

JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
 Department of History
 Syllabus Distribution [Departmental Meeting: 28.07.2022, 22.08.2022, & 05.09.2022]
 B.A. History Honours [Semesters: 1,3,5]
 Academic Session: 2022

Courses	Teachers assigned
CC-1: Greek and Roman Historians (Semester 1)	
Unit – I [Greek Historiography]	
Module I New form of inquiry (Historia) in Greece in the sixth century BCE 1.1 Logographers in ancient Greece. 1.2 Hecataeus of Miletus, the most important predecessor of Herodotus 1.3 Charon of Lampsacus 1.4 Xanthus of Lydia	OS
Module II Herodotus and his Histories 2.1 A traveller’s romance? 2.2 Herodotus’ method of history writing – his catholic inclusiveness 2.3 Herodotus’ originality as a historian – focus on the struggle between the East and the West	OS
Module III Thucydides: the founder of scientific history writing 3.1 A historiography on Thucydides 3.2 History of the Peloponnesian War - a product of rigorous inquiry and examination 3.3 Thucydides’ interpretive ability – his ideas of morality, Athenian imperialism, culture and democratic institutions 3.4 Description of plague in a symbolic way – assessment of the demagogues 3.5 A comparative study of the two greatest Greek historians	MM
Module IV Next generation of Greek historians 4.1 Xenophon and his History of Greece (<i>Hellenica</i>) – a description of events 410 BCE – 362 BCE -- writing in the style of a high-class journalist – lack of analytical skill	CR
4.2 Polybius and the “pragmatic” history 4.3 Diodorus Siculus and his <i>Library of History</i> – the Stoic doctrine of the brotherhood of man	PD
Unit – II [Roman Historiography]	
Module I Development of Roman historiographical tradition 1.1 Quintus Fabius Pictor of late third century BCE and the “Graeci annals” – Rome’s early history in Greek 1.2 Marcus Porcius Cato (234 – 149 BCE) and the first Roman history in Latin – influence of Greek historiography	RP

1.3 Marcus Tullius Cicero and the speculation on the theory of history – distinguishing history from poetry – the genre of moral historiography at Rome	
Module II Imperial historians 2.1 Livy and the History of Rome – a work on enormous scale - Livy’s style of writing: honest but uncritical - Livy’s comprehensive treatment: details of Roman religion and Roman law 2.2 Tacitus’ history of the Roman empire - the greatest achievement of Roman historiography? His moral and political judgements on the past -- a “philosophical historian”?	PD
Module III Historical methods in ancient Rome 3.1 Research and accuracy 3.2 Literary artistry 3.3 The use of dramatic elements	OS
CC-2: Early Historic India (proto history to 6th century B.C) (Semester 1)	
Unit - I	
Module I Understanding early India 1.1 : Historical theories and interpretations about the Indian past 1.2 The idea of Bharatavarsha: Indian subcontinent with all its diversity and cultural traditions 1.3 An overview of literary and archaeological sources	RP
Module II Neolithic to Chalcolithic settlements 2.1 The earliest village farming community in India—transition from pastoral life to the practice of agriculture: Mehrgarh and its various cultural phases 2.2 The first urbanization in the Indian subcontinent—Indus civilization: contemporary perspectives through a historiography 2.3 The early Harappan, Harappan and late Harappan phases: technology, architecture, religion and maritime trade. 2.4 End/transformation of the Indus civilization: different theories.	RP
Module III The Aryans in India: Vedic Age 3.1 The historiography of the concept Aryan 3.2 The spread of Aryan settlements in India	PD
3.3 The period of the Vedas, Brahmanas and Upanishads: pastoralism, agriculture and other occupations 3.4 Political development, culture and rituals	CR
Module IV North India in sixth century BCE 4.1 Establishment of kingdoms, oligarchies and chiefdoms: sixteen Mahajanapadas	MM

