

HISTORY (HONS./PG) [CODE -16]

- I. Feature of the Indus Valley Civilization –decline of the Indus Civilization – the Vedic Civilization – Sodas’a Mahajanapadas – Buddhism and Jainism - The rise and fall of the Maura Empire: Asoka’s Dhamma – Imperial Guptas – Palas and Senas of Bengal.
- II. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate – The Slave dynasty – the Khilji and Tughluq Rulers – The Khilji Revolution - The administrative structure under the Sultanate including provincial government – The problem of theocracy - the Vijayanagar Empire.
- III. Disintegration of the Sultanate – Babar – the importance of his invasion of India – Mughal – Afghan contest and Sher Shah Suri – Consolidation of the Mughal empire under Akbar – Territorial expansion under Akbar – Manasabdari System – Religious policy.
- IV. An overview of the reigns of Jahangir and Shahjahan – Aurangzeb’s expansionist policies – conflict with the Marathas – Shivaji – The character of the Maratha Swarajya – Aurangzeb and the disintegration of the Mughal empire – The growth of regional powers, Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad and the crisis of the empire in the early eighteenth century.
- V. Causes of the conflict between Siraj-ud-daula and the East India Company – Mir Kasim, private trade and the English East India Compay – Brief Overview of British expansion - the Colonial Economy : Land revenue settlements – Drain of Wealth – Deindustrialization – Limited development of modern industries.
- VI. Early resistance to British rule – Paik, Chur & Poligar rebellions – Wahabi and Farazi movements – Santal Rebellion – The revolt of 1857; context and nature, Western Education and Social reform – Rammohan Ray, Young Bengal & Vidyasagar - Brahmo Samaj and prarthana Samaj – Aligarh Movement: Early stages of Indian nationalism – pre-Congress associations – foundation of the Congress – the nature of the early Congress.
- VII. The rise of Extremism in Indian Policies – Anti-partition and Swadeshi movement – separate electorate and the British divide and rule policy: Gandhi and Indian nationalism – Non-Co-operation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movement: Muslim League and the demand for Pakistan – Partition and Independenc.
- VIII. The French Revolution of 1789 – Social context of the Revolution of Popular movement – the Reign of Terror: Robespierre – the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte – Napoleon’s internal reconstruction – Napolean and Europe: Expansion and collapse of the Napoleonic empire.
- IX. The Vienna Congress (1815) – The Metternich System – The Revolutions of 1830 – 1848 – the new political ideologies : Nationalism, Liberalism and Socialism – the unification of Germany and Italy – Industrialization in England and Europe.
- X. European imperialism : Economic forces behind European Imperialism of the late 19th Century – colonialism and the Scramble for Africa –Germany’s Welt Politik – Triple Alliance and Triple Entente – the origins of the First World War Peace settlement of 1919 – The Russian Revolution – Weimar Republic and the rise of Nazism in Germany – Fascism in Italy – Origins of the Second World War.