



Master Lesson Plan

For

The Making of Regional Cultures

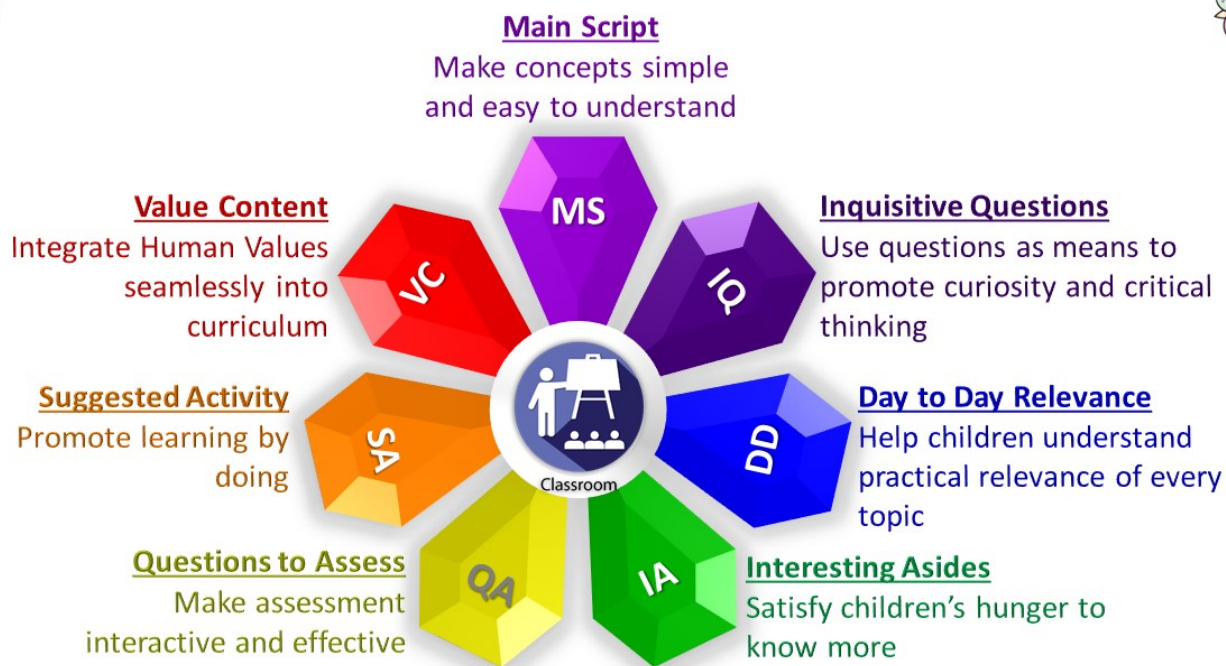
Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation date
CBSE	STD VII	Social Science	The Making of Regional Cultures	English	The Making of Regional Cultures	2021-07-02 22:06:17

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Master Lesson Plan (MLP) - Covers the entire chapter with the help of these 7 asset types



For more information on how to use the lesson plan effectively, please scroll to the guidelines at the end of this document.

The Making of Regional Cultures

1. MS_Objectives - The Making Of Regional Cultures

LEARNING OBJECTIVES - The Making Of Regional Cultures

Notes to the teacher:

This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting the chapter. It states the asset objectives of this lesson plan. It conveys the same in terms of expected learning outcome for each asset. This asset is for teacher's reference and need not be taught to the students.

Students will be able to:

- project the diversity present in different regions of India;
- justify the role of vernacular or local language in the development of a region;
- explain the development of Malayalam as a regional language under the Chera kingdom, in Kerala;
- appreciate the mysteries surrounding the Jagannath Puri temple;
- explain the growth of regional cultures around religious traditions in Puri;
- appreciate Panna Dai's patriotism, her sense of duty towards her motherland that made her sacrifice her personal interests for the welfare of the kingdom;
- conclude that cultural traditions of Rajasthan reflected the ideals of Rajput rulers;
- assess the growth of regional cultures under the rulers of different regions;
- examine the evolution of the dance form of Kathak under the patronage of rulers of North India;
- relate to the benefits of Dance Therapy in improving physical and mental health;
- describe how the tradition of Mughal miniature paintings influenced the artistic tastes of rulers of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh;
- categorize the different schools of Miniature Paintings;
- examine the role of the Bengali language in unifying a region;
- appreciate the unknown facts about Indian languages;
- explain the influence of the cult of 'Pirs' and the temple-building on the regional culture in Bengal;
- relate the influence of local and seasonal produce, cooking traditions and practices to cultural differences in different regions;
- examine the importance of fish in the Bengali diet;
- get a peek into the rise of nation states in Europe;
- analyse factors that impact development of regional cultures of specific regions;

- summarise how regional cultures evolved in different parts of the country.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Story of Kathak, Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism, Pirs and Temples, Jagannatha Cult, Growth of Regional Language in Bengal, Fish as Food, Development of Regional Cultures, Cheras and the Development of Malayalam, Story of Kathak, Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism, Pirs and Temples, Jagannatha Cult, Growth of Regional Language in Bengal, Fish as Food, Development of Regional Cultures, Cheras and the Development of Malayalam

2. SA_The Unique features of Regional Cultures.

Aim: To project the unique diverse regional cultures of India with respect to language, food, dance and arts.

Resources Required:

- Overhead projector -1 (optional)
- A mike-1 (optional)
- A black or white board to maintain scores -1
- Total Placards with pictures and questions -20 to 25
- Worksheets equal to the number of students in the class.

Procedure:

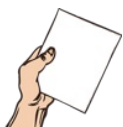
Initial preparation:

(Notes to teacher):

- A quiz master and a score keeper will be selected by the teacher from among the class students to conduct the quiz and maintain the scores respectively.
- The rest of the class is divided into four teams A, B, C and D. (Teacher could ask the students to suggest names for the teams.)



- The quiz is conducted on four themes- Language, Arts, Dance and Cuisine and every team will select a theme.
- Time period of two days to be given to students for initial preparation, which will be a home activity.
- Students of every team will prepare 6 to 8 questions based on the theme they have selected. (Language, Arts, Dance and Cuisine.)
- They may use placards, flash cards, PPTs, chits or can get creative.



- Teacher will guide the students to collect information, pictures from magazines, newspapers, Internet, frame questions and prepare the placards/ppt.

Setting for the Activity: Indoor/Group

Type of Activity: Quiz

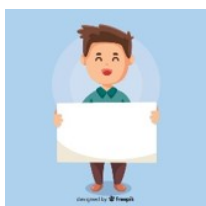
Procedure:

Prior to the quiz students are ready with the questions based on their theme. PPT should also be kept ready.

On the day of the quiz:

- The activity will be performed in the classroom by making arrangements of how a quiz would be conducted.

- Instructions and introduction to the activity will be given by the teacher/Quiz master - 3 minutes.
- Actual quiz-15 min
- Discussion with the audience - 2 minutes
- Teacher should give instructions about the scores.
- Score board to be maintained by the score keeper.
- Quiz master briefs the class about the themes.
- One student from team A will hold the placard and display the question based on the theme.



- In case of a PPT the question will be displayed on the slide.
- The question is open for all the three groups.
- The quiz is conducted with every group taking turns to put up their question.
- Every group will get a chance to put up 4 to 5 questions based on their theme.



- Final scores will be tallied by the scorekeeper and the quiz master.



Suggested questions for the quiz are attached as a word document. Teacher can add more questions.

Questions: These questions could be taken from the previous knowledge, text books of lower classes like std VI and general knowledge of the students.

Theme :

Language:

1 In which language was the Indian National Anthem first written?

Bengali



2 In which language were the works of the Sangam literature composed?

Tamil

3 Which is the state language of Goa?

Konkani



4 Which language is considered as the 'mother of all Indian languages'?

Sanskrit

Dance:(visual round)

1 Identify this classical dance form and the region where it originated.



Bharatnatyam, Tamil Nadu



Garba Gujarat

Arts and Traditional (visual round)

1 Name the state in India where the world's largest chariot festival is held.

Odisha

2 Name any one style of painting

Madhubani



Madhubani

3 Identify this type of painting Picture of Miniature painting page 46 text book std VII Chapter 4 Mughal empire.

Miniature Mughal painting

4 Name any 2 personalities depicted in this painting

Babur and his descendents

**5 Where is this famous painting found? What is the figure holding in his hand?
(Chapter 12 page 126 std VII)**

Ajanta, Bodhisattva Padmapani holding a lotus

6 Name the fair which is held in India every 12 years.

Maha Kumbh Mela



Food /Cuisine

1 Name any one famous Bengali sweet.

Rosogulla or Sandesh



2 To which part of India do we associate the delicacies- Idli and Sambar?

South India

3 Which cooking oil is generally used in the state of Kerala?

Coconut Oil



4 Name any two ingredients commonly used in food preparations in the coastal regions.

Coconut, rice, fish and jaggery

The quiz master can sum up the observations:

Observation:

The students take note of the differences that exist in the cultural features like language, art forms, cuisine and religious traditions in different regions of India.

Teacher concludes:

- When we enquire about the mother tongue of an individual or the food that they consume on a daily basis, we identify them as belonging to a particular region.
- Culture is a way of life based on factors such as customs, traditions, arts, crafts and language. It differs from region to region.
- Factors such as language, food, traditions, art play a vital role in the development of regional cultures.

-

Troubleshooting:

- In case of power failure the teacher can carry out the quiz using the placards.
- In case the duration of time exceeds the time mentioned, the teacher can have a rapid round session.
- In case of a tie 2 tie breaking questions can be put up.
- Student discipline can be maintained by monitors.

Home Activity.

The work sheet can be given as homework activity. (Work sheet attached as word doc)

Work sheet questions:

Q1 READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND TICK AGAINST THE CORRECT ANSWER:

Q1 The following factors play a vital role in the making of regional cultures.

A Food

B Languages

C Religious traditions

D All of the above

Answer - All of the above

Q2 The official National language of India is

A Hindi

B Sanskrit

C Malayalam

D Urdu

Answer-Hindi

Q3 Miniature paintings were patronized by

A Mughal Emperors

B Rajput rulers

C Rulers of South

D Only a and b

Answer D Only a and b

Q4 The staple diet of the people of Coastal areas is

A Wheat and pulses.

B Milk and dairy products

C Rice and fish

D Cereals and meat

Answer - C Rice and fish

Q5 The most popular dance form of North India is

A Garba

B Ghoomar

C Kathak

D Odissi

Answer- C Kathak

QII Match the columns:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bharat Natyam | a Kerala |
| 2. Kathak | b Krishna and Radha |
| 3. Ras leela | c Classical dance of Tamil Nadu |

4. Kathakali d Rajasthan and Lucknow

5. ----- e
Manipur

Answers (1-c ,2 - d, 3 - b, 4 -a)

Url sources:

Team - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/community-crowd-group-man-men-150124/>

Placard - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/hand-holding-paper-man-message-31116/>

Boy with placard- https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/man-holding-banner_3935372.htm#query=placard&position=23 (by freepik)

https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/flat-background-contestants_1035947.htm#page=3&query=quiz&position=17 (by freepik)

Score sheet- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/clipboard-paper-exam-education-5714049/>

National Flag: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/background-floral-flag-holiday-1950783/>

Goa: PPT shapes

Bharatnatyam: SSSVV Gallery

Garba: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nagpurrotary/15204552050> - (by Rotary club o Nagpur)

Madhubani: SSSVV gallery (Madhubani)

Kumbh Mela: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ninara/46568395344> - (by Ninara)

Kumbh gathering- <https://pixabay.com/photos/kumbh-mela-gathering-crowd-people-6184988>

Rosogulla: <https://pixabay.com/photos/sweets-rasgula-indian-sweet-food-577230/>

Coconut oil: <https://pixabay.com/photos/food-coconut-fruit-healthy-3062139/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

3. IQ_Role of Language

Role of language

(Notes to the teacher)

Teacher can show the map of languages with official status in India. Teacher can explain the following points:

- Culture is a way of life based on different factors such as customs, traditions, arts, crafts and languages, which differ from region to region.
- Language plays a vital role in the development of regional cultures.
- In the post independence period, many of the states in India were reorganized on the basis of language. Marathi speaking regions constituted the state of Maharashtra, Gujarati speaking areas formed the state of Gujarat and so on.



Questions:

Q 1 Observe the map carefully and state the languages depicted in this map of India.

Suggested answer: The languages depicted in the map are Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Odia, Punjabi, Gujarati.....

Q 2 Despite a variety of languages spoken in India, why did the British Government give importance only to English language?

Answer

- The British government introduced western education with English as the medium of

instruction so that they could educate a section of the Indian population who would in turn help the British to administer the country well.

- They were not bothered about the development of regional languages.



Q 3 Why do you think the states in India were reorganized after independence on the basis of language spoken in that area?

Answer: The states in India were reorganized after independence on the basis of language spoken in that area to,

- Promote unity and reduce conflicts.
- Increase participation of people in rural areas in local self government.
- Bring about efficiency in administration by effectively communicating with local leaders to solve local problems.
- Develop regional/vernacular languages.

