

HISTORY
1st Year Honours
Term -I
Paper- I
UNIT -I

Module 1:-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MANDAL

- 1.1 Classification and importance of both literary and archaeological sources.-----
- 1.2 Understanding the nature of the sources for each period.
- 1.3 History and Itihasa.

Module 2:

- 2.1 The importance of understanding archaeological culture viz a viz landscape features - Hunter Gatherers to early pastoraist and Agriculturists.
- 2.2 An overview of archaeological cultures in the subcontinent - pre-mehrgarh - Mehrgarh and contemporary to Mehrgarh.
- 2.3 Early / Pre Harappan cultures - prelude to Harappan civilization - Harappan civilization -the first urbanization.
- 2.4 Pastoraist / Early agriculturist cultures. Contemporary to the Harappan-various Neolithic and chalcolithic cultures of the Indian subcontinent.
- 2.5 Decline of the Harappan civilization - Late/Post Harappan cultures - a) Cemetery H phase, b) Gandhara Grave phase, c) Lustrous Red Ware.

Module 3:

The Vedic Corpus and transition to the age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas (C 1500 BCE - 400 BCE).

- 3.1 Spread of settlements - political situation.
- 3.2 Aryan debate.
- 3.3 Archaeological cultures beyond the Vedic milieu - Ochre coloured pottery, Black and Red Ware and Painted Grey Ware.
- 3.4 Transition from chiefdom to kingdom - the Ganasangha tradition - sixteen mahajanapadas - pre-eminence of Magadha.

Module 4:

- 4.1 Nature and extent of the Mauryan empire.
- 4.2 Asoka's Dhamma.
- 4.3 Decline of the Empire - rise of regional power centres in the post Mauryan period

UNIT - II

Module I: Aspects of Society=====PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

- 1.1 Beginning of the Varna hierarchy in the Vedic period -forms of marriage - position of women.
- 1.2 Varna and Jati - property rights of women.
- 1.3 Slavery, Untouchability and attitude towards women.

Module 2 : Religious Development---PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY

- 2.1 Vedic religion - changing notion of gods and goddesses - sacrificial practices.

2.2 Rise of new religious groups and philosophical thoughts - Buddhism, Jainism and philosophy of the Ajivikas and Charvakas.

2.3 Doctrinal and philosophical changes in Buddhism and Jainism - Rising importance of the Brahmanical religion - Different Brahminical religious groups.

Term - II

Module 3: Comparative structure of Economies in some early states -Maurya - Satavahanas - Kushana - Gupta.-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

3.1 Introduction.

3.2 Agrarian economy.

3.3 Non-agricultural production - Crafts - Guilds.

3.4 Monetization.

3.5 Land grants and its politico - economic significance.

Module 4:---PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

4.4 Central Asian intervention in North Indian politics focusing on the Indo-Greeks and the Kushanas.

4.5 The Satavahanas and their struggle with the Saka Kshatrapas of Western India.

4.6 Kings and Chieftains - the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas - Sangam literature and archaeological evidence.

Module 5: The Age of the Guptas-----PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

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 Time.

5.5 An introduction to the contemporary dynasties like the Vakatakas, the Kadambas etc.

Term - III

Module 4: Patterns of Trade, Urbanization and routes of communication.----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

4.1 Trade and Urban development - Second urbanization.

4.2 Trading networks - both inland and maritime with special reference to linkage with Roman Empire as well

as south east Asian countries.

4.3 Merchants and Markets.

Module 5: Cultural Life-----PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY

5.1 Language and Scripts -An overview.

5.2 Nature of Mauryan art - Presence of different schools of sculpture and terracotta art in the post-mauryan period.

5.3 Different kinds of Religious Architecture, Sculptural art and painting - an overview.

Paper- II

History of India from C 600 - C 1500

Unit-I -----PROFESSOR CHANDRAKALA DATTA

Term -I

Module I:

- 1.1 Sources.
- 1.2 Historiography and Recent Debates.

Module II: Polity

- 2.1 Emergence of major political centres C600 - 650)
- 2.2 Political developments C650 -1200 Bengal, Western India.
- 2.3 Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions.

Module III: Economy

- 3.1 Agricultural Expansion.
- 3.2 Land tenure.
- 3.3 Urban Centres.
- 3.4 Crafts & Guilds.

Unit II C600-1500-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

Module I : Sources & historiography.

