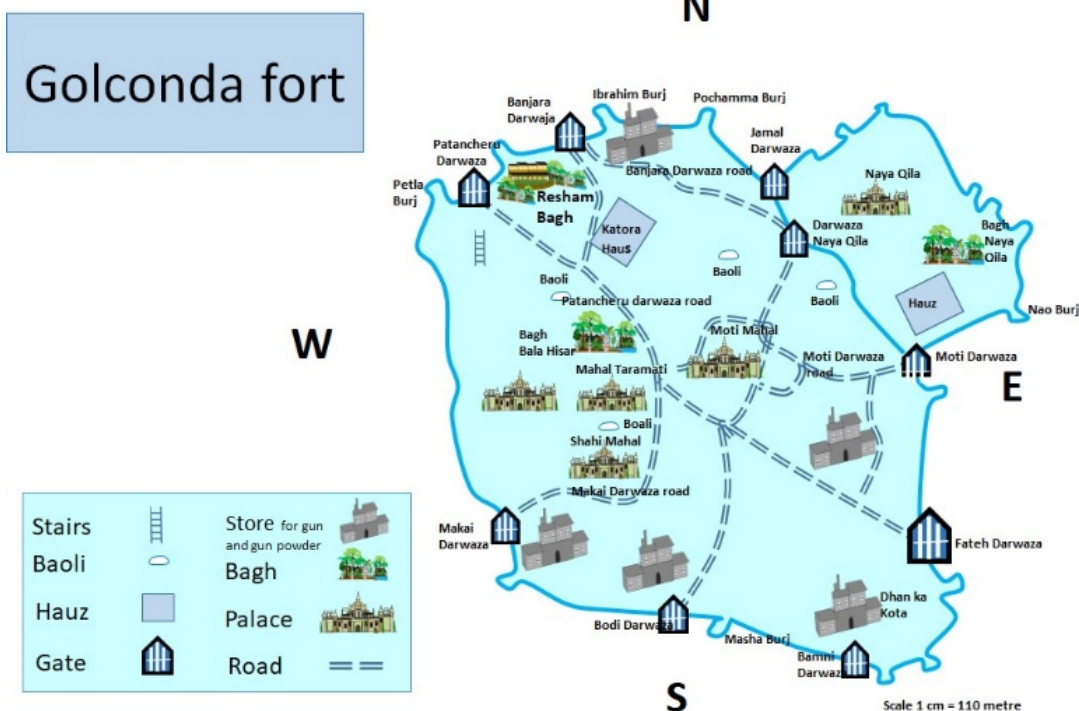
Procedure:

1. Students have to look carefully at the map of Golconda.
2. Students should examine the arrows that show all the four directions of the fort.
3. They have to analyse the questions given below:
 - (a) If you are peeping inside from Bodli Darwaza, in which direction from you is Katora Hauz?
 - (b) If someone is entering from Banjara Darwaza, in which direction from her is Katora Hauz?
 - (c) In which direction will you walk from Bala Hisar to reach Moti Mahal?
 - (d) How many gates can you see on the outer walls of the fort?
 - (e) Count how many palaces are there in the fort?
 - (f) What arrangements for water can you see inside the fort?

On the map, 1 cm distance is equal to a distance of 110 metres on the ground.

Now tell

- (i) On the map the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaja is ____ cm.
- (ii) On the ground, the distance between the two would be ____ metres.
- (iii) How far is Makai Darwaza from Fateh Darwaza?



Observation: Students will be able to analyse the questions

- (a) Katora Hauz is in the north.
- (b) South direction.
- (c) Towards east from Bala Hisar to reach Moti Mahal.
- (d) Eight gates
- (e) Five palaces
- (f) Three tanks (Hauz) and five stepwells (Baoli) inside the fort.

(i) 9 cm.

(ii) The distance between the two would be $9 \times 110 = 990$ metres.

(ii) Distance between Makai Darwaza and Fateh Darwaza = 10.5

cm 1 cm on map = 110 metres on ground

Thus, on ground, the distance between Makai Darwaza and Fateh Darwaza = $10.5 \times 110 = 1155$ m.

Conclusion: This activity will help the students to determine the distance and directions of various locations on the map of the fort.