Images URL

India languages map - SSSVV gallery (keyword -language)

Educated Indians mage from - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GPDtazgbpSo&t=5s> (by LTT Nerf War)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

4. MS_Development of Malayalam under Cheras.

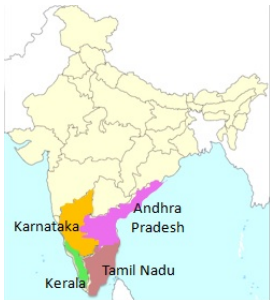
Development of Malayalam under Cheras

(Notes to the teacher)

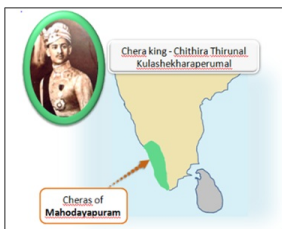
The teacher can begin the asset with question:

Q Name some languages spoken in South India.

Suggested Answer-Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu.



- Every region has its own language. We associate people to some region on the basis of the language they speak.
- Malayalam is one such regional language of the south-western region of India.
- In the 9th century the Chera Empire of Mahodayapuram was set up in South-West India. (in present day Kerala)
- The Chera kings played an important role in the development of Malayalam as regional language.



- Malayalam developed as an official language because the Chera rulers used it in their inscriptions.
- They were the first rulers to use a regional language in the official records.
- Malayalam was the local language spoken by the people.
- The word 'Malayalam' has two words 'mala' which means 'mountain' and 'alam', meaning 'region' or 'ship'. The word therefore means 'Mountain Region'





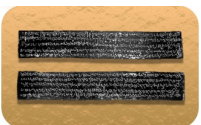
- The modern Malayalam script developed from the 'Grantha' alphabet, which was originally used to write Sanskrit.
- The languages -Tulu, Kannada, Sanskrit and Malayalam have similarities as all these scripts have evolved from the 'Grantha' script.
- The Chera rulers were also influenced by Sanskrit traditions.
- Stories based on Sanskrit epics were presented in the temple theaters.



- The literature composed in Malayalam in the 12th century was greatly influenced by Sanskrit.
- A literary style, Manipravalam, a mixture of early Malayalam and Sanskrit was developed by the 'Namboodiri' Brahmins of Kerala.

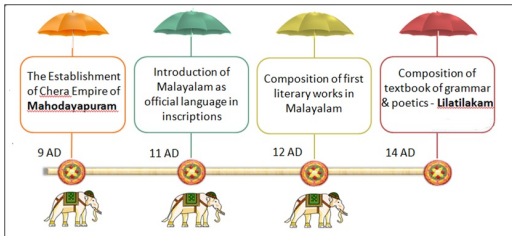


- The word Manipravalam means 'diamonds and corals'. It refers to Sanskrit and the regional language.
- In the 14th century a textbook of grammar and poetics, Lilatilakam was composed in Manipravalam.



(Note to the teacher)

Teacher can sum up the asset using the timeline



Images URL

- India map – SSSVV gallery (Keyword – India map)
- Chera king - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Maharajah_Sree_Chithira_Thirunal_Kulasekharaperumal.png
- Script- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vazhappally_copper_plate#/media/File:Vazhappally_copper_plate_\(9th_century_AD\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vazhappally_copper_plate#/media/File:Vazhappally_copper_plate_(9th_century_AD).jpg) (by T A Gopinatha Rao)
- Copper plate- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/metallic-copper-background-material-5995605/>
- Malayalam letters- OC- agirijamenon@gmail.com
- Sanskrit - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BhagavadGita-19th-century-Illustrated-Sanskrit-Chapter_1.20.21.jpg
- Theatre- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/azwegers/6317474153> (by Arian Zwegers)
- Namboodiri - https://ml.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%B4%AA%E0%B5%8D%E0%B4%B0%E0%B4%AE%E0%B4%BE%E0%B4%A3%E0%B4%82:Poonthanam_Nambudiri.jpg
- Book sculpture- <https://www.maxpixel.net/Historic-Ancient-Stone-Temple-Sculptures-5960807>
- Book- <https://pixabay.com/photos/book-read-literature-old-learn-1740515/>
- Elephant- <https://freemove.org/decorated-ornamental-elephant>
- Umbrella - https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/umbrella-hand_3886422.htm#page=1&query=umbrella%20decorated&position=2 Attribution macrovector

- Kathakali face - <https://freessvg.org/kathakali-face>
- Pookalam -<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/onam-flowers-floral-arrangement-5532194/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Cheras and the Development of Malayalam, Cheras and the Development of Malayalam

5. IA_Science VS Religious Practices

Science Vs Religious Practices

(Notes to the teacher)

The teacher can explain:

- One of the famous pilgrimage centers located in the eastern part of India, is the Jagannath Temple.
- Odisha is famous as the land of Lord Jagannath (Vishnu - Jagan + Nath - the Lord of the Universe).
- Built in the 12th Century AD, it is one of the sites of Char Dham pilgrimage and thousands of devotees flock to the temple every year with a desire to have a glimpse of the Lord.
- The temple is well known for its architectural marvel.
- Unique features of the temple architecture and rituals defy the universally accepted principles of science forcing even an atheist/non believer to accept the might of a supreme power.



Let us know about some of these interesting facts:

1 The flag:

- **Scientific principle:**
- Movement of any cloth, sails or piece of paper is always along the path of direction of the blowing wind.

- However at Jagannath Puri, the movement of the flag or the Patitapabana is in the opposite direction of the wind.



Ritual connected to the flag:

- For the last 1800 years, a member of a special family climbs 165 meters from the base of the temple, barefooted, without any protective head gear to change the flag everyday at sunset.
- It is believed that if this ritual is missed any day, the temple will have to be shut down for the next 18 years.

2 The Sudarshana Chakra:



- The Sudarshana Chakra or Nila chakra is made of 8 metals and weighs a ton.
- It is a wonder as to how engineers of that age would have fitted it on the top of the temple.
- The chakra is placed and positioned in such a way that any person, irrespective of the direction, present at any corner of city of Puri would be able to view it and feel that the chakra is facing him or her.

3 Formation of shadow:

Scientific Principle:

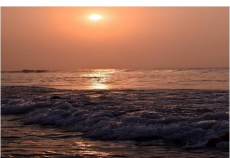
A shadow of an object is formed on the opposite side, if an opaque object is placed on the path of light obstructing it. But at Jagannath, Puri no shadow is cast by the temple structure at any point of time during the day.



4 Sea breeze and sound of sea waves:

Scientific principle:

- During the day movement of the sea breeze is from the sea towards the land.
- At night, land breeze blows from the land towards the sea.
- At Jagannath Puri, this phenomenon occurs in an opposite way.
- Land breeze blows towards the sea during the day time and sea breeze blows at night towards the land.
- Scientifically, the sound of sea waves can be heard from a distance.
- Distance between Puri Jagannath Temple and Puri Sea Beach is 6 kms.
- One can clearly hear the sound of the sea waves while entering the temple through the main entrance- Singhadwaram.
- But surprisingly one cannot hear the sound of the waves after one walks back in the same direction after entering the temple.

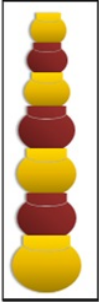


- According to the local lore, sister of Lord Krishna, Subhadra did not want any kind of disturbances inside the place and her desire was fulfilled by this arrangement.

5 Unique technique of making prasadam:

Scientific principle:

- Any object that comes in contact with heat gets heated first and the heat then gets transferred to other objects coming in contact with the object.
- Cooks at Jagannath temple prepare prasadam in a traditional way by placing 7 wooden pots one above the other.



- Scientifically, the food prepared in pots placed at the bottom should get cooked first as it comes in direct contact with maximum heat.
- However, at Jagannath temple, Puri, the food in the topmost pot gets cooked first and in sequence the food kept in the rest of the pots below.
- The food kept in the pot at the base gets cooked last.



These mysteries have existed since times immemorial and are believed to be actually blessings of Lord Jagannath.

URL OF IMAGES:

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/967491/ancient-Indian>

BY- Jai517

https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/happy-maha-shivratri-traditional-indian-festival-background_6975290.htm#page=1&query=temple&position=19 (by starline)

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/99622129@N00/15647283007> (by Bombman)

https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/shree-ram-navami-festival-card-with-template-flag_7186184.htm#page=1&query=Temple&position=3

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jagannatha_Puri_temple_chakra.jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jagannath_Puri_Chakra.jpg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:BirdsEyeViewOf_JagannathTemplePuri.jpg

BY-[Government of Odisha](#)

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Balabhadra_Subhadra_Jagannath.jpg#filelinks

https://unsplash.com/photos/DQhjca_hYks

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/astonished-clem-smiley-2022650/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Regional Cultures	Jagannatha Cult, Jagannatha Cult

6. MS_The Jagannatha Cult

THE JAGANNATHA CULT

(Notes to the teacher)

The teacher can explain that religious customs and practices followed in a region of Odisha over a long span of time lead to the development of a specific regional culture in that area.

This is known as the Jagannatha Cult.

Let us today learn how this Jagannatha Cult developed at Puri,(Odisha).



- Cult of Jagannatha, in Puri (Odisha) is a striking example of how regional cultures grew around religious traditions.
- Unlike other temples where the idols are made of metals or stone, the idols of the deities of Lord Jagannnatha, Subhadra, Bhalabhadra are made of wood and are replaced every 12th year.
- Even today the tribals of Odisha make and worship the wooden image of Lord Jagannatha.



- In the 12th century Anantavarman of the Ganga dynasty initiated the construction of a temple at Puri for Purushottama Jagannatha.



- In 1230 King Anangabhimha proclaimed Lord Jagannath as the supreme ruler of the empire and declared himself as the deputy under him.



The temple soon became an important pilgrimage center and its social and political importance increased.

All future conquerors such as the Mughals, Marathas and the English East India Company tried to establish their authority over the Jagannatha temple in order to make their reign acceptable to the people of Odisha.



Marathas



Mughals

English East India
Company

KEY WORDS:

1. The Jagannatha Cult - Devotion and deep respect directed towards Lord Jagannatha
2. Jagannatha - refers to Lord Vishnu
3. Jagannatha - means - the 'Lord of the Universe'

Images URL

Lord Jagannatha, Subdhra, Bhalabhadra https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UL4duuGtuo
(by Rohan You Tube channel)

Map India – SSSVV galley search India political map.

Lord jagannatha image and worshippers - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_UL4duuGtuo
(by Rohan You Tube channel)

Carving the idol Lord Jagannath [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNPkle5P-Vk\(india9tv\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNPkle5P-Vk(india9tv))

King illustration <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iy3hrmB2WqA> (bewakoof bunny you tube channel)

Lord Jagannatha

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Jagannath#/media/File:Lord_Jagannath_of_Ta_rbha.jpg

Jagannath Temple image = thumbnail <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gScag3PBUw8> (bakhti katha itihaas you tube channel)

Mughals-

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Posthumous_portrait_of_Mughal_Emperor_Akbar_enthroned_with_hawk_receiving_dignitaries.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Posthumous_portrait_of_Mughal_Emperor_Akbar enthroned_with_hawk_receiving_dignitaries.jpg)

Marathas -

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja_Ravi_Varma,_Shivaji_Maharaj_\(Oleographic_Frint\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Raja_Ravi_Varma,_Shivaji_Maharaj_(Oleographic_Frint).jpg)

British rulers-

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Return_visit_of_the_Viceroy_to_the_Maharaja_of_Cashmere.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Jagannatha Cult, Jagannatha Cult

7. VC_The Supreme Sacrifice of Panna Dai

Supreme Sacrifice of Panna Dai

Introduction

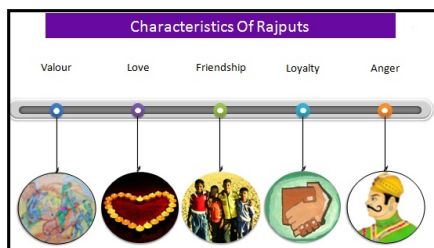
Teachers can explain:

Rajputs were known for their heroism and bravery. They sacrificed their own lives for upholding the ideals they believed in.

Minstrels (Medieval singers) proclaimed the achievements of Rajput heroes in poems and songs in order to preserve their memory and inspired others to follow their example.

The common man was drawn towards listening to these stories and songs as a range of emotions like loyalty, friendship, love, valour, and anger were portrayed by these minstrels, while narrating dramatic situations.

One such story that is often narrated is that of Panna Dai.

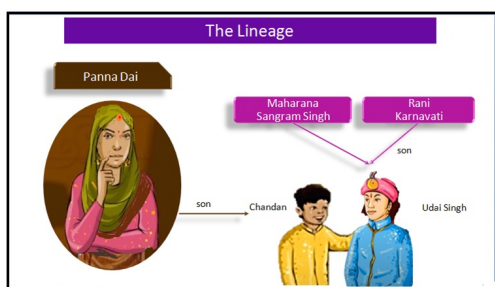


Panna Dai was the nursemaid of Udai Singh II, the fourth son of Maharana Sangram Singh.

‘Panna’ means emerald, and ‘Dai’ means a nurse in Hindi.

