UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

SYLLABI

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R

THREE-YEAR HONOURS & GENERAL DEGREE COURSES OF STUDIES

Ancient Indian & World History 2010
Ancient Indian & World History (Honours)

Paper-I

Unit-I
Changing Relationship between people and landscape, from hunter-gatherers to post Harappan cultures in the Indian subcontinent

Module I
1.1 The importance of understanding archaeological cultures viz a` viz landscape features
1.2 Hunter Gatherers to Early Pastoralists and Agriculturists

Module II
2.1 An over view of archaeological cultures in the subcontinent
2.2 Pre-Mehrgarh, Mehrgarh and contemporary to Mehrgarh
2.3 Early/Pre Harappan Cultures-Prelude to Harappan Civilization

Module III
3.1 Harappan civilization: Origins and Nature
3.2 Urban Form, Architecture and Town planning
3.3 Trade, exchange, craft and technology
3.4 The Indus script, art and religion

Module IV
4.1 Pastoralist/Early agriculturist Cultures contemporary to the Harappan
4.2 Various Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of the Indian subcontinent

Module V
5.1 Decline of the Harappan civilization
5.2 Late/Post Harappan Cultures
5.3 Understanding Social formation from archaeological evidence a) Cemetery H phase, b) Gandhara Grave phase, c) Lustrous Red Ware.

Suggested Readings
6. The End of the Great Harappan Tradition, Delhi, 2000
Unit-II
Some early civilizations

MODULE I

Egyptian civilization (C.3100 B.C.E - 2180 B.C.E)
1.1 Formation of Old Kingdom (C.3100 B.C. - 2180 B.C) in Egypt- Beginning of dynastic history.
1.2 Outline history of the Old Kingdom- from First Dynasty to Eight Dynasty- The role of early Egyptians rulers- their achievements.
1.3 Socio - Economic life of Egypt.
1.4 Religion , Funerary Customs and Eschatological belief- Construction of Pyramids.

MODULE II

Mesopotamian civilization (C.3300 B.C.E - 2350 B.C.E)
2.1 The Geographical Setting- Origin of Mesopotamian civilization
2.2 Urban developments in Mesopotamia during the Uruk Period (C. 3300 B.C. - 3100 B.C.) and the Jemdet Nasr or Proto- Literate Period (C.3100B.C. – 2800 B.C.)
2.3 The Sumerian problem – their origin- the Sumerian Pantheon – Appearance of temple or construction of Ziggurats.
2.4 The earliest period of Mesopotamian history- dynasties of Supermen- the story of Gilgamesh- its historical importance.
2.5 Sumerian City- States
2.6 Sargon of Akkad- His career and achievements- Akkadian influence on Mesopotamian history

MODULE III

Aegean civilization (C.2800 B.C. – 1050 B.C)
3.1 Geographical background of the Aegean civilization- the principal sites.
3.2 Development of their material culture throwing light on their socio- economic- religious life- funerary customs- script, etc.
3.3 The maritime activities of the Aegean people.

MODULE IV-

Mycenaean Civilization (C.1600 B.C. - 1100 B.C.)
4.1 Geographical background of the Mainland Greece.
4.2 Growth of the Mycenaean Civilization in Late Helladic Period at mainland Greece-
4.3 The principal sites- their social structure- economy- , appearance of writing) in their material culture-4.4 Religion and funerary Customs.

Suggested Reading: (Chief Features of the First Civilizations)
James Henry Breasted, History of Egypt. London, 1941
Shymal Bandyopadhyay, Prachin Mishar, kolkata, Papyrus, 2003
H.W.F. Saggs , The Greatness that was Babylon, 1969