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Maps	Distance Directions, Distan

5. DD_Uses of Bronze

WHY BRONZE?

**YOU FIND ME
EVERYWHERE**



Bronze is a brother of all metals as it is used in our daily life which spans from the tiny screws to high rise buildings. It does not rust, easy to design, cost effective, can be hammered etc. Therefore, bronze is used

in most of the fields. Let us see the uses of bronze in our everyday life.

ARCHITECTURAL MARVELS:

Bronze is used significantly in some magnificent buildings across the world like:

- The 7 million, 2000ft bronze puffer fish erected in China.
- Des Plaines building in Illinois
- The Supreme Court building at New Zealand
- The United States court doors.
- Bronze doors, artifacts are made in forts, temples, etc



WEAPONS AND TOOLS:

Tools, weapons, armor, cannon are made out of bronze as it is harder and long lasting than any other metals. Bronze is widely associated with gearboxes and used for pumps, valves and pipes on oil and gas platforms.

COSMETICS & JEWELLERY APPARELS:



Bronze is dim and glossy and hence used in most of the attractive cosmetics items. It is a preferred metal to produce top-quality ornaments. It is best suited for glittering coats and most of the ornaments that are kept in museums are made out of it.

STATUES



Bronze is used widely for statues using moulds.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES:



Bronze is non-sparking and metallic brown in colour so it is often used to make household tools for use in combustible environments at our kitchen. We can clearly distinguish copper, brass and bronze items with their colour. Copper is reddish brown, brass is yellowish and bronze is metallic brown. We could consume bacteria free water if water is stored in bronze vessels. Stay healthy and strong like bronze.

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

6. VC_Develop Humility

"Wow, what engineering! If we think how the people lived five hundred years ago, so many questions come to our mind. For example, how was water lifted to such heights? Can you guess how?"

We feel proud and think we are very advanced people. We live in the world of smart phones, computers, etc. Forts like Golconda tell us how people of those days were technologically more advanced than what we are now. We have to accept with all humility that we have a lot to learn from them.

Children! Humility is one value that we should develop as we climb up the ladder of life. Else we would fall like the turtle in this story.

A turtle who was very talkative once overheard the plan of two hunters who schemed to catch turtles the very next day. The turtle turned to two cranes for help to elude the conspiracy of the hunters. It weaved a plan where in the cranes were to hold a long stick at their ends between their beaks.

The turtle was to close its mouth tightly around the middle of the stick so that it would be carried away to a safe distance when the birds make their flight.

The cranes agreed to the idea and asked the turtle to hold the stick firmly. The cranes took off with their flight with the turtle dangling in the middle of the stick. When the birds were up high in the air with the turtle, people from below were awe struck about the strange sight.

They exclaimed "What clever birds! A brilliant idea to carry a turtle!"

The proud turtle who could not contain himself shouted out "The idea is mine!", only to tumble from above to land on the earth.

It was the pride of the turtle which caused its fall.

Lesson learnt? Do not allow ego and pride to control us. Develop humility.

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
10 Minutes	Peace		Stories

7. IQ_Fort structures

[Notes to the teacher - Teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers]

1. Why are there sharp spikes on the fort doors?

Suggested Answer: There are spikes on the front doors because the elephants should not be able to push the gate open. If an elephant tried, the iron spikes would go right into its face and hurt it.

2. Why is the title of the chapter 'Walls have stories'?

Suggested Answer: The title of the chapter is Walls tell stories because we get to know the history of the fort. We can get to know how the people used to live, their lifestyle, the art and architecture that was present during that period. This chapter is all about the historical structures and buildings which lets us know about the art, culture, craft, and living styles of people in the historical period.

3. Why were bastions made in the fort wall? Why were big holes made in them?

Suggested Answer: The bastions were made in the fort wall in order to protect the fort from enemies. The bastions had holes so that the military could observe through the holes, if an enemy is coming towards the fort and attack them if necessary.

4. What difference would be there if you were to look from a straight flat wall or a bastion at a height? How would the soldiers find peeping from the holes in the bastions useful while attacking?

Suggested Answer: Bastions are usually built at a height. The army can look at distant places from several directions. Soldiers can see through its holes safely. This is not possible with flat walls. Through flat walls one could see in one particular direction only.