Rani Karnavati, the wife of Maharana Sangram Singh had entrusted Panna to look after Uda Singh right from his birth.

Panna's own son Chandan and Prince Udai Singh were of the same age.



They both grew up under the loving care of Panna Dai.

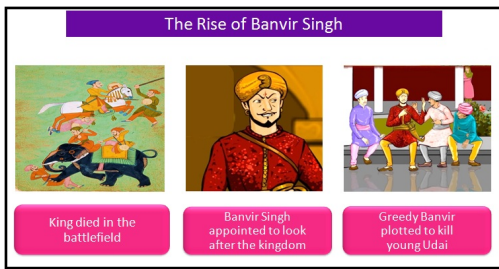
Rani Karnavati had complete trust in Panna. Unfortunately, the Rajput kingdom of Mewar witnessed a difficult time period and Maharana Sangram Singh died in the battle field.

In 1535, when Bahadur Shah of Gujarat attacked Chittor, the Rajput nobles sent Panna Dai, young Udai and Panna's son, Chandan to safety in Bundi.

The Rajput nobles appointed Banvir Singh to look after the kingdom till young Udai Singh

would grow up.

Banvir Singh was greedy and over ambitious so he decided to put an end to Udai Singh.



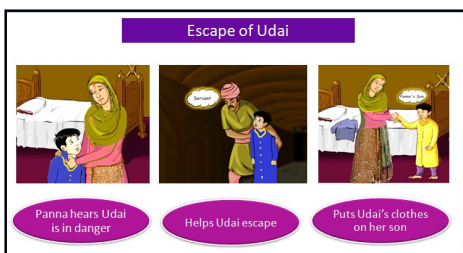
One day he rushed towards the palace to kill Udai Singh.

When Panna Dai heard the news from a servant, she realised that Banvir would soon come and kill Udai.

She also knew that, for the future of Mewar, young Udai must be saved at any cost.

She immediately asked the servant to put the sleeping prince into a large fruit basket and smuggled him out of the fort

to a spot by the nearby river with the message that she would join them later.



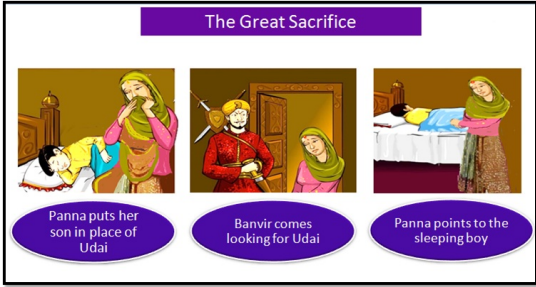
Then, without a second thought she changed the dress of her own son Chandan, made him wear

the clothes of the prince and placed him on the prince's bed and covered him with a blanket.

When Banvir arrived at the palace and asked where Udai was, Panna Dai pointed to the occupied

bed and watched in horror as Banvir killed her own son. She did not wait at the place to grieve the death of her own son.

Panna rushed to the riverside, picked up young Udai Singh and instructed the servant not to mention a word of what had happened that night to anyone.



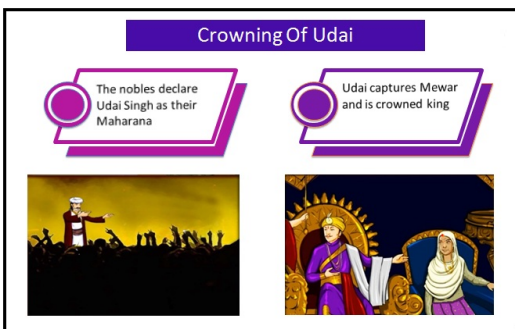
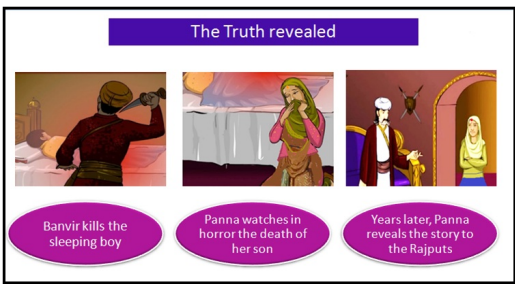
After a couple of years, Panna Dai revealed to the Rajput chieftains, the full story of how she managed to save the prince.

The nobles then declared Udai Singh as their Maharana.

In 1540 Udai Singh captured Mewar and was crowned king.

Panna Dai went back home to her village having accomplished her task.

The beautiful city of Udaipur has been built by Maharana Udai Singh.



Panna Dai's name was written in golden letters in the history of Rajasthan.

She became a symbol of loyalty and supreme personal sacrifice. If it was not for her sacrifice the Mewar Dynasty would have ended.

Loyalty and sacrifice makes a person truly great.

Questions to be taken up for discussion by the teacher:



Q1 Why do you think Panna Dai name was written in golden letters in the history of Rajasthan?

Q2 How should we treat our house helpers?

Q3 Do you think Panna Dai could have acted in a different way to save both her son and Uday Singh?

URL OF IMAGES:

Panna dai-<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Valour: SSSVV: Search Keyword "Rajput"

Love: <https://pixabay.com/photos/candles-heart-candlelight-1645551/>

Friendship: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/44345361@N06/5406589307> (by Vinoth Chandar)

Loyalty: http://media.radiosai.org/journals/Vol_07/01JUN09/03-heart.htm

Anger: SSSVV: Search Keyword "Rajput"

Panna: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna and Udai: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Battle: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/50398299@N08/16396902735> (by: Ashley Van Haeften)

Banvir appointment: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Banvir: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna Udai: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Servant: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna Son: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna Son: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Banvir arrival: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna pointing: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Banvir Kill: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna weeping: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Panna meeting elderly: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Rajput declaring: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

King Udai: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbQ7zM2fybc> (by ictedu)

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Right Action	Loyalty to duty	Stories

8. MS_The Heroic Rajputs

THE HEROIC RAJPUTS

(Notes to the teacher)

The teacher can begin the asset by asking the students questions like name the region that was ruled by Rajputs. Which qualities were these Rajput rulers known for? Let us learn how the ideals and aspirations of the rulers of Rajputana shaped the cultural traditions of the region.



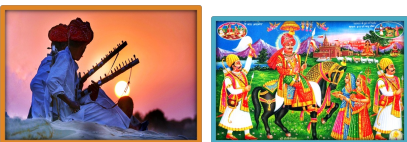
- The Rajput rulers established their kingdom in the 19th century in the area, which covers the present day Rajasthan;
- This region was described as Rajputana by the British;
- Besides the Rajputs, there were several diverse groups that had inhabited this region;
- Rajputs had settled down in many parts of northern and central India;
- These Rajputs were instrumental in contributing to the distinctive culture that developed in Rajasthan.



- The ideals and aspirations of the rulers of Rajputana shaped the cultural traditions of the region;
- Rajasthan was ruled over from the 8th century by various Rajput families;
- These rulers were known for their heroism and bravery;
- They fought unto death but never accepted defeat;
- One such noteworthy ruler was the great Rana Pratap who fought against the Mughals but never accepted defeat.



- Minstrels proclaimed the achievements of Rajput heroes in poems and songs in order to preserve their memory and inspire others to follow their example;
- The common man was drawn towards listening to these stories and songs as a range of emotions like loyalty, friendship, love, valour and anger were portrayed by these minstrels while narrating dramatic situations;
- Some of these stories were centered around heroes who fought either to protect women or over the love of a woman.



- The courageous Rajput women believed in following their husbands even in death;
- The practice of Sati has been depicted in many stories.



- Rajputs were known for sacrificing their own lives for upholding the ideals they believed in.

Key words:

1. Minstrels- Medieval singers
2. Sati -The practice wherein a widow would burn herself to death on her husband's pyre.

URL OF IMAGES:

India map – SSSVV GALLERY.

Rajasthan – SSSVV GALLERY

Rajput- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrasen_Rathore#/media/File:Rao_Chandrasen.jpg

Katputhali – <https://pixabay.com/photos/indian-traditional-colorful-fashion-2659293/>

Dancer - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajasthani_dancing_\(4571280795\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajasthani_dancing_(4571280795).jpg)

Singer -

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajasthani_Folk_Singer_Birbal_and_his_son_Anil_\(6394828335\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajasthani_Folk_Singer_Birbal_and_his_son_Anil_(6394828335).jpg)

Attribution Credit – Koshy Koshy

Horse - <https://pixabay.com/photos/decorative-pots-traditionally-indian-1458413/>

Maharana Prathap -

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RajaRaviVarma_MaharanaPratap.jpg

Singers - <https://pixabay.com/photos/rajasthan-camel-safari-india-3122949/>

Rajput men-- 1.Rajput men--

<https://flickr.com/photos/34222677@N07/3185400780/in/photolist> (by Jalam Singh Rathore Rajput)

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajputkutch.jpg>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism, Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism

9. QA_The Making of Regional Cultures - A Quick Recap

The Making of Regional Cultures - A Quick Recap:

Q1 Fill in the table choosing the correct answer from those given in the box:

The Great Rana Pratap	The tribals of Odisha
Manipravalam	The ideals and aspirations of rulers of Rajasthan
Purushottama Jagannatha	King Ananthavarman
Chera dynasty	The Mughals, Marathas, the East India Company
Rajasthan	Loyalty, friendship, love, valour and anger
Malayalam	King Anangabhima III
Sanskrit epics	Mahodayapuram
Lilatilakam	System of Sati
Minstrels	
The Ganga Dynasty	

Q1	Development of Malayalam under the Cheras QUESTIONS	Development of Malayalam under the Cheras ANSWERS
1	Dynasty that set up its kingdom in Kerala	Chera dynasty
2	Capital of the Chera Kingdom	Mahodayapuram
3	Official language used in inscriptions in the Chera kingdom	Malayalam
4	Presented in temple theatres	Sanskrit epics
5	A textbook of grammar and poetics	Lilatilakam
6	Mixture of diamonds and corals	Manipravalam

Q.II	Jagannath Cult QUESTIONS	Jagannath Cult ANSWERS
1	They make and worship the wooden images of Lord Jagannath	The tribals of Odisha
2	King who initiated the construction of a temple at Puri.	King Anantavarman
3	Deity for whom the temple was built	Purushottama Jagannatha
4	Dynasty to which king Anantavarman belonged	The Ganga Dynasty
5	Ruler who proclaimed Lord Jagannath as the supreme ruler of his empire	King Anangabhimha
6	They tried to establish their authority over the Jagannatha temple	Mughals, Marathas and The English East India Company

Q.III	The Heroic Rajputs QUESTIONS	The Heroic Rajputs ANSWERS
1	The region where the Rajput rulers established their kingdom.	Rajasthan
2	These shaped the cultural traditions of Rajasthan.	The ideals & aspirations of the rulers of Rajasthan
3	This ruler fought against the Mughals but never accepted defeat.	The Great Rana Pratap
4	They sung poems & songs about the valour of the Rajput rulers.	Minstrels
5	Emotions depicted in the songs sung by minstrels.	Loyalty, friendship, love, valour & anger
6	A practice where in a widow would burn herself to death on her husband's pyre.	System of Sati

Q2 On the political map of India, mark the following

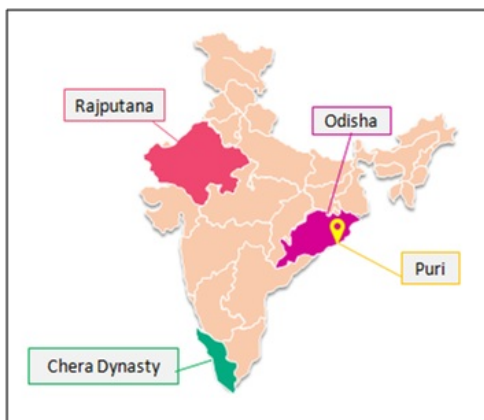
1 The Chera dynasty

2 Region of Rajputana

3 State of Odisha

4 Coastal City of Puri

SOLUTION



Q3 Answer the following briefly:

Q 1 Why did minstrels proclaim the achievements of heroes?

Answer

- The cultural traditions of Rajasthan were closely linked with the ideals and aspirations of the rulers.
- Rajput kings were known for their bravery, loyalty and friendship.
- Stories about Rajput heroes were recorded in poems and songs sung by the minstrels as they wanted to preserve the memories of heroes and wanted to inspire others to follow their example.

Q 2 Why do we know much more about the cultural practices of rulers than those of ordinary people?

Answer

- Many of the cultural practices of regions were initiated by rulers themselves.
- Example in 1230, king Anangabhimha III dedicated his kingdom to the Lord Jagannatha and declared himself as the 'deputy' of God.
- Under the patronage of the rulers, the temple gained in importance as a center of pilgrimage.
- More over, historians recorded the important decisions taken by rulers.

- The common men or the subjects merely followed the orders of the kings.

Q3. Why did conquerors try to control the temple of Jagannatha at Puri?

