

SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF PGT HISTORY

INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient Indian History

❖ Sources of Indian History:

Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary, problem of dating, Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic.

❖ Harappan Civilization

- Early urban centers, story of discovery, social, economic, political and religious life, script, archaeological report on major sites, its decline.

❖ Early states and Economies (C. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

- Condition of India in the 6th Century BCE - Magadha empire and other kingdoms, Mahajanapadas, India of the Pre-Mauryan period - Nandas - Persian invasion - Alexander's invasion - Results, The Mauryan period - Sources - Chandragupta Maurya - Asoka - Mauryan Administration - Asoka's Dhamma - Development of Art and Architecture - Decline of Mauryas, Indo-Greek rule in the northwest, Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas in South India; Satavahanas in the Deccan, Shakas, Kanishka, Gupta rulers, Rise of Chalukyas in Karnataka and the Pallavas in Tamil Nadu, India of Gupta period - Administration - Social, Economic and Cultural conditions - Hun invasions and decline of the Guptas, Harshavardhana - Sources – Political-Social, Religious and Cultural life etc.

❖ Early Societies (C. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

- Social Histories: Using the Mahabharata, Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and gender, transmission and publication of the Mahabharata.

❖ Cultural Development (C. 600 BCE – 600 CE)

- Early Vedic Traditions, Later Vedic Traditions, early Upanishads, Earliest Temples, Rise of Jainism - Mahavira - Principles of Jainism - Digambaras and Shwetambaras - Spread of Jainism – Contributions, Rise of Buddhism - Buddha - Principles of Buddhism - Hinayana and Mahayana sects - Spread of Buddhism - Contributions. The Similarities and dissimilarities of these two religions.

Medieval Indian History

- ❖ **Source of Medieval Indian History:** Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftar Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis / Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts – Persian and Arabic.

❖ Through the eyes of Travellers

- Perceptions of society (C 10th – 17th Century)
 - Al Biruni, Ibn Battuta, Francois Bernier, Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers account, where they travelled, what they wrote and for whom they wrote.

❖ The Bhakti – Sufi Traditions

- Changes in Religious Beliefs and Devotional texts (C 8th – 18th Century)
 - Origin of Bhakti Movement, Religious Ferment in North India, Bhakti Movement in Southern India, Prominent Bhakti Reformers in Northern India, Saints, New Trends in Religious beliefs – Islamic Traditions, Sufi Saints.

- ❖ **Vijayanagara**
 - New Architecture: Hampi, establishment of Vijayanagar empire, Temples, Forts, Irrigation facilities.
 - Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms - Social, Economic and Cultural conditions.
- ❖ **Sultanate Era**
 - Indian During Arab Invasions - Rajput kingdoms - Arab Invasions-Mahmud of Ghazni-Muhammad of Ghor.
 - Delhi Sultans - Mamluk, Khilji, Tughluq, Sayyid and Lodi Dynasties.
 - Social, Economic and Cultural conditions under the Sultanate of Delhi
- ❖ **Mughal Period (1526 – 1707) and Later Mughals**
 - Mughal empire - Brief History of Mughal, Sur dynasty rulers.
 - Mughal Administration - Emperor - Central Government Officials - Provincial Governments - Officials - Duties - Decline of the Mughals.
 - Social, Economics, Religious and Cultural conditions under the Mughals.

Modern Indian History

- ❖ **Sources of Modern Indian History:** Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins.
- ❖ **Colonialism and the countryside**
 - Regulating Act, Life of Zamindars, Peasants and artisans, Permanent Settlement, Santhals and Paharias, Deccan Riots.
 - Story of official records: An account of why official Investigations in to rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.
 - Excerpts: From Fifth Report
- ❖ **1857 Revolt and its Representations:**
 - Nature, Causes, Centers, Leaders, Vision of Unity, Events, consequences, causes of defeat, impact.
- ❖ **Growth of New Urban Centers;**
 - New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems.
- ❖ **The Indian National Movement:**
 - Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, Early Nationalists.
 - Government of India Act 1919, 1935, Initial movements of Gandhi, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Non-cooperation Movement, Khilafat Movement, Simon Commission, Lahore Session 1929, Civil Disobedience movement, Round table conference, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, Gandhi ji's last heroic days.
- ❖ **Understanding Partition**
 - Politics, Memories, Experiences
- ❖ **Framing of Indian Constitution**
 - Constituent Assembly, Dominant voices, objective resolution, Constituent Assembly debates, centre – state relations, National Language, Parliamentary form of government, powers of President etc.

HISTORY OF THE WORLD

- ❖ **Sources of World History**
- ❖ **Rise of Ancient Civilizations with special reference to Mesopotamia:** Iraq, 3rd millennium BCE, Growth of towns, Nature of early urban societies, Historians' Debate on uses of writing

- ❖ **Roman Empire:**
 - Political evolution, Economic Expansion, Religion-culture foundation, Late Antiquity, Historians' view on the Institution of Slavery
- ❖ **Rise of Islam**
 - Teachings, Cultures, Crusades.
- ❖ **Nomadic people of Central Asia**
 - The Mongol, 13th to 14th century, The nature of nomadism, Formation of empires, Conquests and relations with other states, Historians' views on nomadic societies and state formation
- ❖ **Western Europe 13th - 16th century:**
 - Feudal society and economy, Formation of state, Church and society, Historians' views on decline of feudalism
- ❖ **Renaissance and Reformation period in Europe: Changing Cultural Traditions**
 - Europe 14th -17th century, New ideas and new trends in literature and arts, Relationship with earlier ideas, The contribution of West Asia, Historians' viewpoint on the validity of the notion 'European Renaissance'
- ❖ **Industrial Revolution:**
 - Focus: England 18th to 19th century, Innovations and technological change, Patterns of growth, Emergence of a working class, Historians' viewpoint, Debate on 'Was there an Industrial Revolution?'
- ❖ **North America and Australia, 18th to 20th century**
 - European colonists in North America and Australia, Formation of White Settler societies, Displacement and repression of local people, Historians' viewpoint on the impact of European settlement on indigenous population
- ❖ **Paths to Modernization: East Asia, late 19th to 20th century**
 - Militarization and economic growth in Japan, China and the communist alternative, Historians' Debate on the meaning of modernization