5. What arrangements would have been made in the building for air and light?

Suggested Answer: The forts had big doors, windows and ventilators which would have allowed light and air to enter the building.

6. How would the fountains on the roof have worked?

Suggested Answer. Forts had large tanks and reservoirs. This would have supplied water to the fountains.

7. We always see some wood carvings on the walls of the forts. Which tools must have been used to carve them?

Suggested Answer: Tools that were sharp such as a chisel and hammer made of iron must have been used.

8. In the olden days, there was no electricity. How would they lift water?

Suggested Answer: In the absence of electricity, water can be lifted using hand-pumps, bucket tied with rope, windmill or bullocks.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

8. QA_Golconda Fort

I. Fill in the blanks with the right answers:

1. The Golconda Fort was built upon a_____.

Answer: c. Granite hill

2. The Sultans who ruled from 1518 to 1687 were_____.

Answer: Qutub Shahi Sultans

3:_____is the highest point of the Golconda fort?

Answer: Bala Hisar.

4. _____constructed the Golconda fort.

Answer: Kakatiya rulers.

5. Golconda was the capital of Qutub Shahi dynasty till_____.

Answer:1590

6. Mughal army fought _____months to capture Golconda fort.

Answer: 8

7. The Golconda fort has _____on the roof.



Answer: fountains

II. Complete the names of the DARWAZA's found in the fort.

1. B _ _ _ I

2. F _ T _ H

3. BA _ _ A _ A

4. M _ K _ I

5. P _ T _ _ _ C _ ER _

Answer. :

1. BODLI
2. FATEH
3. BANJARA
4. MAKAI
5. PATANNCHERU

III. Answer the following questions

1. How far is Golconda from Hyderabad?

Answer. 11 kilometres

2. Name the two important architectural wonders of Golconda fort.

Answer

1. Fantastic acoustic effects 2. Ingenious water supply system

3. How helpful was the acoustic system in Golconda fort?

Answer: One hand clap at a certain point below the entrance door can be heard at the highest point of the pavilion almost a kilometre away. This was said to be used for warning the royal in case of an attack.

4. What was so unique about the water supply in Golconda fort?

Answer: The presence of Persian wheel, clay pipes and storage tanks

5. What is the use of the toothed wheel?

Answer: The toothed wheel is used to draw water.

6. How many bastions does the Golconda fort have?

Answer: - 87 Bastions.

7. When and where was Golconda fort built?

Answer: Golconda fort, Hyderabad. It was built in 945 AD.

8. What was the arrangement for water in the fort?

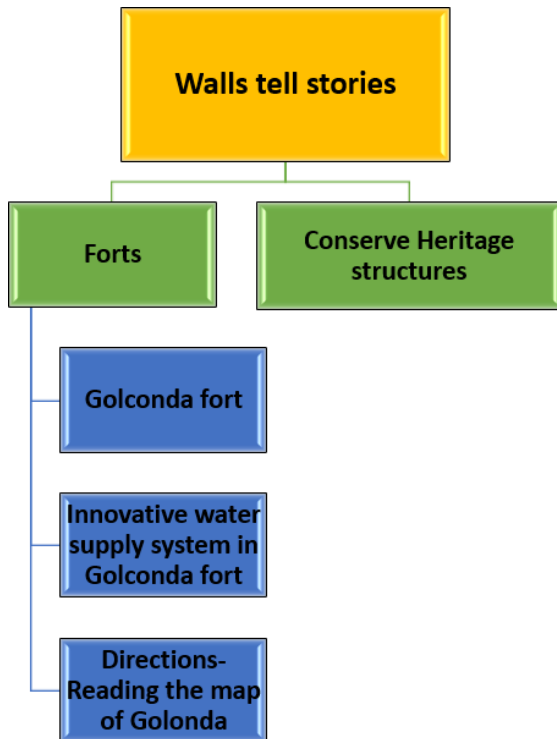
Answer: A very old painting in the walls showed the use of Persian wheel and clay pipes in the walls of the fort were used to carry water to different places in the fort.

9. What is the characteristic of the dome of the Golconda fort?

Answer: A hand clap at a certain point below the dome, reverberates and can be clearly heard at the Bala Hisar pavilion.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For

9. MS_Summary_Walls tell stories



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Art & Architecture	Building Forts, Building For