

HISTORY GENERAL SYLLABUS

REVISED IN 2011

SEMESTER I

JULY-DECEMBER

NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

A. POLITICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. Sources of Indian History.
2. Pre-historic Developments to the growth of states – Harappan Civilisations, Vedic Age, The Mahajanapadas.
3. Rise and Fall of the Mauryan Empire – The Satavahanas and the Kushanas - The Imperial Guptas - Regional powers in Northern and Southern India.
4. Social life – from Varna to Jaati, status of women
5. Economic Life – Lands System in Ancient India, Internal and external Trade, Crafts and Guilds, Indian Feudalism –issues and debates.
6. Religion and Culture: Vedic Religion, Buddhism and Jainism, Vaishnavism and Saivism, Shakti Cult.
7. Literature – Epics and Puranas, The Arthashastra, Art and Architecture- Stupas and Chaityas, Temple Architecture, Gandhara and Pallava Art, Ajanta.

B. Modern Europe from 1789 to 1815

1. Background- The Renaissance and Reformation, Geographical Discoveries and Scientific Revolution, Development of Capitalism
2. French Revolution – European Enlightenment and the Role of Philosophers, Socio-Economic and Political Causes of the Revolution, Constitution of 1791, Reign of Terror
3. The Napoleonic Era- Internal Reconstruction, Napoleon’s foreign policy, Continental system and causes of Napoleon’s downfall.
4. Significance of the Revolutionary Era.

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SEMESTER II

JANUARY- MAY

NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

A. MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. Arab and Turkish invasion and their impact on the establishment of the Delhi Sultunate. Brief overview of political developments-with special reference to reigns of Balban, Alauddin Khalji, Mohd. Bin Tughlaq and Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
2. Centralised Monarchy. Political ideologies in the Delhi Sultanate.
3. Socio- Cultural History- a) Society and Religion- Impact of Islam on Indian Society, Sufism, Bhakti Movement.
 - b) Economic Life in Medieval India – the Iqta system; revenue system, market regulations of Alauddin Khalji.
 - c) Art and Architecture – Islam and the introduction of new forms- emergence of Indo-Saracenic style.
4. Decline of the Delhi Sultunate.
5. Independent Sultanates of Bengal and Vijaynagar.

B. MODERN EUROPE (1815-1890)

1. Triumph of Conservatism – Congress of Vienna, Congress System and Matternich’s System.
2. Political developments 1815-1870 – Nationalism Liberalism, the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, The Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany
3. Reforms of Alexander II
4. Industrial Advances in England and the Continent
5. Europe in 1871 – New Balance of Power – Bismark’s Foreign policy 1871 – 1890
6. Eastern Question till the Congress of Berlin (Greek War and Crimean War)

SEMESTER III

JULY-DECEMBER

NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

A. The Mughal Empire – Rise, Consolidation, Decline and the Beginning of Colonial Rule

1. Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur and the first battle of Panipath, the Mughal- Afghan contest, Sher Shah’s administration
2. Age of Akbar- Political expansion with special reference to the Second Battle of Panipath, campaigns in Bengal, Gujarat and the Deccan, Akbar’s administration, Mansabdari system Todar Mall’s revenue system, evolution of Akbar’s religious policy
3. Expansion and consolidation- Rajput policy of the Mughals , Religious policy, Deccan policy, North –West Frontier policy
4. Socio-economic and Cultural developments – commercial expansion art and architecture, religious syncretism.
5. Zenith of the Empire- Aurangzeb and Shivaji, Mughal – Maratha contest, final incorporation of the Marathas within the Empire decline of the Empire
6. Advent of the Europeans : Plassey, Buxar with special reference to the British in Bengal
7. Company’s relation with the Indian states : Marathas, Mysore and Sikhs
8. Course of British expansion : Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse
9. Colonial Economy : a) Land revenue policy Permanent Settlement, Mahalwari, Ryotwari b) Long term impact on agriculture – changing forms of early colonial trade and commerce and its impact, from monopoly to free trade c) Drain of wealth and de-industrialization

B. EUROPEAN HISTORY (1890-1919)

1. Labour movements- Utopian Socialism and Marxism
2. Scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa
3. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps
4. Origin of World War I – Issues and stakes
5. Russian revolution of 1917 – Role of Lenin and the causes of the success of the Bolsheviks.

HISTORY GENERAL

SEMESTER IV

JANUARY- MAY

NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

A. REFORMISM AND RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE

1. Protest Movements – Wahabi, Ferazi – Santhal Rebellion – Revolt of 1857 ,causes, characteristics and causes of failure of the movement
2. Reformism and Westernization – Bentinck, Macaulay, Western Education and Social reform
 - a) Indian response – Ram Mohan Roy and social reforms, The Young Bengal, The Brahmo movement, Vidyasagar and social and educational reforms
 - b) Reformist Activities in Western and Southern India- the Prathana and the Arya Samaj
 - c) Modernisation in Islam – the Aligarh movement, The role of Sir Ahmed Khan
3. Indian Politics from 1858 to 1885- Provincial Associations, Background to the emergence of the Indian National Congress, Foundation of the Congress
4. Indian Politics from 1885- 1914 – Congress under Moderate Leadership, Hindu revivalism and Militant Nationalism, Ideology and programme of the militant Nationalists, Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement- its varied dimensions, Birth of the All India Muslim League and separate electorates, Revolutionary Terrorism- Punjab and Bengal

B. INTER WAR PERIOD 1919-1939

1. The Peace Settlement of 1919- Its Long term consequences, birth of the German Republic
2. Consolidation of the economic and political power of the Soviet state – Internal and foreign policy of Lenin and Stalin
3. Rise of fascism in Italy – Mussolini’s internal and foreign policy
4. Rise of Nazism in Germany – The Nazi state and foreign policy
5. Outbreak of World War II – different interpretations

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SEMESTER V

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NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

1. Emergence of Gandhi – Gandhi in South Africa, Gandhi in India – Concept of Satyagraha, Satyagraha in Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Rowlatt Act Satyagraha
2. Gandhian mass movements – Non-Cooperation, Khilafat, Civil Disobedience
3. Emergence of New Forces : Revolutionary Nationalism – Bhagat Singh, Shekhar Azad, Surya Sen, Jyatin Das. How did it differ from Gandhian Nationalism
4. Government response to Changing Political Scenario – Government of India Act 1935
5. National Movements Post 1935 – Gandhi and the Quit India movement, Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army
6. Rise of Communal Politics – Jinnah and the Muslim League, Rift with Congress, Demand for the creation of Pakistan

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SEMESTER VI

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NUMBER OF CLASSES – 90

INDIA AND THE WORLD TILL 1964

1. Post-War Upsurge and Different Strands of Protest Politics – Telengana, Tebhaga, Royal Indian Navy
2. Partition and the Transfer of Power : Simon Commission, Cabinet Mission, Cripps Proposal, Wavell Plan, Mountbatten Plan, Communal Violence – Direct Action Day, Transfer of Power and Partition
3. Constitutional Development : The Constituent Assembly, the Adoption of the Republican Constitution in 1950
4. Nehru Era – Development of Parliamentary Democracy and the First General elections, Economic Planning – the Five Year Plans, Movement for Social Justice – Adivasi Issues, Women Issues
5. Nehru's Foreign policy – India and the Non- Aligned Movement, Indo- China Relations, Indo-Pak Relations – Kashmir
6. Emergence of Bi-Polarism in the Post-War Period
Cold War - Definition, Causes, Impact
Rise of the Third World and the Impact of the Cold war on Korea, Vietnam, Middle East(Suez Crisis)