KHUDIRAM BOSE CENTRAL COLLEGE Department of History Academic Calender 2021 - 2022 HISA / SEM - 1

CC 1 : History of India From the earliest times to C 300 BCE

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
I	 I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History: a) Early Indian notions of History b) Sources and tools of historical reconstruction. c) Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology and regions) 	15	PN
11	 II. Hunter-gatherers and the advent of food products a)Paleolithic cultures- sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments. b) Mesolithic cultures – regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art. c) Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: distribution and subsistence pattern 	15	PN
ш	III. The Harappan civilization: Origins; settlement patterns and town planning; agrarian base; craft productions and trade; social and political organization; religious beliefs and practices; art; the problem of urban decline and the late/post- Harappan traditions.	15	DB
IV	 IV. Cultures in transition Settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan problem. a) North India (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE) b) Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE – circa 300 BCE) 	15	DB

KHUDIRAM BOSE CENTRAL COLLEGE Department of History Academic Calender 2021 - 2022 HISA / Semester - I

CC-2: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the ancient world other than India

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
I	I. Evolution of human kind: Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures – Role of kinship social institutions in the development of early societies.	5	
II	II. Food production : beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.	5	
III	III. Bronze Age civilizations , with reference to any one of the following: i)Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii)China(Shang), economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.	7	AN
IV	IV. Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications.	8	
v	V. Slave society in ancient Greece & Rome: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.	15	
VI	VI. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek culture.	20	

CC-5: History of India (CE 750 – 1206)

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
I	I. Studying Early Medieval India: Historical geography sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data. Debates on Indian Feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state.	10	DB
II	 II. Political Structures: a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas. b) Legitimization of kingship; Brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili Dawah d) Cause and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mamud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur. 	15	DB
ш	 III. Agrarian structure and social change: a) Agricultural expansion; crops b) Landlords and peasants c) Proliferation of castes: status of untouchables d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order 	11	DB
IV	 IV. Trade and Commerce a) Inter-regional trade b) Maritime trade c) Forms of exchange d) Process of urbanization e) Merchant guilds of South India 	14	PN
v	 V. Religious and Cultural developments: a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults. b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri c) Regional languages and literature d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles. 	10	PN

CC-6: Rise of the Modern West - I

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
I	I. Transition Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.	4	
II	II a) The exploration of the new world: motives.b.) Portugese and Spanish voyages.	6	
Ш	 III. a) Renaissance : its social roots b.) Renaissance humanism c.) Rediscovery of classics d.) Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought. e.) Its spread in Europe 	14	
IV	 IV. a.) Reformation movements: Origins & courses b.) Martin Luther & Lutheranism c.) John Calvin & Calvinism d.) Radical reformation: Anabapists and Huguenots e.) English reformation and the role of the state f.) Counter Reformation 	14	PN
v	 V. a) Economic developments b.) Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic c.) Commercial Revolution d.) Price Revolution e.) Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement 	14	
VI	VI. a.) Development of national monarchyb.) Emergence of European state system	8	

CC-7: HISTORY OF INDIA (c.1206-1526)

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
I	I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy	6	
II	 II. Sultanate Political Structures: a. Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; the Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur's invasion; Rise and fall of Syed dynasty; The Lodis; Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat; b. Theories of Kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, Ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage c. Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal d. Consolidation of regional identities: regional art, architecture and literature 	24	AN
ш	 III. Society and Economy: a. Iqta and the revenue-free grants b. Agriculture production; technology c. Changes in rural society; revenue systems d. Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centres; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade 	16	
IV	 IV. Religion and Culture: a. Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles. b. Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition c. Sufi literature; Malfuzat; Premakhayans d. Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate 	14	

Skill Enhancement Courses [SEC –A (1)] {For Honours}

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
	Archives and Museums		
	This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past. Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work. Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges. Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.		
I	Definition and history of development (with special reference to India)	6	
II	Types of archives and museums : Understanding the traditions of preservation in India Collection policies, ethics and procedures Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and others. Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and deaccessioning	6	AN
	Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and restoration		
III	Museum Presentation and Exhibition:	6	
IV	Museums, Archives and Society: (Education and communication Outreach activities	6	PN

CC-11: History of Modern Europe (c.1780 – 1939)