Answer

- Conquerors tried to gain control over the Jagannatha temple at Puri because it would make their rule acceptable to the local people.
- The temple was an important place of pilgrimage and was also a center of authority in social and political matters.
- They felt that people could be forced to accept the supremacy of the power which controlled the temple.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

10. MS_The Story of Kathak

THE STORY OF KATHAK

Notes to the teacher

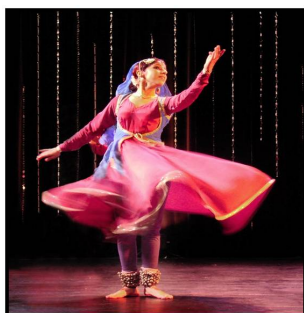
Teacher can ask a few questions like

Q1 Name some performing arts.

A) Drama, dance & music.

Q2 Name some Indian dance forms.

A) Bharatnatyam , Kathak , Manipuri & Odissi.

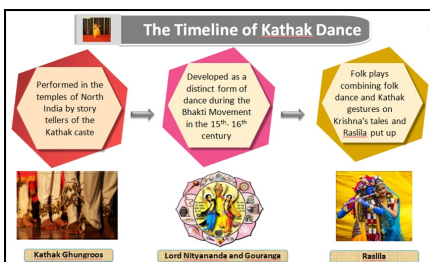


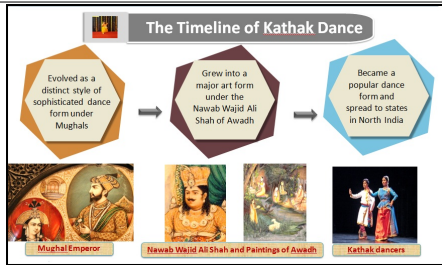
- Regional cultures are also influenced by the dance forms that developed in different regions.



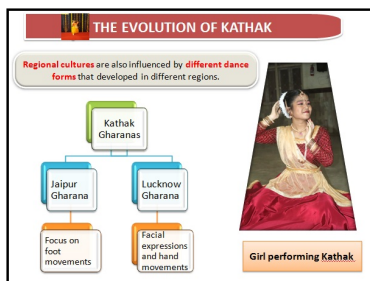
Let us learn about the story of the dance form – Kathak.

- The history of Kathak is connected with many regions of North India.
- Kathak comes from the Sanskrit word 'Katha' which means a story.
- Story tellers who belonged to a caste known as 'Kathaks' performed in the temples of North India.
- Their stories were usually accompanied with gestures, songs, dance and music.
- Kathak evolved as a distinct form of dance during the Bhakti Movement in the 15th-16th century.
- Folk plays based on the tales of Krishna's childhood and the *Ras Lila* were put up.
- These plays had a combination of folk dance and Kathak gestures.
- Kathak further evolved as a distinct style of sophisticated dance form when it was performed in the Mughal courts for entertainment of the Mughal emperors and nobles.





- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh's encouragement helped Kathak grow into a major art form.
- Around 1850, Kathak had become a popular dance form and spread to states in North India such as Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Bihar as well as Madhya Pradesh.
- As a dance style, Kathak emphasizes on enactment of stories focusing on rhythmic foot movements, hand and arm gestures, upper body movement and facial expressions.
- Emphasis is also given to beautiful rich costumes, *ghungroos*, jewellery and makeup.



- Most of the British administrators in the nineteenth and twentieth century nurtured a

distaste towards the dance form of Kathak.

- This dance form however survived as it was performed by courtesans.
- In the post Independence era it has been accepted as one of the classical dance forms of the country.

KEY WORDS :

- The *Ras Lila* - the dance of the divine love between Lord Krishna-Radha.
- *Ghungroos* - small bells worn around the ankles by dancers.

URL OF IMAGES:

Kathak - <https://flickr.com/photos/dalbera/32003899554/in/photolist> (by [Jean-Pierre Dalbéra](#))

Kathak Dancers: Getting ready to perform

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/39248966@N00/3715537621> by [shrinivasa sharma](#)

Lords-Nityananda-Gauranga : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/14269353@N00/152452910> by [His Holiness Bhaktiratna Sadhu Swami Gaurangapada](#)

Festival of Chariots 2013 – 11:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/8176740@N05/9356695219> by [garryknight](#)

Mughal Miniature Painting- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/7339043@N06/2266822580> by [amir taj](#)

Wajid Ali Shah -<https://www.flickr.com/photos/ericparker/3325413691/in/photostream/> by [Eric Parker](#)

A Princess Visiting a Forest Shrine at Night LACMA:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/50398299@N08/16393497112> by [Ashley Van Haeften](#)

Danse kathak du Rajasthan

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/72746018@N00/33405125866> by [Jean-Pierre Dalbéra](#)

Dance form - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/silhouette-indian-dancer-beautiful-3837379/>

Kathak - <https://flickr.com/photos/dalbera/32003899554/in/photolist> (by [Jean-Pierre Dalbéra](#))

Bharatanatyam - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HJaAU59flww> (by Suketu Maheswari)

Odissi- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0rSPIKguvY> (by Commonwealth of Learning)

Manipuri - <https://flickr.com/photos/matsukin/486346882/in/photolist->

Kathak girl- SSSVV gallery (Kathak)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Story of Kathak, Story of Kathak

11. DD_Dance Your Way To Better Mental Health.

Dance Your Way To Better Mental Health

(Notes to the teacher)

Teacher can begin the asset by asking the questions –

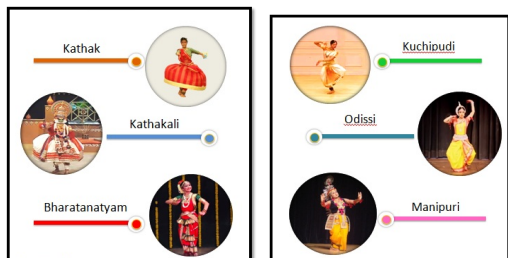
Have you ever participated in any dance performance?

How did the participation in the dance performance benefit you?

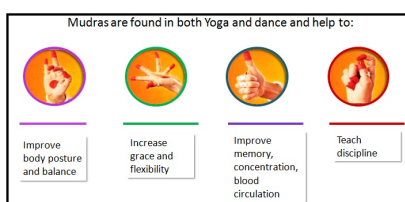
Today let us learn how dance can be used as a therapy.

-
- Indian classical dance culture is a priceless heritage of the ancient times.
 - After independence, 6 dance forms have been given recognition as classical dances. They are -
 - Kathak (North India)
 - Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu)

- Kathakali (Kerala)
- Odissi (Odisha)
- Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)
- Manipuri (Manipur)

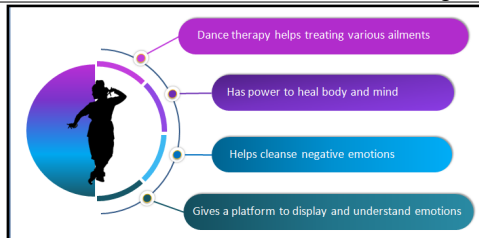


- Learning any one of these classical dances is highly beneficial;
- In India, therapists treating various ailments are becoming increasingly aware of the benefits of dance therapy;
- Dance therapy is based on the idea that there exists a correlation between the mind and the body;
- Physical movements, gestures, facial expressions and display of emotions are all interrelated in dance;
- Ancient Ayurvedic texts mention that dance has the power of healing both the mind and the body;
- Mudras are found in both Yoga and dance.



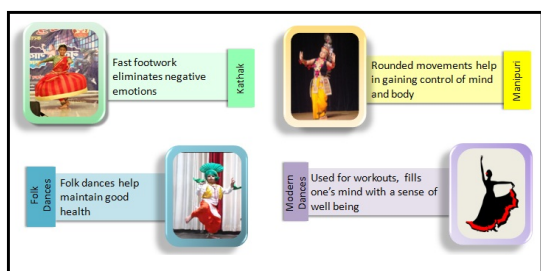
The various mudras in the classical dances help

- to improve our body posture and balance;
- increase grace and flexibility;
- improve memory, concentration, blood circulation, and
- most importantly teach discipline.



- Dance or Natya helps to cleanse the negative emotions and increases positive emotions.
- In the modern times there is very little scope for humans to express their emotions.
- Dance gives them a platform not only to display the emotions but also understand them in a positive manner.

Research has proved that Indian classical dances can be used in therapy.



- The fast foot work of Kathak helps one to release negative emotions like anger and relieve stress.
- Rounded movements of Manipuri dancers help them to gain control over the body and mind making them more peaceful and calm.
- Folk dances like Bangra (Punjab), Chau (Assam), Karagam (Tamil Nadu), Dhali (West Bengal) help to build up good health.
- Modern day dance forms are used for workout sessions.
- It helps to improve heart condition, joint mobility, flexibility, and coordination.
- It fills one's mind with a sense of well being.
- Dance has been an integral part of every culture in the world.

Due to its numerous benefits, dance therapy can be adopted to suit one's needs and age.

KEY WORDS:**Mudras-Gestures**

URL OF IMAGES:

•Bharatanatyam - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HJaAU59flww> (by Suketu Maheswari)

•Kathakali- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rw2zmaV0xOU> (by NCERT official)

•Odissi- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0rSPIKguyY> (by Commonwealth of Learning)

•Kuchipudi - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMRF9hoG_uo&t=637s (by PublicResourceOrg)

•Manipuri - <https://flickr.com/photos/matsukin/486346882/in/photolist>

Bharatanatyam - <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/bharatanatyam-dance-bharathanatyam-4662490/>

Mudras- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d1WT-TsEv9E&t=4s> (by Antara Bhadra Sraddhanjali)

•Manipuri - <https://flickr.com/photos/matsukin/486346882/in/photolist>

•Bhangra- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amtoFrFASTU> (by The bhangra Mafiya)

•Modern dance - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/woman-dance-silhouette-flamenco-5208072/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Regional Cultures	Story of Kathak, Story of Kathak

12. MS_The Tradition of Miniature Paintings**The Tradition of Miniature Paintings****(Notes to the teacher)**

Teacher can begin the asset by asking questions:

Q Where do you find paintings done in the ancient times?

A On the walls of temples, palaces.....

Q Where do you find paintings of a very small size in modern times?

A In museums and scriptures.

Q What were the materials generally used for painting?

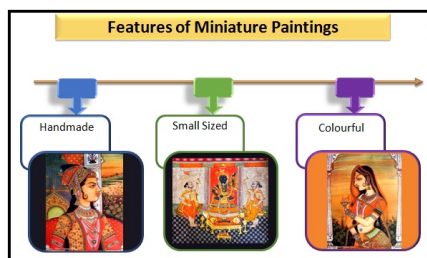
A Paper, colours and brush.

Let us today understand the connection between the tradition of painting and how it influenced the development of regional cultures.



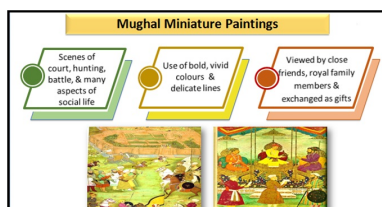
FEATURES OF MINIATURE PAINTINGS:

- Miniature paintings are small-sized, colourful, handmade paintings done in water colour.
- The colours are generally derived from natural sources.
- These paintings are done on paper or cloth but the earliest paintings were done on wood or palm leaves.
- Beautiful miniature paintings of western India were drawn on the Jaina texts.





MUGHAL MINIATURE PAINTINGS:



- Miniature painting reached its peak during the Mughal rule.
- Skilled artists who were patronized by the Mughal emperors generally painted hunting, battle, court scenes and many aspects of social life.

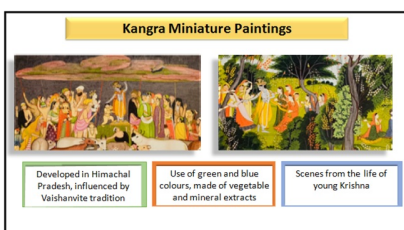
- Mughal miniatures are a blend of the bold, vivid colours favoured by Indian painters and the delicate lines that were typical of Persian painters.
- These miniature paintings were viewed only by close friends, royal family members and were exchanged as gifts.
- When the Mughal Empire starting declining, many artists moved to the Deccan as well as Rajasthan.

RAJASTHAN MINIATURES:



- Although Mughal artistic tastes were later visible in the paintings of artists in the courts of Deccan and Rajasthan, the paintings of every region had its own unique characteristics.
- Following the trend set by the Mughals, the rulers of different regions encouraged painters to draw their portraits.
- Court scenes, scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata; and even animal tales like Panchatantra were some of the popular themes of Rajasthan miniatures.
- The regions of Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota and Kishangarh developed their own unique style of painting with mythology and poetry as major themes.

KANGRA STYLE OF PAINTING:



- Many painters left for the hills after the conquest of Delhi by Nadir Shah.
- The patronage received by artists at Kangra, a princely state in Himachal Pradesh in the middle of the 18th century led to the development of a new style of painting known as the Kangra style of painting.
- The Kangra paintings were influenced by the Vaishnavite tradition.
- The themes were lyrical and the most popular themes depicted were scenes from the life of young Krishna.
- One striking feature of Kangra paintings was the use of green and blue colours.
- The artists used colours made of vegetable and mineral extracts.