Paper-II
Political History of Early India

Unit-I (c.1500BCE-600CE)
Module I
1.1 Sources & their interpretation
1.2 Understanding the nature of the sources for each period
1.3 Classification and importance of both Literary and Archaeological sources
1.4 Historiography
Module II
The Vedic Corpus and transition to the age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas (c.1500BCE-400 BCE)
2.1 Geographical Spread of settlements -Political situation
2.2 Aryan Debate
2.3 Archaeological cultures beyond the Vedic milieu—Ochre coloured pottery, Black &Red Ware and Painted Grey Ware
2.4 Transition from chiefdom to kingdom- the Ganasangha tradition- sixteen mahajanapadas- Pre-eminence of Magadha
Module-III
Mauryan India (c. 400BCE-200CE)
3.1 Nature and extent of the Mauryan empire
3.2 Asoka’s Dhamma
3.3 Administrative organization of the Mauryas
3.3 Decline of the Empire
Module IV
Post- Mauryan India (c.200BCE-300CE)
4.1 Changing perception of the post Mauryan period-rise of regional power centres.
4.2 Central Asian intervention in north Indian politics focusing on the Indo-Greeks and the Kushanas
4.3 The Satavahanas and their struggle with the Saka Kshatrapas of western India
4.4 Kings and chieftains –the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas- Sangam literature and archaeological evidence
Module V
The Age of the Guptas (300CE-600 CE)
5.1 Historical situation of India in 300CE—Emergence of the Gupta empire
5.2 The Empire in its mature form- Political achievements of the rulers-disintegration of the empire
5.3 Administrative structure of the empire with special reference to Bengal
5.4 Notion of Classical age and Threshold times
5.5 An introduction to the contemporary dynasties like the Vakatakas, the Kadambas etc.,

Suggested Readings
3. Irfan Habib (general editor), *A People’s History of India* (Relevant volumes), New Delhi.
10. --------------- *Combined Methods in Indology and Other Writings, Edited and Introduced by B.D.Chattopadhyaya.*, 2007 (revised edition)

Unit-II
Political History of Early India c. 600CE-1300 CE
Module I
1.1 Survey of sources – understanding the change in the nature of sources
1.2 Historiography
1.3 Recent debates

Module-II
Emergence of regional kingdoms and their geographical location (600CE-800CE)
2.1 Ganga valley and Eastern India
2.2 Western India: Emergence of Gurjara Pratiharas and other Rajput dynasties- Arab invasion of Sind
2.3 Rise of Kashmir as an important power
2.4 Deccan and Far south-Chalukya - Pallava conflict, Eastern Chalukyas and rise of the Rashtrakutas

Module III
Major Power formations (800-1300CE)
3.1 Conflict between the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas
3.2 Gradual rise and importance of the Rajputs in the west and Kashmir valley in the north
3.3 Central Indian powers: Chandella, Kalachuri and Paramara
3.4 Eastern India: Assam, Bengal-Bihar and Orissa
3.5 Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature and impact

Module IV
Major Power formations (800-1300CE)
4.1 Rise of the Chola Empire
4.2 Consolidation and expansion under Rajaraja I and Rajendra I
4.3 Fall of the Rashtrakutas and rise of the Western Chalukyas
4.4 The Pandya and Chera kingdoms
4.5 Decline of the western Chalukyas and formation of three powerful kingdoms: Yadavas and Hoysalas in Maharashtra and Karnataka, Kakatiyas in Andhrapradesh- Dissolution of the Chola empire.

Chattopadyay, BD The Making of Early Medieval India.
Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India

Chattopadyay, D.P Science and Society in Ancient India (Calcutta, 1977)
Karashima, N. South Indian History and Society: Studies from inscriptions
Towards a New Formation: South Indian Society under Vijaynagar

Kulke, H. (ed) The State in India (1000 – 1700)
Kumar Sunil
” and Dasgupta K.K. (eds) A Comprehensive History of India Vol. III

Mukherjee B.N Post-Gupta Coinages of Bengal (Calcutta, 1989)
Mukhia, H. (eds) The Feudalism Debate

Pollock Sheldon The Language of the Gods in the World of Men. Sanskrit, Culture and Power in Premodern India (New Delhi, 2006)

Ray H.C Dynastic History of Northern India (New Delhi, 1973)

Ray Nihar Ranjan et al ed. A Source Book of Indian Civilisation (Kolkata, 2000)

Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta A History of South India from Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijaynagar (ed) A Comprehensive History of India Vol. II

Sharma, R.S. Indian Feudalism
Bengali Translation: Bharater Samantatantra, (K.P.Bagchi & Co, Kolkata)

Shastri K.A.Nilkantha Shastri The Cholas (Madras, 1975 [reprint])

Stein, B Peasant, State & Society in Medieval South India
Paper-III

History of Bengal (Pre-history to 1300CE)