4.2 The autonomous clans 4.3 Rise of Magadhan imperialism	
Unit - II	
Module I Ideas and institutions in early India 1.1 Varna and Jati: the issue of upward mobility among the Shudras	SG
1.2 Slavery: ancient forms and modern debates	CR
1.3 Untouchables	SG
1.4 Women 1.5 Forms of marriage	OS
Module II Cults, doctrines and metaphysics 2.1 The religion of the Vedas 2.2 The unorthodox sects – Buddhism, Jainism and the doctrine of the Ajivikas 2.3 Scepticism and materialism	SG
Module III Aspects of economy in the age of Buddha 3.1 Economic changes: use iron, rural economy, trade and crafts, guilds 3.2 Taxation 3.3 The second urbanization	SG
Module IV The cultural milieu 4.1 Education 4.2 Language and literature 4.3 Science and technology	MM
CC-5: Delhi Sultanate (Semester 3)	
I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate – A Survey of Sources: literary and archaeological	CR
II. Foundation, Consolidation and Challenges to the Delhi Sultanate: a) The State in the Thirteenth & Fourteenth Century – The Mameluks, Khaljis and Tughlaqs	MM
Theories of Kingship – Ruling Elites, Ulama& the Political Authority	OS
b) Mongol Threat –Timur’s Invasion	CR
c) Revival and Disintegration – Foundation of the Mughal Rule	PD
III. Emergence of Regional States: Vijayanagara, Bahmani Kingdom, Bengal	PD

IV. Society and Economy – Iqta System, Agricultural Production, Technology, Monetization, market, growth of urban centres	OS
Trade and commerce - Indian Ocean trade	PD
V. Religion, Society and Culture	OS
a) Sufism – silsilas, doctrines and practice – Socio-cultural impact	
b) Bhakti movements in south and north India – Kabir, Nanak and Sant tradition	SG
c) Art, architecture and literature – Consolidation of regional identities.	

CC-6: The Feudal Society (Semester 3)

1. Muhammad and Charlemagne: Islam and the Holy Roman Empire—coronation of Charlemagne—Frankish institutions—the Carolingian Renaissance—treaty of Verdun—dissolution of the Carolingian Empire—the Saxon Empire.	MM
2. Europe besieged: invasions of Norsemen, Magyars, Arabs and Saracens.	CR
3. Feudal Society and Economy (c.800—c.1100): Feudalism—origin and features; manorialism—chivalry and romanticism—emergence of towns—trade and commerce—guilds.	RP
4. Emergence of National Kingship: Germany and Hohenstaufens — France under Valois.	RP
5. Religion and Culture: Cluniac Reforms—Investiture Contest—Monasticism— popular religion and heresy—Crusades—the order of ‘Warrior Monks’: The Knights Templar, the Knights Hospitallers and the Teutonic Knights— Schoolmen—Universities—Twelfth-century Renaissance.	MM

CC-7: Akbar and the Making of Mughal India (Semester 3)

I. Sources and Historiography- Persian chronicles and tradition of history writing	CR
II. Establishment of Mughal Rule in India	PD
III. Formation of Imperial authority & Consolidation under Akbar- Campaigns and Conquests Revolts and resistance.	PD
Tactics and technology-Evolution of administrative institutions: zabt, mansab, jagir, madad-i-maash	OS

IV.	Expansion and integration- Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility- North-West frontier, Gujarat, Deccan and Bengal	RP
V.	Rural Society and Economy- Land rights and land revenue, zamindars and peasants- Agricultural production; crop patterns- Trade routes, overseas trade; Rise of Surat	RP
VI.	Religion and Culture- Religious tolerance and Sulh-i-kul, Din-i-ilahi, Development of Mughal painting and architecture	SG
	Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions	OS

SEC-1: Art Appreciation: An introduction to Indian art (Semester 3)

I: Prehistoric and protohistoric art:	Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts	CR
II: Indian art (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE):	World Heritage Site Managers, UNESCO World Heritage Manuals [can be downloaded / accessed at www.unesco.org]	SG
	Notions of art and craft - Canons of Indian paintings - Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture	CR
	Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography - Numismatic art	SG
III: Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE):	Temple forms and their architectural features - Early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions Early medieval sculpture: style and iconography - Indian bronzes or metal icons	SG
IV: Indian art and architecture (c. 1200 CE – 1800 CE):	Sultanate and Mughal architecture - Miniature painting traditions: Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari; Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture	SG
V: Modern and Contemporary Indian art and Architecture:	The Colonial Period Art movements: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group, etc. Major artists and their artworks - Popular art forms (folk art traditions)	SG