BASOHLI STYLE OF PAINTING:

- By the late 17th century, the Basohli style of painting characterized by vigorous use of primary colours developed in region of Himachal Pradesh.
- Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari was one of the most popular texts that was painted in the miniature style by Devi Dass.



- Unlike miniature paintings that were carefully preserved in palaces and survived for centuries, the paintings done on floors, pots, cloth and even walls by common folk did not last for a long period.

The teacher can sum up the asset by discussing the points given in the table:

Tradition of Miniature Paintings

Mughal	Kangra	Basohli	Rajasthan
Scenes of court, hunting, battle & many aspects of social life	Scenes from the life of young Krishna	Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari by Devi Dass	Depicted court scenes, scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata & Panchatantra
Use of bold, vivid colours & delicate lines	Use of green & blue colours, made of vegetable & mineral extracts	Use of primary colours	Vigorous use of primary colours & bold lines.
Viewed by close friends, royal family members & exchanged as gifts	Developed in Himachal Pradesh, influenced by Vaishnavite tradition	Developed in late 17 th century in Himachal Pradesh	Developed in Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota & Kishangarh

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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/reisgekki/13664627065> (Dietmut Teijgeman-Hansen)

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<https://www.flickr.com/photos/reisgekki/13664633155> (Dietmut Teijgeman-Hansen)

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/vintage-old-used-paper-texture-1659117/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/canvas-fabric-texture-material-546877/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/backdrop-background-flora-geometric-71094/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/wood-boards-texture-wooden-brown-1846972/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/color-yellow-dust-pigment-dye-3456429/>

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/watercolor-splash-paint-brush-5956833/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Jaina_saint_Mahavira_in_the_kayotsarga_po_Wellcome_L0031375.jpg (from Wellcome Collection gallery)

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Surrender_of_Kandahar.jpg

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India,_Mughal_Art.jpg (by Nathan Hughes Hamilton)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QIOg8A9Rus> (you tube channel - Ramu Ramdev)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QIOg8A9Rus> (you tube channel - Ramu Ramdev)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7nq0RcG9G68> (Indian diplomacy- you tube channel)

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Rajasthani_Painting.jpg (by Onef9day)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
8 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

13. SA_Schools of Miniature Paintings in India

Schools of Miniature Paintings in India



Aim: To enable students to categorize the different schools of Miniature Paintings.

Resources Required:

- Overhead projector - 1 (optional)
- A mike- 1 (optional)
- Placards depicting the different styles of miniature paintings (Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, & Basohli)
- Worksheets equal to the number of students in the class

Procedure:

(Notes to teacher):

Initial preparation:

The class will be divided into 4 groups.

Each group can be assigned the work of collecting pictures or images of one style of miniature paintings from magazines, books in the library, newspapers, History text books of other classes. Teacher will guide the students to collect information. Images can be pasted on placards or ppt can be prepared for the same. Each group should prepare placards/power point presentation with images of the style of painting and information on the points given below:

- 1. Name of the school of painting:**
- 2. Time period:**
- 3. Origin:**
- 4. Patron:**
- 5. Themes:**
- 6. Distinct features /style:**

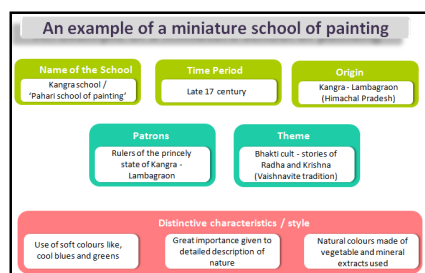
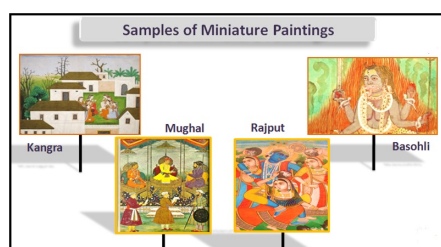
Setting for the Activity : Indoor/Group

Type of Activity: Presentation followed by Group discussion.

The groups will be ready with the placards on the day of presentation.

Procedure:

- The activity will be performed in the classroom.
- Instructions and introduction to the activity by the teacher - 1 minute
- Actual presentation by each group - 2min (total 8 min)
- All the paintings can be displayed after the presentation and the students can compare the different styles of painting.
- Presentation to be followed by class discussion = 10 to 12 minutes.



KANGRA PAINTING



Observation:

The students notice / observe that miniature paintings were first patronized by the Mughal emperors and had its influence on other styles that developed in course of time in different regions, but each style of miniature painting has its own unique characteristics and features.

Conclusion:

Each style of miniature painting has its own unique characteristics and features and became an integral part of its regional culture.

Troubleshooting:

- In case of power failure the teacher can use the placards of miniature Paintings, instead of the ppt.
- Student discipline can be maintained by monitors.

Home Activity

The work sheet can be given as homework activity

Complete the following table:

SR No	Style of painting	Mughal	Rajasthan	Kangra	Basohli
1	Origin of Style of painting:				
2	Time period:				
3	Patron:				
4	Themes:				
5	Distinct features/ style:				

SOLUTION:

SR NO	STYLE OF PAINTING	MUGHAL	RAJASTHAN	KANGRA	BASOHLI
1	Origin:	Reign of Babur and Humayun as both loved arts	After the decline of the Mughal empire in 1707	Influenced by the Vaishnavite tradition	Inspired by Raja Bhupat Pal
2	Time period:	16 th and 17 th century	17 th & 18 th century	late 17 th century	late 17 th century
3	Patron:	The Mughal emperors Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan	Rulers of the regions of Mewar, Jodhpur, Bundi, Kota and Kishangarh	Kings of Kangra-Lambagraon, the princely state of Himachal Pradesh	Local rulers & chieftains of Basohli town in the foothills of Himalayas

4	Themes	Portraits, hunting, battle, court scenes & many aspects of social life	Portraits of rulers, Court scenes, scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata & Panchatantra	Lyrical, popular scenes from the life of young Krishna	Portraits of local rulers, Bhagwat Purana, Hindu Gods, Radha & Krishna
5	Distinct features style	Use of bold, vivid colours & the delicate lines that were typical of Persian painters	Bold vibrant colours like red & yellow, depiction of nature landscape	Use of green & blue colours. The artists used colours made of vegetable & mineral extracts	Vigorous use of primary colours & bold lines

URL OF IMAGES:

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_marriage_procession_of_Dara_Shikoh_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg

2. Kangra: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Radha_and_Gopis_Kangra_school_watercolor_Tokyo_National_Museum.JPG-Attribute to wmppearl

3. Basholi: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/wikimediacommons/16440587832-Attribute to Ashley Van Haeften>

4. Mughal - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nat507/8104033355> (by Nathan Hughes Hamilton)

5. Rajput - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/40774255@N07/6971477756> (by Vasenka photography)

6. Kangra: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Radha_and_Gopis_Kangra_school_watercolor_Tokyo_National_Museum.JPG-Attribute to wmppearl

7 <https://openclipart.org/detail/297829/pointing-finger-4>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

14. MS_Emergence of a Regional Language - Bengali

Emergence of A Regional Language - Bengali

(Notes to the teacher)

Teacher can begin the asset by asking questions:

Q1. Apart from your mother tongue, how many languages can you speak?

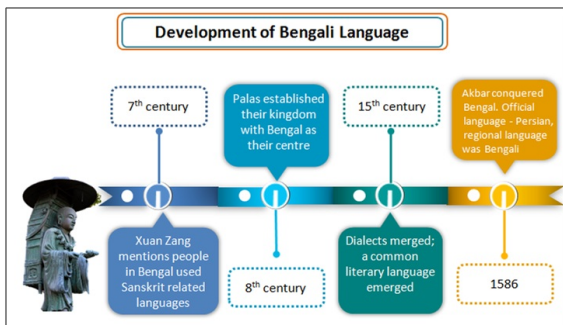
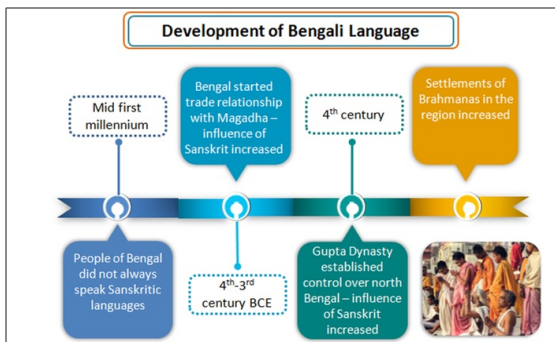
Q2. When did you learn to speak the different languages you know?

Let us learn how the people of Bengal started using the Bengali Language and how the language emerged and gained importance as a regional language.

- We often conclude that people of a certain region must have spoken their regional languages since ancient times;
- Although Bengali language is derived from Sanskrit, early Sanskrit texts (mid first millennium) reveals that people of Bengal did not always speak Sanskritic languages;
- After the 4th-3rd century BCE, when Bengal started having trade relationship with Magadha (present day South Bihar) the influence of Sanskrit started increasing in Bengal;
- Sanskrit's influence in Bengal further increased after the Gupta Dynasty established control on North Bengal in the 4th century;
- The influence of culture and language of the mid Ganga valley over the region of Bengal was clearly visible when the settlements of Brahmanas in the region increased;
- The Chinese traveller, Xuan Zang who travelled to India in the 7th Century, mentions

that people all over Bengal used languages related to Sanskrit;

- In the 8th Century, the Palas established their kingdom with Bengal as their centre;
- From 14th to 16th Century Bengal was ruled by the Sultans. (not under the Delhi rule);
- By the 15th century, many dialects of the Bengali language merged together and as a result, a common literary language based on the spoken language emerged in the western part of the region;
- In 1586 Akbar conquered Bengal and Bengal was the main centre of the suba;
- Persian was then used as the official language and Bengali gained importance as the regional language.

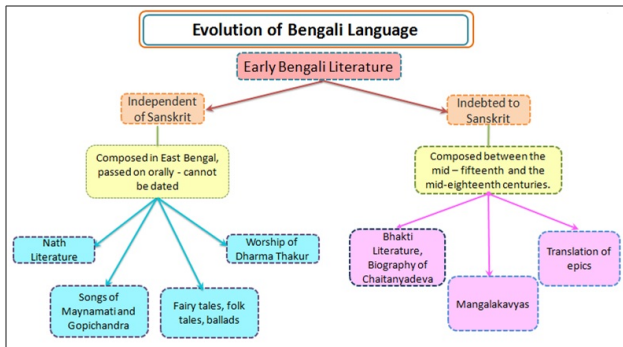


Characteristics of Modern Bengali

- Modern Bengali which has its roots in Sanskrit, has evolved over the years
- It has many non Sanskrit words taken from tribal, Persian as well as European languages.

Early Bengali literature can be divided into two parts:

- One related to Sanskrit
- Other independent of Sanskrit



Bengali literature derived from Sanskrit includes:

1. Translations of Sanskrit epics
2. Auspicious poems known as Mangalakavyas composed on local deities and
3. Biography of the great Vaishnavite of the Bhakti movement-Chaitanyadeva.

Bengali literature that was independent of Sanskrit mainly comprises of 'The Nath literature'.

It is based on Nath cult, followed by ascetics who worshipped Lord Shiva and indulged in Yogic practices.

Nath literature includes:

1. Popular songs in Nath literature - one of the songs describes how Queen Maynamati during a difficult period of crisis, inspires her son Gopichandra to become an ascetic
2. Stories of how to worship a regional local deity, Dharma Thakur, whose image was generally carved from stone or a piece of wood;
3. Folk tales, fairy tales and ballads.

The Bengali literary works which were dependent on Sanskrit:

1. These were mainly composed between the mid fifteen and the mid-eighteenth centuries;
2. Literary works that were independent of Sanskrit were mainly composed in eastern Bengal where dominance of the Brahmanas was weak;
3. These were passed on orally and so they cannot be dated.

Key words :

Suba- a province or unit of administration

Brahmanas- Priests who chanted the Vedas

Vaishnavite - Worshipper of Lord Vishnu

Dialects- a form of a language which is unique to a specific region or a group in the society

URL OF IMAGES

Brahmanas - <https://pixabay.com/photos/the-brahmanas-varanasi-india-pray-3735328/>

Xuan Zang -<https://www.flickr.com/photos/malfet/6394928521> (Nikita - Statue of Xuanzang)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Growth of Regional Language in Bengal Growth of Regional Language in Bengal

15. IA_Indian Languages - Unusual Facts

Indian Languages - Unusual Facts

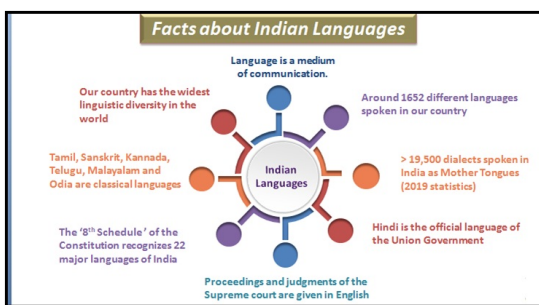
Notes to the teacher

Teacher can begin the asset by asking the question to the students

When you are watching a film, what helps you to understand a conversation in a film better?