Unit I
Module I
1.1 Sources and their interpretations
1.2 Historiography
Module II
2.1 Archaeological Cultures of Bengal
2.2 Introduction to the subregions of Bengal
2.3 Nature of Pre-Gupta Bengal
Module III
3.1 Gupta rule in Bengal
3.2 Rise of Gauda as a regional power under Sasanka
3.3 Minor ruling powers in the sixth and seventh centuries
Module IV
4.1 Rise of the Palas in Bengal and Bihar
4.2 Extent of the Pala territory during the time of Dharmapala to Devapala
4.3 Mahendrapala to Ramapala –An overview of the reign of the Pala rulers
4.4 Occupation of Varendra- Kaivarta rebellion-Decline of the Pala rule.
Module V
5.1 Local power formations in Southeastern Bengal from eighth centuries onwards
5.2 Rise of the Chandras as regional power
5.3 Formation of the Sena rule –their origin
5.4 Vijaysena to Vallalasena
5.5 Lakshmansena- Turkish invasion- later Sena rulers.

Unit II
Module-I
Society
1.1 Beginning of Varna hierarchy in the Gupta period
1.2 Presence of Brahmana settlements
1.3 Conversion of Professional groups in to caste groups in the early medieval period- the case of the Karana Kayasthas
1.4 Vaidyas, Kaivartas and other lower caste groups.
1.5 Aspects of Rural society

Module II
Economy
2.1 Process of urbanization and urban centres
2.2 Trade and traders
2.3 Monetization
2.4 Beginning of the system of land grants
2.5 Crystallization of the agrahara system and its impact on the economy

Module III
Religion
3.1 Jainism in different phases
3.3 Introduction to Brahmanical religion with the coming of the Guptas
3.4 Emergence of Puranic religious cults: Vaishnavism, Saivism, Shakti and Saura cult
3.5 Religious centres-Buddhist Viharas and Brahmanical mathas

Module IV
Art & Architecture
4.1 Terracotta art in Bengal
4.2 Sculptural art of the Pala-Sena period
4.3 Sculptural art of Southeastern Bengal
4.4 Paintings: Manuscript painting
4.5 Brahmanical and Buddhist architectural tradition in Bengal.

Module V
Systems of Knowledge
5.1 Scripts and languages used in epigraphy and literature
5.2 Sanskrit literature : different genres; beginning of regional literary tradition
5.3 Technical and scientific literature
5.4 Educational institutions
5.5 Development of science, technology and medicine.

Bibliography
AM Chaudhury, Dynastic History of Bengal
R.C.Majumdar, History of Bengal
Nihar Ranjan Ray, Bangalir Itihas.
S.K.Saraswati, Pal Sen Yuger Chitrakala
D.C.Sircar, Pal Purba Yuger Vamsanucharit
---------------------Pal Sen Yuger Vamsanucharit
Paper IV

TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE (15TH – 17TH CENTURIES)

UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)

Module 1

Module 2
Economic Crisis and the commercial decline in the 14th Century Europe – the urban decay and the epidemics.

Module 3

Module 4

Module 5
Printing Revolution – Revolution in war techniques – the exploration of the new world – Portugese and Spanish voyages.

Module 6
Renaissance – renaissance humanism – rediscovery of classics – Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought – Northern humanism.

UNIT-II (50 marks; 40 lectures)

Module 1
The formation of early modern state – the empire of Charles V of Spain – New Monarchy in England.

Module 2

Module 3
The economy of the 17th Century Europe.
Module 4

Module 5
Peace of Westphalia (1648) and the emergence of modern European state system.

Module 6
The English Civil War of the 17th Century – the political ideas of the Civil War – The Settlement of 1688 and the ideas of John Locke and the concept of liberalism.

Suggested Readings

3. Bernal J.D, Science in History
5. Cameron, Euan (ed), Early Modern Europe: An Oxford History, OUP.
9. Hale, J.R., Renaissance Europe
11. Hill, Christopher, A century of Revolutions.
15. Owie, L.W., Seventeenth Century Europe.
17. Pennington, D.H., Seventeenth Century Europe.

Bengali books
**Paper V**

**HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789 TO 1918 CE**

**UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)**

**Module 1**

**Module 2**

**Module 3**
Napoleon Bonaparte: the revolution legacy – the reorganization of France and Europe – fall of Bonaparte – Conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.

**Module 4**
1815 – 1879 A.D. – The Vienna Congress – Metternich and the Conservative order – an overview of the revolution of 1830 and 1848 – Pattern of insurrection in France and at other central European countries – collapse of the revolution.

**Module 5**
The emergence of nation states in Central Europe – unification of Italy and Germany – Russian modernization – France under the Second Empire.

