

JHARGRAM RAJ COLLEGE
 Department of History
 Syllabus Distribution [Departmental Meetings: 22.08.2023 & 12.09.2023]
 B.A. History 4 Years U.G Major (H/H&R) Semester 1 (CCFUP)
 B.A. History Honours Semesters 3 and 5 (CBCS)
 Academic Session: 2023-2024

| Courses | Teachers assigned |
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| Major - 1: 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: Mehargarh 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 3.3 The period of the Vedas, Brahmanas and Upanishads: pastoralism, agriculture and other occupations 3.4 Political development, culture and rituals | RP |
| Module IV North India in sixth century BCE 4.1 Establishment of kingdoms, oligarchies and chiefdoms: Sixteen Mahajanapadas 4.2 The autonomous clans 4.3 Rise of Magadhan imperialism | OS |
| Unit - II | |
| Module I Ideas and institutions in early India 1.1 Varna and Jati: the issue of upward mobility among the sudras 1.2 Slavery: ancient forms and modern debates 1.3 Untouchables 1.4 Women | OS |

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| 1.5 Forms of marriage | |
| 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 | PD |
| 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 | OS |
| Module IV The cultural milieu 4.1 Education 4.2 Language and literature 4.3 Science and technology | OS |
| 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 a) Sufism – silsilas, doctrines and practice – Socio-cultural impact | OS |

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| b) Bhakti movements in south and north India – Kabir, Nanak and Sant tradition c) Art, architecture and literature – Consolidation of regional identities. | SG |
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CC-6: The Feudal Society (Semester 3)

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| 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)

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| 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 |

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| 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 (Semesters 1+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: | SG |
| • Mauryan Art | |
| • Post-Mauryan Art | CR |
| • Gupta Art | CR |
| • Ajanta Paintings | SG |
| • Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography - Numismatic art | SG |
| III: Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE): Temple forms and their architectural features. | CR |
| 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 |

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| 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)

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| 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)

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| 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 |

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| 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 |