Chapter	Topics	Lectures	Teacher
Ι	The French Revolution and its European repercussions:		
	a) Crisis of ancien regime		
	b) Intellectual currents		
	c) Social classes and emerging gender relations.	10	PN
	d) Phases of the French Revolution		
	e)Art and Culture of French Revolution		
	f)Napoleonic consolidation – reform and empire.		
II	Restoration and Revolution: c.1815 - 1848		
	a) Forces of conservatism and restoration of old hierarchies.	10	
	b) Social, Political and intellectual currents.	10	PN
	c) Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 -1848		
III	Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th		
	century to AD 1914)		
	a) Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case studies of Britain,		
	France,		
	the German States and Russia.	10	PN
	b) Evolution and Differentiation of social classes : Bourgeoisie, proletariat, Land Owning		
	classes		
	and peasantry. c) Changing trends in demography and urban patterns		
	d)Family, gender and process of industrialization.		
IV			
1,	Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th centuries.		
	a)Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in		
	Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans.		
	b) Specifications of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization -	10	PN
	Italy; Germany.		
	c) Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917		
	d) Programme of Socialist Construction and the Soviet Union during the inter-war period		
V	1918-39 Imperialism War and Crisis: a 1880 1018		
V	Imperialism, War and Crisis: c.1880 - 1918 a) Theories and mechanisms of imperialism;		
	b) Growth of Militarism;		
	c) Power blocks and alliances;	10	DB
	d) Expansion of European empires		
	e) War of 1914 - 1918		
VI	Europe between Two World Wars:		
	a) Post War Europe: A Diplomatic History		
	b) The Great Depression		
	c) Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany	10	DB
	d) The Spanish Civil War		
	e) Policy of Appeasement and Russo German Non-Aggression Pact		
	f) Origins and Course of the Second World War		

CC-12: History of India (c 1750s - 1857)

Chapter	Торіс	Lectures	Teacher
Ι	India in the mid 18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity	5	AN
II	 Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Power : a) Mercantilism, foreign trade and early forms of exactions from Bengal b) Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh. 	10	AN
III	 Colonial State and Ideology: a) Arms of the colonial state : army, police, law b) Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes. c) Education : indigenous and modern. 	10	AN
IV	 Rural Economy and Society: a) Land revenue systems and forest policy b) Commercialization and indebtedness c) Rural society : change and continuity. d) Famines e)Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation. 	10	AN
V	Trade and Industry a)De industrialization b)Trade and fiscal policy c) Drain of Wealth d) Growth of modern industry	10	AN
VI	Popular Resistance: a) Santhal uprising (1857); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna Agrarian - 1875 Leagues(1873); Deccan riots-1875 b) Uprising of 1857	15	DB

Discipline Specific Elective: DSE TH&TU Paper 1 DSE-A-1 SEM -5: History of Bengal (c.1757-1905)

Chapter	Τορίς	Lectures	Teacher
I	Political history of Bengal under the Nawabs: Rise of British power in Bengal from the battle of Plassey to Buxar.		AN
II	Administrative history: 17651833	26	AN
III	Colonial economy: - Agriculture, trade and industry.		AN
IV	Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: Christian missionaries- The advent of printing and its implications, education: Indigenous and western - Hindu and Muslim religious revivalist movements.		PN
V	Social Reforms and the women's question.	26	PN
VI	Protest movements and insurgencies against the Raj: The Fakir and Sannyasi revolts. Indigo Revolt (1859-1860), Pabna Peasant Uprisings (1873-76)		DB
VII	Partition of Bengal 1905: Curzon and the administrative blueprint.	8	DB

Paper 5 DSE-B-1 SEM -5: History of Modern East Asia – I China (c.1840 – 1949)

Chapter	Topic	Lectures	Teacher
Ι	Imperialism and China during the 19th and early 20th century		
	a) Chinese feudalism : Gentry, Bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value		
	system; Sinocentrism; the canton commercial system	4	
	b)The transformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the		
	Unequal Treaties: the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism: the Open	20	AN
	Door policy.		
	c)Agrarian and Popular Movements : Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan		
	d)Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-Chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and		
	1901-08.		
	ii) The Emergence of Nationalism in China		
	a)The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social		
	composition of the Revolution; Sun Yat-sen and his contribution; the	15	DB
	formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; War Lordism.		
	b)May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and Significance		
II	History of China (cc. 1919 – 1949)		
	i) Nationalism and Communism in China (1921 – 1937)		
	a) Formation of CCP; and the	25	PN
	b) The First United Front	_ 43	F 1N
	i)The Communist Movement (1938-1949)		
	ii)The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung]	