**UNIT-II**

**Module 1**
A. Industrialisation in Europe – difference in the industrialization process between England and the Continent – France, German and Russian industrialization – rise of the working class movements and the Socialist thought (utopian Socialism, Marxism)
B. Art and culture, literature and Science of the 18\(^{\text{th}}\) century Europe with special reference to the Romanticism and its cultural and political aspects.

**Module 2**
The Third Republic, Paris Commune and the new German Reich – Europe in 1871 – Bismarckian diplomacy – new balance of power – Kaiser William II and the new course in the German foreign policy.

**Module 3**
The eastern question in later 19\(^{\text{th}}\) century with reference to the Crimean War and the Balkan Nationalism.

**Module 4**
A. Age of imperialism (1871 – 1914) – The impetus behind colonial expansion – Scramble for colonies.

**Module 5**
Suggested Readings

5. Droz, Jacques, Europe Between Revolutions.
9. Hobsbawm, E.J, Nation and Nationalism.
11. Hobsbawm, E.J, Age of Empire.
14. Joll, James, Europe Since 1870.
17. Lefebvre, Georges, Coming of the French Revolution.
18. Lichtheim, George, A Short History of Socialism.
23. Rude, George, Revoltionary Europe.
29. Calleo, D, German Problem Reconsidered.

Bengali books

Paper VI
Early History of Southeast Asia and China

Unit I
Southeast Asia
Module-I
1.1 Defining Southeast Asia
1.2 Peopling of Southeast Asia
1.3 Aspects of commonalty as well as diversity within Southeast Asia

Module-II
2.1 An introduction to the basic cultural framework
2.2 Hunters and Gatherers
2.3 Neolithic settlements
2.4 The bronze age
2.5 The iron age

Module III
3.1 Routes of movement from India and China to southeast Asia
3.2 An overview of spheres of cultural interaction between a) countries of southeast Asia and India b) southeast Asia and China
3.3 Notion of Indianization and Sinicization

Module IV
4.1 State formation in mainland Southeast Asia –concept of suvarna bhumi-An introduction
4.2 Funan
4.3 Pyus
4.4 Dvaravati
4.5 Champa
4.6 Angkor

Module V
5.1 State formation in maritime Southeast Asia –concept of suvarna dvipa- An introduction
5.2 Early small states in maritime southeast Asia
5.3 Srivijaya kingdom
5.4 Java

Unit-II
China
Module-I
1.1 Ancient Era-an introduction
1.2 Shang Dynasty (ca. 1700-1046 BCE)
1.3 Zhou Dynasty (1066-ca. 221 BCE)
1.4 Spring and Autumn Period (722-481 BCE)
1.5 Warring States Period (476-221 BCE)

Module II
2.1 Imperial era –An introduction
2.2 Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE)
2.3 Han Dynasty (202 BCE–220 CE)
Module III
3.1 Southern and northern dynasties (420-589CE)
3.2 Sui Dynasty (589–618 CE)
3.3 Tang Dynasty (618–907 CE)
3.4 Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms (907–960 CE)
3.5 Song Dynasty and Liao, Jin, Western Xia (960–1234 CE)

Module IV
4.1 Early History of Sino-Indian Maritime Trade
4.2 Trade routes between India and China
   a) The Silk route
   b) The Southern Silk route
4.3 Trade and Diplomacy

Module V
5.1 Cultural interaction between India and China-an introduction
5.2 Dissemination of Buddhism in China
5.3 Chinese Buddhist Pilgrims in India
5.4 Presence of Tamil merchants in China and brahmanical temples in Quanzhou, China.

Bibliography
Southeast Asia
Suniti Kumar Chattopadhyay, Rabindra Sangame Dvipamay Bharat o Shyamdesh,, Calcutta, 2002 (reprint)
George Coedes, The Indianized States of Southeast Asia, Honolulu, 1968.
D.G.E.Hall, A History of Southeast Asia, 1968
Charles Higham, Early Cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia, Bangkok, 2002
Phasook Indrawoorth, Dvaravati, A critical Study Based on Archaeological Evidence, Bangkok, 1999.
H.B.Sarkar, Cultural Relations Between India and Southeast Asia, 1985
R.L.Smith, Early Southeast Asia.