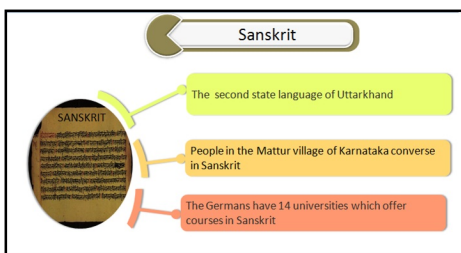
- Language is a medium of communication.
- No other nation in the world can boast of such a wide linguistic diversity as India.
- Around 1652 different languages are spoken by the people.

- As per a news item published in the Indian Express, July 2019 edition, the PTI reported that more than 19,500 dialects are spoken in India as mother tongues.
- However no language has been recognized as the national language of the country.
- Hindi is the official language of the Union Government.
- All proceedings are carried out and judgments of the Supreme court are given in English.
- The '8th Schedule' of the Constitution recognizes 22 major languages of India.
- Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia have about 1500-2000 years of History and are therefore considered as classical languages.



Some interesting facts about Indian Languages:

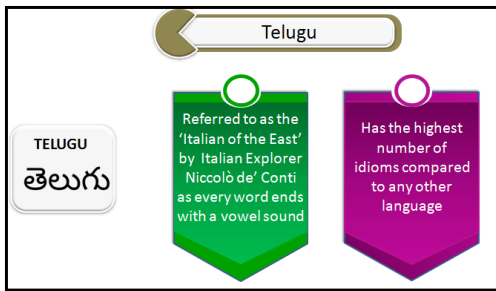
Sanskrit:



- Is the second state language of Uttarkhand
- People in the Mattur village of Karnataka converse with each other in Sanskrit.
- The Germans are so highly interested in the language that 14 universities offer courses in Sanskrit.

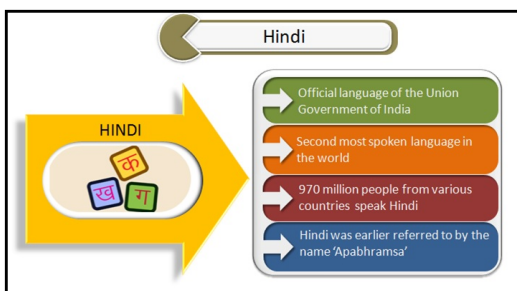
Telugu:

- It was referred to as the 'Italian of the East' by an Italian Explorer Niccolò de' Conti as every single word in the language ends with a vowel sounds just like the Italian language.
- It also has the highest number of number of idioms compared to any other language.



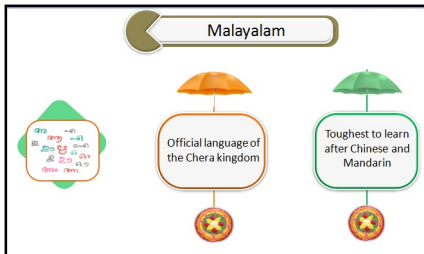
Hindi:

- It is the official language of the Union Government of India.
- Hindi occupies its position among languages in the world as the 2nd most spoken language ahead of English and Spanish, while Bengali is the 7th and Punjabi the 10th most spoken language in the world.
- 970 million people from countries like Nepal, Mauritius, Guyana, Fiji, Trinidad & Tobago and Suriname speak Hindi.
- At its earliest stage of evolution, Hindi was referred to by the name 'Apabhramsa'.
- The term 'Apabhramsa' was used by native experts in grammar to refer to languages spoken in North India before modern languages evolved.



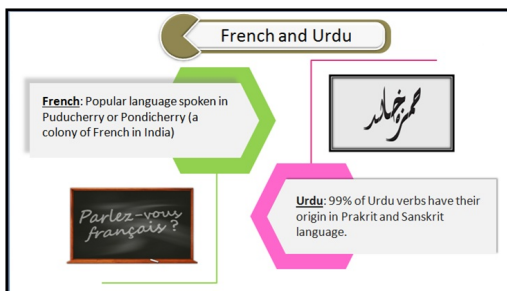
Malayalam:

- This language was first used as the official language in the Chera kingdom.
- Google has claimed that after Chinese and Mandarin, the Dravidian language, Malayalam spoken in Kerala is the toughest language to learn.



French:

- Puducherry or Pondicherry was a colony of the French in India.
- French is a popular language spoken here to this day.



Urdu:

- 99% of Urdu verbs have their origin in Prakrit and Sanskrit language.
- Languages all over the world have their own unique features but it remains as one of the vital factor that unites the people of a region.

URL OF IMAGES

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wellcome_MS_Sanskrit_gamma_194_Wellcome_F0002756.jpg

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Telugu.svg>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/hindi-learn-language-education-1973909/>

Urdu - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/188988834@N08/50215091416> (by Hamsa creations)

Pookalam - <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/onam-flowers-floral-arrangement-5532194/>

Umbrella - https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/umbrella-hand_3886422.htm#page=1&query=umbrella%20decorated&position=2 (by macrovector)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Regional Cultures	Growth of Regional Language in Bengal Growth of Regional Language in Bengal

16. MS_ Pirs and Temples in Bengal

PIRS AND TEMPLES IN BENGAL

Notes to the teacher

The teacher can begin the asset by asking the question:

Q. Why do you think temples were built by kings or influential persons in a certain town or village in the past?

A. Temples were built by Kings or influential persons for one or all of the following reasons:

1. To promote or propagate the religion accepted by the ruler;
2. To please the people of a religious community;
3. To show the power, grandeur and prosperity of the kingdom;
4. To showcase the devotion and piety of the ruler or royal family to a particular God or deity.

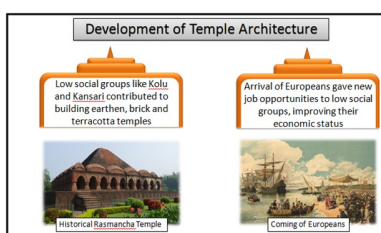


- In the 16th century, large number of Bengalis who had settled in the forested and less fertile regions of West Bengal moved towards the south eastern parts of Bengal which were covered with forests and marshy lands.
- They settled in these regions, cleared the forests and cultivated rice.

- These farmers had to co-exist with the local fishermen and tribes.
- Around this time, the Mughals took control over Bengal and set up their capital in the eastern deltaic region of Dhaka.
- Soon many mosques were built by the officials on the lands that they received from the rulers.
- These mosques became centers for religious conversion.
- Spiritual guides called '*Pirs*', helped to bring about order between the earlier settlers and the new migrants.

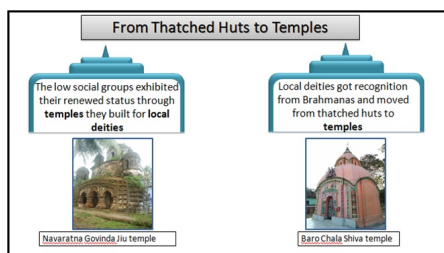


- Sometimes these Pirs who acted as teachers and mediators seemed to possess some supernatural powers.
- Saints, Sufis, many Hindu and Buddhist deities, bold and fearless colonizers, soldiers and animistic spirits were all included in the Pir cult.
- The Pir cult became popular and their shrines were established all over Bengal.
- Pirs, who were Sufi saints, were worshipped by Muslims as well as Hindus.

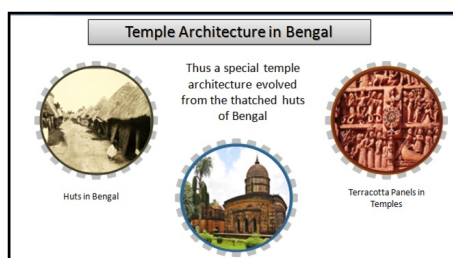


- Between the 15th and the 19th century, the rulers started building temples to show their power as well as their piety (piety - the quality of being religious or reverent).
- Many low social groups, such as the 'Kolu' and the 'Kansari', contributed in building earthen brick and terracotta temples.
- With the arrival of European traders, new job opportunities increased.
- When these low social groups availed of the newly available job opportunities, their social and economic condition improved.
- They built temples dedicated to the local deities and thereby exhibited their status in

the society.



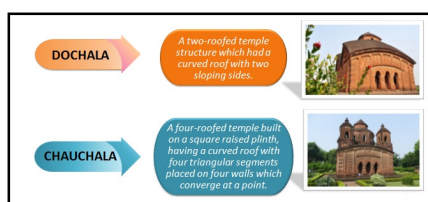
- Earlier these local deities used to be worshipped only in thatched huts of the villages but when they gained recognition from the Brahmanas, their images were installed and worshipped in temples.
- A special type of temple architecture developed in Bengal.
- This temple architecture was copied from the thatched huts of Bengal.



DOCHALA :

Features of Dochala:

- a two-roofed temple structure
- curved roofs with two sloping sides



CHAUCHALA :

Features of Chauchala:

- a four-roofed temple;
- built on a square raised plinth;
- has a curved roof with four triangular segments placed on four walls converging at a point;
- plain from the inside;
- the outer walls of these temples were embellished with decorative tiles, paintings or terracotta tablets.

The temple at Vishnupur in the Bankura district of West Bengal has beautiful decorations.

Key words

1. 'Pirs' - A Persian word meaning a spiritual guide.
2. Piety- the quality of being religious or reverent.
3. Kolu- Oil pressers
4. Kansari -Bell metal workers.
5. Animism-Attribution of living souls to plants, inanimate objects and natural phenomena.
6. Terracotta-A type of brownish red colour clay used as building material.

URL OF IMAGES

Temple 1- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Aatchala_Dakshina_Kali_temple_at_Malancha_at_Paschim_Medinipur_district_in_West_Bengal_03.jpg (by Amitabha Gupta)

Pirs : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Pir_Dastgir.jpg

Rasmancha : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ankurp/38294403222> Attribution : **Ankur Panchbudhe**

Traders : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_partida_de_Vasco_da_Gama_para_a_%C3%8Dndia_em_1497.jpg

Temple : <https://pixabay.com/photos/bishnupur-west-bengal-india-asia-2347852/>

Huts Bengal : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/internetarchivebookimages/14802557413/>

Temple: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Terracotta_panels_of_Pancha_Ratna_Lakshmi_Janardan_Temple_at_Daspur_town_in_Paschim_Medinipur_district_of_West_Bengal_11.jpg Attribution : **Wiki Explores Paschim Medinipur 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)**

Jor Bangala: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ankurp/38270649946> Attribution : **Ankur Panchbudhe 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0)**

Curved shaped temple : <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kgabhi/8415024198> Attribution : **Abhijit Kar Gupta 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0)**

Temple 1- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Navaratna_Govinda_Jiu_temple_inside_Narajole_Rajbari_under_Paschim_Medinipur_district_of_West_Bengal_03.jpg (by Amitabha Gupta)

Temple
 2- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Baro_Chala_temple_of_Buro_Shiva_at_Jalsara_under_Ghatal_Police_Station_in_Paschim_Medinipur_district_in_West_Bengal_05.jpg (by Amitabha Gupta)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Pirs and Temples, Pirs and Temples

17. DD_Food Patterns Within a Regional group

Food patterns within a Regional group:

Notes to the teacher

Teacher can begin the asset by asking the question

Q What is offered to the devotees when they leave the temple after paying homage to the deities?

A: The devotees are offered prasadam when they leave the temple after paying homage to the deities.

Prasadam is consecrated food (made holy), offered to the Lord or the deities in the temples.

- It is then partaken by devotees.
- The prasadam is made from the easily available local ingredients, foodstuff or seasonal fruits and vegetables.
- The offerings to the lord thus depends on geography, history and seasons.

Let us try and understand how some of these locally grown & easily available ingredients have influenced the

offerings made to the Lord and have become a part of the regional culture.





OFFERINGS TO DEITIES IN SOUTH INDIA

- Rice is the most important crop grown in South India.
- Almost in 90 % of the temples in South India, both sweet and savoury offerings are made of rice, rice powder, milk, jaggery, coconut, flatten rice, puffed rice, bananas and dry ginger.
- Chakkara pongal and Ven Pongal, Puliyogare, Appam, payasam, lemon and turmeric rice are some of the main offerings.



‘Panchamritam’, the special offering to Lord Muruga or Kartikeya:

- A sweet jam like substance made of ingredients like cow’s ghee, jaggery, dates honey, cardamom, sugar candies mixed with a special variety of bananas which is thoroughly mashed is a special offering made to Lord Muruga or Kartikeya also known as Lord Dhandayuthapani Swamy, at the temple situated on Palani hills in South India.
- Popularly known as ‘Panchamritam’ in Tamil it is made from the Virupatchi (Hil

bananas) variety of bananas grown exclusively in the hilly regions of Palani.

- It extremely sweet but has very low moisture content.



- At Azaghar Kovil, Tamilnadu, the farmers bring their offerings of the harvested rice and pulses.
- These are grinded to make dosas, deep fried in ghee, and are offered as prasadam to the devotees.