CC-11: Select Themes in the Colonial Impact on Indian Economy and Society (Semester 5)

I:	Colonial State institutions and ideologies: Colonial Economic interests, Company's Commerce, Mercantilism to Free trade, Deindustrialisation and Drain of Wealth.	RP
II:	Land Settlements and agricultural change— Commercialisation of Agriculture.	RP

III: Modern Industrialization — Long term Constraints	RP
IV: Census and Caste — Colonial ethnology — Sanskritization, Westernisation and Social reform— Brahma Samaj & Prarthana Samaj	OS
V: Reformism and Revivalism: The Aryadharma and Ramakrishna Vivekananda Movement.	OS
VI: Islamic reform in India: The Reformers and the Orthodox	OS
CC-12: Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in Colonial India in the 19th Century (Semester 5)	
1: The early colonial rule and revenue operations, revenue demands and settlements – “restorative rebellions” – peasant –landlord combination against colonial rule in north and south India.	SG
2: Peasant movements in Bengal and Malabar – religious appeal for the liberation of a region or an ethnic group under a new form of government.	CR
3: Tribal movements in pre-1857 western and eastern India – Ho, Tamar, (1820-1832), Kol and Bhumij (1825-1835) revolts, Kherwar movement of the Santals (1833), Santhal Revolt (1855).	SG
3: Bhil revolt (1819-1840), Kolis (1824-1848), Khasis (1829-30), Koyas (1840-1858), Konds (1846-1855).	CR
4: Tribal movements – Nalkdas of Panch Mahal (1858-59), (Bokta risings of 1858-95, millenarian movement of the Mundas (1895-1900), Kuch Nagas of Kachhar (1882).	SG
5: Peasant movements in late 19th century – conflict between landlords and tenants – resistance to taxation – emergence of substantial peasantry – the role of moneylenders and struggle against them.	SG
6: The revolutionary potential of Indian peasantry – Barrington Moore Jr. and Eric Stokes - Classification of types of revolt and movements – Kathleen Gough, AR Desai, DN Dhanagare and Ranajit Guha.	SG
DSE-1: Modern Transformation of China (1839-1949) (Semester 5)	
I: Pre-colonial China: Structure of the traditional Chinese society; Taoism, Confucius, the peasantry and the gentry; State and bureaucracy, economic structure.	PD
II: Foreign Contact and Anglo-Chinese Relations: The Tribute System; the Canton Trade and its collapse; Background and Impact of First and Second Anglo-Chinese Wars (Opium Wars), ‘open door’ policy.	PD

III: Rebellion and Restoration: Taiping rebellion—background and causes, nature, failure; Tung-chih Restoration and the Self-strengthening Movement – causes, feature and impact.	MM
IV: Movements, Reform and Restoration in China: The Reform Movement of 1898; Boxer Rebellion—causes, nature and failure; Chinese Revolution of 1911—role of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Yuan Shih-Kai and Warlordism; May 4th Movement; the rise of the Kuo- Min Tang Party; the First United Front; Chiang Kai-shek; financial imperialism in China.	MM
V: Formation of Communist Republics in China: Foundation of the Communist Party; Mao Tse-Tung and the making of the Red Army; the Second United Front; Long March and the Yen-an experiment; the Chinese Revolution (1949)—ideology, causes and significance; the establishment of the People’s Republic of China.	RP
DSE-2: Modern Transformation of Japan (Semester 5)	
1: Pre-Meiji Japan: Tokugawa Shogunate—the feudal society and the government, economic condition; encounter with the West; the Perry Mission; the opening up of Japan to the West; the crisis and fall of the Shogunate.	PD
2: Meiji Restoration: Causes, Nature; Process of modernization—social, economic, political and military reforms; Meiji Constitution; rise of political parties.	PD
3: Popular and Democratic Movements: Satsuma Rebellion and Popular Rights Movement.	MM
4: Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power: Sino-Japanese War (1894-95); Anglo- Japanese Alliance; the Russo-Japanese War.	MM
5: Japan through the two World Wars: Japan and World War I; Twenty-One Demands; Washington Conference; Manchurian Crisis—the role of the League of Nations; the failure of the democratic system; the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s; Japan and World War II – from Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima-Nagasaki.	RP