China
Cambridge History of China, (Relevant volumes)

**Paper VII**

**Society & Economy: From the beginning till 1300CE**

**Unit I**

**Early Indian Society**

**Module I (Till 300CE)**

1.1 Beginning of the Varna hierarchy in the Vedic period
1.2 The Ashrama system and the Sanskaras
1.3 Varna and Jati: Accommodation and contestation regarding social incorporation of ‘foreigners’

**Module II (C.300CE-1300CE)**

2.1 Varna-Jati: the proliferation of castes
2.2 Slavery
2.3 Untouchability: Position of the antyajas

**Module III**

Gender relations in early India

3.1 Representation of women in the Vedic literature – forms of marriage
3.2 Gender relations from the Dharma sutras - women as donors in inscriptions
3.3 Property rights - concept of stridhan

**Module IV**

4.1 Gender relations in the Gupta and early medieval period - case of the courtesans and devadasis
4.2 Property rights
4.3 Women saints

**Unit II**

**Economy**

**Module I**

**Economic life from the origins to 400BCE**

1.1 Beginning of economic life and first urbanization
1.2 Pastoral economy – transition to agrarian economy
1.3 Growth of agrarian economy in the middle Ganga valley
1.4 Second urbanization and beginning of coinage tradition

**Module II**
Comparative Structures of Economies in some early states - Maurya-Satavahana-Kushana (400CE-300CE)

Introduction

2.1 Agrarian economy
2.2 Non-agricultural production - crafts-guilds
2.3 Monetization

Module III
Economic life - 300CE to 1300CE

3.1 Land grants and its politico-economic significance in the Gupta period
3.2 Crystallization of Agrahara system of land grants – agrarian expansion
3.3 Land tenure: nature and changes
3.4 Proliferation of Crafts, Industries

Module-IV
Patterns of Trade, Urbanization & Routes of communication

4.1 Trade and Urban development - Third urbanization
4.2 Trading networks - both inland and maritime
4.3 Early Indian Merchants
4.4 Different categories of market centres

Bibliography

Essential Readings
Irфан Habib (general editor), *A People’s History of India* (Relevant volumes), New Delhi.
Vol. 3 *The Vedic Age*, Bengali Translation: *Vaidik Sabhyata*, N.B.A, Kolkata. (relevant portions on society and economy).

------------- *Combined Methods in Indology and Other Writings, Edited and Introduced by B.D.Chattopadhyaya*. , 2007 (revised edition)
R.C.Majumdar (general editor), *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, volumes I-III, Bombay, all volumes (chapters related to society and economy)
Upinder Singh. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Delhi, 2008. (portions related to economy and society)
Bharatbarser Itihas, Orient Longman, Kolkata. (in Bengali)

Suggested Readings
Narendranath Bhattacharya, *Prachin Bharatiya Samaj*, Paschim Banga Rajya Pustak Parshad, Kolkata. (in Bengali)

-------------------------, *Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society*, New Delhi, 2007 (revised edition)
D. Chanana, *Slavery in Ancient India as Depicted in Pali and Sanskrit Texts*, Delhi, 1960.
------------------------*Material Cultures and Social Formations in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1983.

*Indian Feudalism*, University of Calcutta, 1965.
*Sudras in Ancient India*.
UNIT I: Culture
Module I
1.1 Early Historic Architecture:
   Indus valley Architecture- Town Planning
1.2 Mauryan Architecture
1.3 Buddhist Monuments
   (a) stupa
   (b) Caityagriha (Cave Architecture)
   (c) Vihara / Sangharama (Monastery)
Module II
2.1 Temple Architecture of North & Central India
   (a) Classification according to Canonical literature
   (b) Gupta temple architecture
   (c) Orissan architecture with reference to Bhubaneswar
   (d) Central Indian architecture with reference to Khajuraho
Module III
3.1 Temple Architecture of South India (Karnataka & Tamil Land)
   (a) Pallava
   (b) Chalukya
   (c) Chola
   (d) Hoysala
Module IV
4.1 Sculptural Art & Paintings
   (a) Pre- Harappan & Harappan
   (b) Maurya & Shunga Art
   (c) Gandhara & Mathura Art
   (d) Amaravati & Satavahana Art
4.2 Gupta Sculptural art
4.3 Development of different regional schools of art
   (a) Pallava- Calukya Art
   (b) Chola Art- Chola Bronzes
4.4 Pre- Historic painting with special reference to Bimbhetka
4.5 Ajanta, Bagh and Sittanavasal
4.6 Six Limbs of Indian Painting
Module V
5.1 Languages and scripts –An overview
5.2 Sanskrit Literature, Evolution of literature in regional language
5.3 Systems of knowledge- Science, Technology & Medicine
5.4 Development of the various schools of Philosophy.
Unit II
Religion
Module-I
1.1 Vedic religion—Changing notion of gods and goddesses-
1.2 Sacrificial practices
1.3 Rise of new religious groups & philosophical thoughts—Buddhism, Jainism and
philosophy of the Ajivikas and Charvakas