OFFERINGS IN THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST:

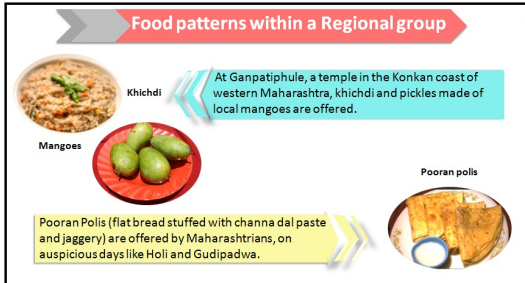
- In Manipur, a locally grown variety of aromatic, black but sticky rice is used to prepare kheer and offered to the Lord at Govind Devji temple.
- At Katra, Jammu Kashmir region at the Vaishno Devi temple, devotees get a mixture of sugar balls, coconut pieces and thin sun-dried slices of locally grown apples as Prasad.

OFFERINGS IN THE WESTERN PARTS OF INDIA:

- At Ganpatiphule, a temple located in the Konkan coast of Western Maharashtra Khichdi or masala rice and pickles made of locally grown mangoes are offered to the

Lord.

- Pooran polis - a flat bread stuffed with a paste of Channa dal, a pulse mixed with jaggery, cardamom and nutmeg is offered to deities by Maharashtrians on important festivals like Holi, Gudipadwa and other auspicious days.



While the Prasad in the south has more to do with preparations with rice, moving northwards, it is replaced by wheat and other locally grown lentils like Uddad and Channa dal.

In the regions of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat one finds offerings to the Lord are prepared with ghee, wheat, sugar, and dry ginger.

THE DELICIOUS KARAH PRASAD AND LANGARS:

- The delicious Karah Prasad, a smooth halwa is a special dish prepared and distributed on special occasions at Gurudwaras.
- In Punjab, langars are also organized, where locally grown vegetables, pulses, and rice are cooked with spices and rice or bread is served to the masses.





- Every region has its seasonal fruits, vegetables, crops depending on its location, climate and other geographical factors.
- The staple food of the people and the cuisines prepared on special occasions to be offered to deities has all become a part of their regional culture.

URL OF IMAGES

Food: <https://pixabay.com/photos/banana-leaf-indian-food-tamil-food-4565728/>

1. Pongal: <https://pixahive.com/photo/south-indian-food-2/> -Gopala Krishna

2. Vada: <https://pixabay.com/photos/batata-vada-dish-meal-plate-food-895274/>

3. Fruits: <https://pixabay.com/photos/fruit-recycle-bin-banana-apple-3664736/>

4. Modak: <https://pixahive.com/photo/modak/> -ManishPune

1. Food: <https://pixabay.com/photos/indian-diwali-food-laddu-sweet-2290593/>

2. Chakra Pongal: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/balamurugan/516038873/> – Attribute to Balamurugan Natarajan

3. Payasam: https://www.flickr.com/photos/manish_chauhan/3808241624/ - Attribute to Manish chauhan

4. Lemon Rice: <https://pixabay.com/photos/lemon-rice-meal-potato-fry-lunch-1341997/>

5. Pulihora: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/balusss/15413193961/> - Attribute to balu

1. Panchamritam: <https://youtu.be/pc9scDUNbVo?t=25> by VKS Home Decor

2. Bananas: <https://unsplash.com/photos/4R0Xaai2Kcw>

1. Black rice : <https://pixabay.com/photos/rice-grains-black-rice-bowl-tray-5852779/>

2. Sugarballs: <https://pixabay.com/photos/sugar-colored-balls-background-food-3394027/>

3. Coconut: <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=180556&picture=coconut-isolated>

4. Dried apples: <https://pixabay.com/photos/apple-dried-apples-dried-fruit-2023616/>

5 Dosa: SSSVV gallery (keyword - dosa)

1.Khichadi: <https://unsplash.com/photos/AOIT4bspbNI>

2.Mangoes: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=61481235>

3.Polis: <https://youtu.be/st3BlnGLvFU?t=519> by Meena Cooks

1.Karah Prasad: <https://youtu.be/1yTvHa6SvNk?t=252> (chef jatinder sandhu)

2.Langar- <https://flickr.com/photos/shankaronline/38938496121/in/photolist> (by Shankar S)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
4 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

18. MS_Bengali Staple Diet - Fish

Bengali Staple Diet - Fish

(Notes to the teacher)

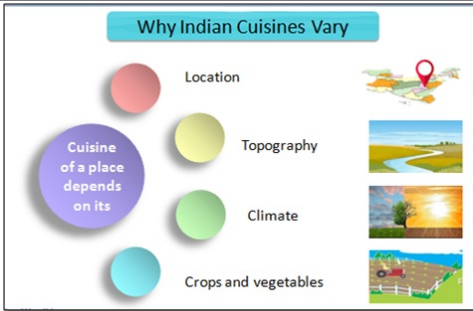
Teacher can begin the asset by asking questions like

What is the staple food of the people living in the coastal areas? Why?



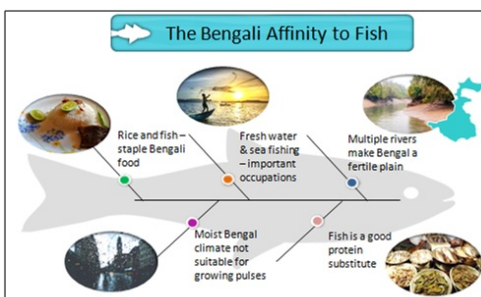
Today let us learn how fish came to be accepted as the most important food of Bengal.

- Indian cuisine varies from region to region.
- The traditional cuisine of a region depends on the location, topography, climate, crops and vegetables grown locally.



BENGALI AFFINITY TO FISH:

- The region of Bengal is a fertile alluvial plain.
- Many rivers like Ganges, Padma, Meghna, Damodar and Mayurakshi meet the Bay of Bengal and have formed the fertile Gangetic delta region in Bengal.
- Both, fresh water fishing in rivers and sea fishing in the Bay of Bengal are important occupations.
- In fact, rice and fish form the staple diet of the Bengalis.
- The moist climate of Bengal is not suitable for growing dal, which supplies protein to most Indians.
- Fish therefore serves as a substitute for dal, as a high protein food and it has several other health benefits.



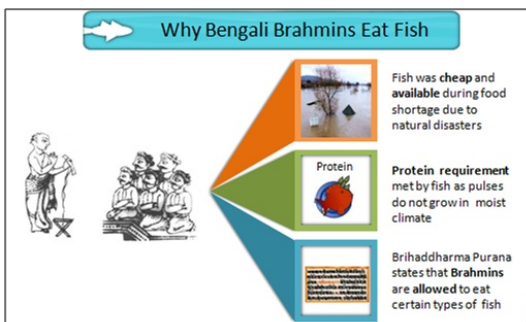
FISH BEYOND CUISINE:



- Fish is a common theme of sculptures, paintings and literature of Bengal.
- The walls of the Vishalakshi temple at Arambagh have terracotta tiles that are decorated with scenes of fish being cleaned and made ready for people to consume it.
- Walls of temples and Viharas also show scenes of fish being cleaned and taken in baskets to be sold in the bazaars.

WHY BENGALI BRAHMINS EAT FISH?

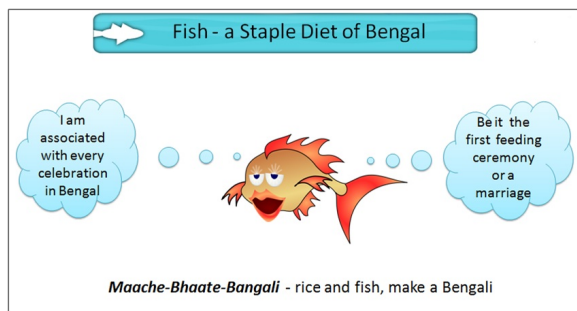
- Generally Brahmins all over India are vegetarians.
- The Brahmins of Bengal who were not initially allowed to eat non vegetarian food took to eating fish since it was cheap and easily available.
- Other reasons were lack of availability of food due to natural disasters like famines, floods.
- The moist climate of Bengal is not favourable for growing pulses, hence the protein requirement is met by consuming fish.
- Brihaddharma Purana, the Sanskrit composition from Bengal mentions that the Brahmanas of Bengal were allowed to consume certain types of fish.



- Fish is an integral part of Bengali culture - from the first feeding ceremony of a child

to marriages, offerings to deities, fish is associated with every celebration in a Bengali household.

- Rice and fish the staple food of the region make a Bengali.
- Hence **Bengalis are often described as Maache-Bhaate-Bangali** meaning- rice and fish, make a Bengali.



To conclude, fish has become inseparable from the life of Bengalis.

KEY WORDS:

Cuisine- Method or style of preparation of food.

Brahmanas- priestly class who recited the Vedas.

Viharas-Buddhist Monastries

Staple- Food stuff stored and eaten throughout the year.

URL OF IMAGES

1. Fish meals -<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQyWy4EI4T0> (by Spline Graphics)

•Location- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/location-position-icon-mark-3324959/>

•Map of india- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/map-india-country-geography-5505725/>

•Topography- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/illustration-landscape-nature-4955344/>

•Climate- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/climate-change-global-warming-2063240/>

•Crops- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/sow-farmer-agriculture-cloud-990330/>

- Fish vector- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/fish-icon-iconic-1294822/>
- River- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GAfLL5uESDo> (by Sundarban TV)
- Rice and fish - <https://pixabay.com/photos/fish-curry-rice-dish-asian-food-6289736/>
- Fish market - <https://flickr.com/photos/79721788@N00/28490528752> (by - [David Stanley](#))
- Fishing- <https://pixabay.com/photos/fish-fishermen-fishing-net-fishing-3062034/>
- Rain - <https://pixabay.com/photos/buildings-droplets-drops-glass-1867550/>

1.Sculptor- NCERT book Ch 9 : Making of Regional cultures pg 135

2.Kalighat Painting - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/72746018@N00/1438843653> (by [Jean-Pierre Dalbéra](#))

3.Book - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/image-catalog/17277937255> ([Image Catalog](#))v

1.Brahmanas - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Reciting_Brahman.jpg

2. Flood- <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/en/view-image.php?image=24453&picture=flood>

3. Protein - <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/fish-food-dish-cholesterol-meal-990337/>

4. Purana-
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Page_of_Text,_Folio_from_a_Bhagavata_Purana_\(Ancient_Stories_of_the_Lord\)_LACMA_M.82.62.1_\(1_of_2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Page_of_Text,_Folio_from_a_Bhagavata_Purana_(Ancient_Stories_of_the_Lord)_LACMA_M.82.62.1_(1_of_2).jpg)

Fish - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/fish-comic-talking-cartoon-297238/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
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5 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Fish as Food, Fish as Food
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19. IA_ Rise of Nation States in Europe

Rise of Nation States in Europe:

Notes to the teacher

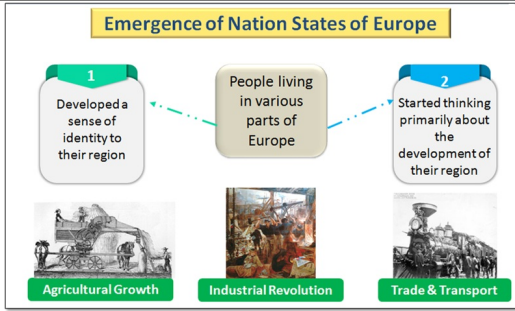
The teacher can begin the asset by asking questions

Q Name some of the factors that unite the people of a region.

A Some of the factors that unite the people of a region are their language, literature, traditions, history, and geographical proximity.



- People living in various parts of Europe developed a sense of identity and belongingness to their region.
- They started thinking primarily about the interests and development of their own region.
- Such regional consciousness slowly lead to the rise of national consciousness and new nation states emerged in Europe.



- Till the mid-eighteenth-century, people of Europe were not aware of the modern concept of a nation state with a central government, that exercised control over a well defined territory.
- Major portions of Europe were parts of a large empire like the Austro Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire and so on.
- Emperors annexed regions and brought them under their control.
- Large territories with diverse cultural groups owed allegiance to an emperor.



- Besides monarchy, the Christian Church was a powerful institution and people also identified themselves as members of a church, such as the Greek Orthodox Church.
- By the early nineteenth century, people started giving importance to the regional/local language like Rumanian, German & Hungarian and textbooks were printed in these languages instead of Latin which was used by the language used by the church authorities.





- Seeds of nationalism were sown first in France, where people of the third estate comprising of the common middle class revolted against absolute Monarchy and exerted the rights of the common man to form a government.



- This idea slowly inspired the people of the other regions in Europe.
- In 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France brought several regions of Europe under his control and had a uniform code of law, taxation and currency.
- Under his administration people realized the benefits of being under a central authority.

Napoleon Bonaparte's Role

In 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte, brought several regions of Europe under his control

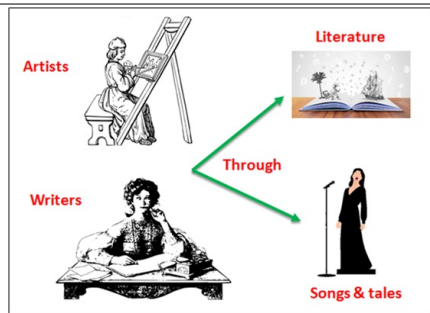
Adopted a uniform code of law, taxation and currency

Made people realize the benefits of being under a central authority



Napoleon Bonaparte

- Artists and writers, through art, literature, songs, and tales played a vital role in arousing the nationalistic sentiments of the people belonging to a certain region.
- After the industrial revolution took place the newly formed middle class groups were influenced by the ideas of liberalism and democracy.