Module II
2.1 Doctrinal and philosophical Changes in Buddhism
2.2 Doctrinal and philosophical Changes in Jainism—
2.3 Rising importance of the Brahmanical religion-Different Brahmanical religious groups.

Module III
3.1 Buddhism and Jainism in early medieval India
3.2 Forms of Mahayanism-Mahayanist gods and goddesses
3.3 Ascendancy of Tantric Buddhism
3.4 Major centres of Buddhism and Jainism

Module IV
4.1 Brahmanical Cults-An overview
4.2 Vaishnavism
4.3 Shaivism
4.4 Shakta cult

Module V
3.1 The Temple as an institution
3.2 Patronage to temples
3.3 Monasteries as institutions
3.4 Patronage to Monasteries

Suggested Reading: Art and Architecture
Kalyan Kr. Chakravarty & Robert G. Bednari, *Indian Rock Art and its Global Context*
Douglas Barett & Basil Grey, *Painting of India*.
Ashoke Kr. Bhattacharya, *Technique of Indian painting*
-----------------,
*Chitrakalasha: A Treatise of Indian painting*

Percy Brown, *Indian painting*
Mukul Dey, *My pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh*


Percy Brown; *Indian architecture: Buddhist and Hindu History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. I- V
(Chapters on Architecture only)

Krishna Deva, *Temples of Northern India*.
S.Kramrisch; *Indian Sculpture*.


N.R.Ray. *Maurya and Sunga art*
S.K. Saraswati; *Palyuger Chitrakala* (in Bengali)
C.Sivaramurti; *South Indian Bronzes*, Lalit kala Academy.
K.R.Srinivasan, *Temples of South India.*


**Religion**

--------------The Origins and Development of Classical Hinduism, Delhi, 1990.
--------------History of the Tantrik Religion, New Delhi, 1992
--------------History of the Shakta Religion, New Delhi, 1996


Ranabir Chakravarti, *Bharat Itihaser Adi Parva*, Kolkata, 2007 (in Bengali)

R.C.Majumdar (general editor), *The History & Culture of the Indian People*, volumes I-V Bombay, (chapters on religion)

Upinder Singh. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.* Delhi, 2008. (portions related to religious history)


*Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*, London, 2002. (portions related to religious history)
PAPER- I

History of Ancient India

India means the territories now included in India Pakistan and Bangladesh

UNIT- I

Module- I

Literary and Archaeological sources of Ancient India

Indus Civilization- Extent (Distribution) - Duration- Town Planning- Principal Industries

Causes of downfall.

Module- II

An outline of the history of Vedic literature

Socio-economic life as revealed in Vedic literature

Vedic Polity

Module III

Rise of Magadha from the time of Bimbisara to the end of the Nanda rule

Persian and Macedonian Invasions- results.

Module IV

Rise and fall of the Mauryans- from Chandragupta Maurya to Asoka

Satvahanas and the Western Kshatrapas.

The Kusanas – extent of Kusana rule.

Module V

The Imperial Guptas

Rise of Kanauj
Module VI

History of South India (only political history)
Pallavas, Calukyas
Rastrakutas, Cholas.

UNIT-II

Module- I

Religion- Vedic- Brahmanical- Buddhism- Jainism

Rise of Sectarian cults (Saivism and Vaisnavism).

Module- II

Social Structure- from Varna to Jati- the different castes- Position of women.

Module- III

Economic life- Urbanization (6th Century. B.C.)- Overseas trade in the first three centuries of the Christian Era- Ports and market towns-Trade routes and items of trade-

Land systems- sources of revenue.

Module IV

Sculpture- Architecture and Painting

Stupa- Caitya- temples of different styles (only outlines)

Paintings (with particular reference to Ajanta)

Sculptures- Maurya- Gandhara- centres of sculptural activities in the Gupta period.