- Inspired by leaders of the region, movements began to bring about the unification of provinces in Italy and Germany.
- The spirit of nationalism led to struggles and finally the breaking down of the vast powerful empires with heterogeneous cultural groups into smaller nations.

URL OF IMAGES

Europe Map:

- <https://pixabay.com/photos/geography-map-mediterranean-sea-42292/>
- Geographical locations: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/web-map-flat-design-pin-world-3120321/>
- Literature: <https://pixabay.com/photos/old-book-books-literature-culture-3139162/>
- Common history- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_Coast_\(British_colony\)#/media/File:Aschanti_Gefecht_11_july_1824_300dpi.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_Coast_(British_colony)#/media/File:Aschanti_Gefecht_11_july_1824_300dpi.jpg)
- Traditions: <https://pixabay.com/photos/kerala-marriage-red-wegging-1414134/>
- Language: <https://pixabay.com/photos/board-chalk-head-talk-presentation-3700375/>
- Agriculture:— https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Batteuse_1881.jpg (Public domain)

- Industrial Devp: - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:William_Bell_Scott_-_Iron_and_Coal.jpg
- Trade & Transportation : - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:First_train_to_arrive_in_Vancouver.jpg
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Central_and_Southern_Europe_Map_1855.jpg
- Monarchy/ Allegiance to emperor :<https://pixabay.com/vectors/king-arthur-men-people-kingdom-33509/>
- Napoleon as conqueror - <https://pixabay.com/photos/napoleon-bonaparte-france-emperor-73543>
- Monarchy :<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/queen-elizabeth-queen-elizabeth-1944108/>
- Greek Church: <https://pixabay.com/photos/church-chapel-view-of-the-church-5002736/>
- German text : <https://pixabay.com/photos/old-german-handwriting-old-letter-434739/>
- Latin text : <https://pixabay.com/photos/background-old-old-fashioned-latin-1675215/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Prise_de_la_Bastille.jpg
- Napoleon:<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/napoleon-bonaparte-emperor-62860/>
- Literature: Literature: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/storytelling-fantasy-imagination-4203628/>
- Artist:<https://pixabay.com/vectors/art-artist-paint-painter-painting-1299039/>
- Singer:<https://pixabay.com/vectors/singer-girl-performance-female-5694224/>
- Writer:<https://pixabay.com/vectors/woman-thinking-sitting-desk-41201/>
- Germany:<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/germany-eu-flag-europe-black-red-1177271>
- Italy :<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/italy-flag-map-country-symbol-1021755>
- Protestors- <https://openclipart.org/detail/213879/protest-march>
- Europe map- <https://pixabay.com/photos/geography-map-mediterranean-sea-42292/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

20. QA_The Development of Regional Cultures - A review

The Development of Regional Cultures - A review

Q1 Spot the error in the sentence and correct it:

Questions

- Chauchala was a temple structure, having two roofs which curved on sloping sides.
- The Vishnu Purana, a 13th century Sanskrit composition from Bengal mentions that the Brahmanas of Bengal were allowed to consume certain types of fish.
- The walls of the Jagannath temple at Arambagh have terracotta tiles that depict scenes of fish being cleaned.
- The great Rajput ruler, King Anangabhimha III fought against the Mughals, but never

accepted defeat.

v In the 12th century, Rana Pratap of the Ganga dynasty, initiated the construction of a temple at Puri, for Purushottama Jagannatha.

vi Manipravalam includes auspicious poems composed on local deities in Bengal.

Solution:

1 **Dochala** was a temple structure having two roofs which curved on sloping sides.

2 **The Brihaddharma Purana**, a 13th century Sanskrit composition from Bengal mentions that the Brahmanas of Bengal were allowed to consume certain types of fish.

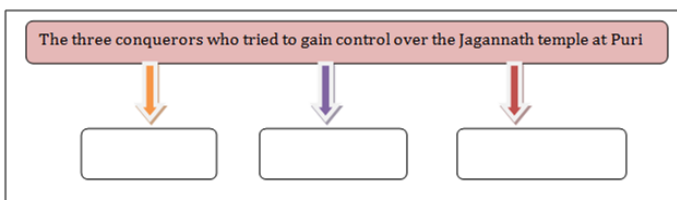
3 The walls of the **Vishalakshi** temple at Arambagh have terracotta tiles that depict scenes of fish being cleaned.

4 The great Rajput ruler **Maharana Pratap** fought against the Mughals, but never accepted defeat.

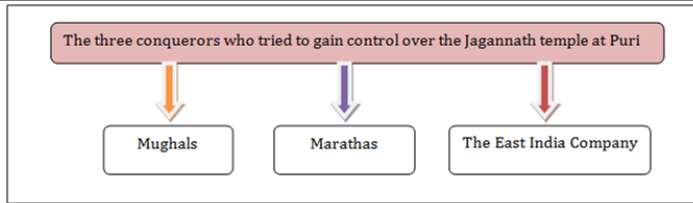
5 In the 12th century King **Aanantavarman** of the Ganga dynasty initiated the construction of a temple at Puri for Purushottama Jagannatha.

6 **Mangalakavyas** include auspicious poems known and composed on local deities in Bengal.

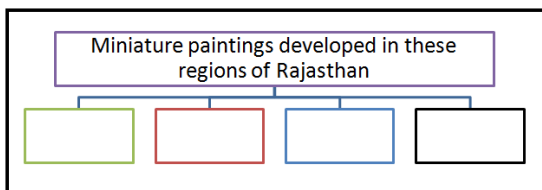
Q2a Complete the following tree diagram:



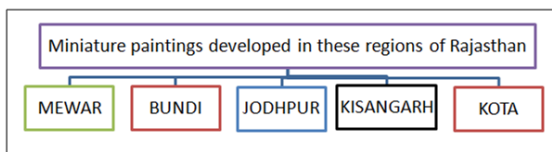
Solution



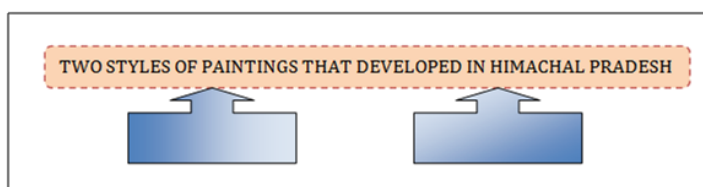
Question 2b



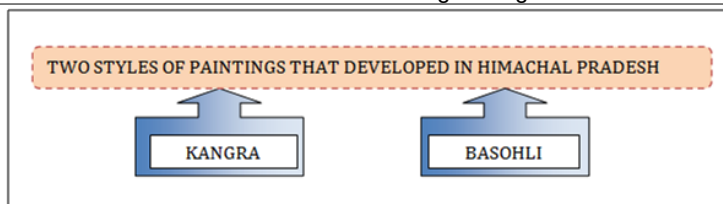
Solution



Question 2c



Solution



Q2 D

Nath literature includes

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

Solution

Nath literature includes

- ☐ Popular songs in Nath literature
- ☐ Folk tales, fairy tales and ballads
- ☐ Stories of how to worship a regional local deity, Dharma Thakur

Q3 Name the following:

- i) Traveller who visited India in the 7th Century and mentions that people all over Bengal used languages related to Sanskrit.
- ii) The place in Kerala, where the Chera Kingdom was established.

iii) The king who dedicated his kingdom to Lord Jagannatha.

iv) Kathak grew into a major art form under the patronage of this King.

v) Popular text with Basohli painting.

Solution:

i) The Chinese traveller Xuan Zang

ii) Mahodayapuram

iii) King Anangabhima III

iv) Wajid Ali Shah, last Nawab of Awad.

v) Bhanudatta's Rasamanjari.

Q4 MATCH THE COLUMNS

1	Bharatanatyam - Odisha
2	Kathakali - Himachal Pradesh
3	Odissi - Andhra Pradesh
4	Kuchipudi - Tamil Nadu
	Kerala

1	Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu
2	Kathakali - Kerala
3	Odissi - Odisha
4	Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
	Himachal Pradesh

Q5A Identify the pictures



SOLUTION

- 1 Mughal miniature Painting
- 2 Minstrels of Rajasthan
- 3 Idols of the deities at Jagannath Puri
- 4 The great Maharana Pratap.

Q5 B Answer the following:

Q1 Human beings have to make adjustments to survive.

Justify the above statement with reference to the food habits in Bengal.

Answer

- The Brahmins of Bengal who were not initially allowed to eat non vegetarian food but they started eating eat fish as -
- Fish was cheap and easily available.
- Other reasons were lack of availability of food due to natural disasters like famines, floods.
- The moist climate of Bengal is not favourable for growing pulses; hence the protein requirement is met by consuming fish.
- Human beings have to make adjustments to survive. So the Brahmanas of Bengal started consuming fish.

Q2 Art and dance are an important part of culture. Justify

Answer:

- Every region has a rich culture of performing arts.
- They become an important part of the culture as they are sources of entertainment and livelihood for the local people.
- These are passed down from one generation to another.
- Thus Art and dance are an important part of culture.

Q 6 Answer the following briefly:

Q1 How do you think the following factors contributed to the development of regional cultures? Explain with examples mentioned in the text.

- Languages - Malayalam & Bengali
- Dance form - Kathak
- Food
- Art of Painting
- Religious traditions & rituals

Answer:

The evolution of regional Cultures is influenced by several factors.

Culture of any region is shaped by the language, arts, architecture, traditions, food, cuisine and ideals practiced by the people of a region.

1 Language

- Language unites the people of a certain region by improving communication.
- Use of the local language of Malayalam, in their official records by the rulers of the Chera dynasty helped them to identify as belonging to a region.
- Bengali literature developed from Sanskrit and several manuscripts were composed

adding to the rich cultural heritage.

2 Dance

- Under the patronage of Mughals, Kathak evolved into a dance form and crossed regional frontiers influencing several nearby regions.
- It was accepted in different regions as a dance form with some modifications.

3 Food

- The people of Bengal, especially the brahmanas accepted fish as a part of their diet.
- Fish became an integral part of the Bengali culture.

3 Art of painting:

- Initially encouraged by Mughals, the art of miniature paintings spread to the regions of Rajasthan & Himachal Pradesh.
- Artists of each region added unique features and several new styles of painting emerged thereby enriching the regional cultures.

5 Religious traditions & rituals

- The worship of Lord Jagannatha developed as a cult and associated traditions became a part of the regional culture.
- The ideals of Patriotism, bravery, loyalty and friendship followed by the rulers of Rajasthan inspired the common folk to imbibe these values.

URL OF IMAGES

1. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_marriage_procession_of_Dara_Shikoh_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg
2. Singers - <https://pixabay.com/photos/rajasthan-camel-safari-india-3122949/>
- 3 https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Balabhadra_Subhadra_Jagannath.jpg
- 4 **Maharana Prathap -**
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:RajaRaviVarma_MaharanaPratap

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Regional Cultures	Development of Regional Cultures, Development of Regional Cultures

21. MS_Summary - The Making of Regional Cultures

Summary - The Making of Regional Cultures

This chapter discusses the

1. Establishment of the Chera kingdom and the use of the regional language, Malayalam in official records by the Chera kings and the first literary works in Malayalam.
2. Role played by rulers of the Ganga dynasty in the rise of 'The Jagannatha Cult' at Puri, in Odisha.
3. Development of a distinct culture at Rajasthan, inspired by the aspirations and ideals followed by Rajput rulers and the tales of brave Rajput women.
4. Evolution and survival of a distinct mode of dance form- Kathak leading to the development of a culture beyond regional frontiers.
5. Tradition of miniature paintings patronized by Mughals, and rulers of regions like Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.
6. Growth of the regional language, Bengali and development of Bengali literature.
7. Origin of the cult of 'Pirs.'
8. Evolution of a typical style in temple architecture in Bengal.
9. Acceptance of fish as an integral part of the regional culture of Bengal.
0. Factors leading to the emergence of nation states in Europe.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Regional Cultures	Story of Kathak, Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism, Pirs and Temples, Jagannatha Cult, Growth of Regional Language in Bengal, Fish as Food, Development of Regional Cultures, Cheras and the Development of Malayalam, Story of Kathak, Rajputs and Tradition of Heroism, Pirs and Temples, Jagannatha Cult, Growth of Regional Language in Bengal, Fish as Food, Development of Regional Cultures, Cheras and the Development of Malayalam

Master Lesson Plan

Seven Asset Methodology for MLP

What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini (SSSVV), covers the entire chapter for the given board. The MLP for the chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. Any chapter can be taught using the 7 asset types in SSSVV methodology. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Depending on the requirement, each asset is supported by teaching aids such as animated presentation, audio, video, and learning aids such as worksheets. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n^{th} why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.

How to teach using the DD asset?	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.