Module V

Literary developments-Kusana period- Gupta period.
PAPER- II

History of Ancient Bengal

(From Earliest time to the fall of the Sena Dynasty)

Bengal means the territory now included in West Bengal and Bangladesh

UNIT- I

Module- I

Pre- history and Proto- history of Bengal

Regional and Administrative divisions of Bengal.

Module- II

History of Bengal in the Maurya period

History of Bengal from the 2nd century B.C. to the 4th century A.D.

Bengal in the Gupta period.

Module- III

Rise of Gauda under Sasanka

Chandras and Varmans of East Bengal

Module- IV

Pala and Senas- Foundation of Pala rule- extent of Pala empire

Downfall of the Palas- rise of the Senas

Bengal under Vijayasena and Lakshmanasena- Turkish invasion.

UNIT- II

Module- I
Religion (Outlines of religious movements)-

Buddhism (in the Pala period)

Jainism- Saivism (in the Pala period) – Vaisnavism

Module II

Social Structure- Professional classes and social hierarchy in the early medieval period of Bengal

Module III-

Economic life in Bengal- Trade (inland and overseas) - Trade routes- ports of ancient and early medieval Bengal

Land system- System of Land measurement- prices of land.

Module IV-

Literature during the Pala- Sena period- contributions made by the authors of Bengal in the fields of poetry, law, medical texts and grammar.

Module V-

Architecture and Sculptures (Pala and Sena period)

Manuscript painting (Pala period)
Paper III

Modern Europe from 1789 to 1939 A.D.

Unit – I

Module – 1
1.1 Background –
1.2 Renaissance and Reformation
1.3 Geographical Discoveries
1.4 Scientific Revolution, Advent of Capitalism (A brief overview)

Module – 2
2.1 The French Revolution – socioeconomic background: Role of the phierophers.
2.2 Progress of the Revolution: Popular Movements: Jacobins and Girondins.

Module – 3
3.1 Rise of Napoleon: Internal Reconstruction
3.2 Napoleon and Europe. Napoleon and revolution.

Module – 4
4.1 Political Developments in Europe from (1815 – 1870)
4.2 Triumph of conservatism – The Matternich System Stages of Italian Unification
4.3 Unification and Consolidation of Germany
4.4 Russia: Attempts at Reforms by Alexander II.

Module – 5
5.1 Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe
5.2 Industrial Advances in England and the Continent
5.3 Utopian Socialism and Marxism
5.4 Art, Culture, Literature and Science.

**Unit – II**

**Module – 1**
Europe between 1871-1914: New Balance of Power, scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa.

**Module – 2**
The Eastern Question: Main Issues – Crimean War, Balkan Nationalism (A brief overview)

**Module – 3**
3.1 Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps;
3.2 Origins of the First World War – Issues and Stakes;
3.3 Russian Revolution of 1917.

**Module – 4**
4.1 Peace settlement of 1919: Its long term consequences
4.2 Birth of the German Republic.

**Module – 5**
5.1 Europe in the Inter War period (1919-1939).
5.2 Consolidation of economic and political power of the Soviet State;
5.3 Rise of Fascism in Italy;
5.4 Rise of Nazism in Germany; Aggressive foreign politics;
5.5 Outbreak of the second World War.

Paper IV

India and the World

(UNIT-I)

INDIA 1947 – 1964

Module-1

1.1 Understanding the causes of the partition of India.
1.2 Impact of Partition on Indian polity, economy, society and culture.

Module-2

2.1 Adoption of a republican constitution in 1950: Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
2.2 Nehru and the development of Parliamentary democracy in India.

Module-3

Economic Planning: First three five year plans.

Module-4

Social movements in contemporary India.

Module-5

5.1 Indo-Pakistan relations.
5.2 India and the Non-Aligned Movement.
(UNIT-II)

WORLD 1945 – 1991

Module-1

Debate on the origins of the cold war.

Module-2

2.1 Cold war and the emergence of the U.S and Soviet military and economic alliances – NATO, IMF, WARSAW, WTO.
2.2 U.S. Foreign policy in the post-war period; Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan.

Module-3

3.1 Bipolarism and regional conflicts:
3.2 War in Korea

Module-4

4.1 Impact of the emergence of China on the World's Politics.
4.2 Sino-Indian relations.

Module-5

5.1 India and the liberation war of Bangladesh.
5.2 The liberation struggle of Vietnam (1954-75).

Module-6

End of the socialist regime and the disintegration of U.S.S.R.