Module 2 : Polity & Institutional structure 1206 -1500.

- 2.1 The state in Northern India & the response to challenges.
- 2.2 Legitimacy, Sovereignty and theories of kingship.
- 2.3 Nature and composition of ruling groups, consolidation of the authority of the crown.
- 2.4 Regional political formations.
- 2.5 Iqta & amaranayaka / nayakara system.

Term - II

Unit-I

Module 3: Economy

- 3.1 Agrarian Economy of the Delhi sultanate.
- 3.2 Revenue system, taxation.
- 3.3 Urban processes and non-agricultural production.
- 3.4 Monetary system, market regulations and trade.
- 3.5 Peninsular India : agriculture, taxation, trade and role of the state.

Module 4: Society

- 4.1 Varna-Jati
- 4.2 Gender relations; property rights, forms of marriage, women and women saints. Urban centres, crafts and guilds, Indian and oceanic trade

Term - III

Module 5 : Culture & Religion :----PROFESSOR CHANDRAKALA DATTA

- 5.1 Sanskrit literature, Bengali.
- 5.2 Systems of knowledge.
- 5.3 Temple and cave architecture : sculpture.
- 5.4 Overview of main religious sects: Buddhist, Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Bhakti.

Unit-II

Module 4: Society-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

4.1 Composition of rural society.

4.2 Forms of dominance and resistance - slavery, peasant uprising etc.

Module 5: Culture and Religion.

5.1 Literature.

5.2 Architecture.

5.3 Sufism.

5.4 Bhakti.

5.5 Science & Technology.

71

2nd Year Honours

Paper-III

Transformation of Europe (15th to 17th Century)

Term -I

UNIT - I

Module 1-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

1.1 Nature of the feudal society and its regional variations.

1.2 Crisis of Feudalism.

1.3 Transition Debate.

Module 2:-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

2.1 Economic crisis and commercial decline in the 14th century Europe.

2.2 The Urban decay and the epidemics.

Module 3:-----PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

3.1 Impact of the fall of Constantinople.-----

3.2 Development of National monarchy.

Module 4:-----PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY

4.1 Economy in the 15th century Europe.

4.2 Economic expansion of Europe in the 16th century.

4.3 Proto-industrialisation - the rise of new merchants.

4.4 Price Revolution.

UNIT - II

Module I:----- PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

1.1 The formation of early modern state.

1.2 The empire of Charles V of Spain - New Monarchy in England.

Term - II

UNIT -I

Module 4.5: Agricultural Revolution and the enclosure movement.-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

Module 5:PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY

5.1 Printing Revolution.

5.2 Revolution in War techniques.

5.3 The exploration of the new world.

5.4 Portuguese and Spanish Voyages.

Module 6:-----PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

6.1 Renaissance.

6.2 Renaissance Humanism.

6.3 Rediscovery of classics.

6.4 Italian Renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought.

UNIT - II

Module 2:----PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

72

- 2.1 Reformation Movements.
- 2.2 Origins and courses.
- 2.3 Martin Luther and Lutheranism.
- 2.4 John Calvin and Calvinism.
- 2.5 Radical reformation -Anabaptists and Huguenots.
- 2.6 English reformation and the role of the state.
- 2.7 Counter Reformation.

Term - III

Modules: The economy of the 17th century.-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

Module 4:

- 4.1 Origins of modern science.
- 4.2 Scientific Revolution.
- 4.3 Emergence of Scientific academics.
- 4.4 Origins of Enlightenment.

Module 5:PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

- 5.1 Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- 5.2 Emergence of Modern European state system.

Module 6:PROFESSOR SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

- 6.1 The English civil war of the 17th century.
- 6.2 Political ideas of the civil war.
- 6.3 The settlement of 1688 and the ideas of John Locke and the concept of liberalism.

Paper - IV

Term -I

UNIT –I-----PROFESSOR CHANDRAKALA DATTA

Module 1 : The Mughals

- 1.1 Historiography and sources.

Module 2 : The foundation and consolidation of Empire.

- 2.1 Babar.
- 2.2 Conquest and stability - Babar, Humayun & Sher Shah.
- 2.3 Expansion and Consolidation of Empire-New Imperial system and administration, The Mughal Nobility, Mansab & Jaagir, the Mughal ruling class, Nurjahan, Shah Jahan SAurangzeb.
- 2.4 The Mughals and North-Western Frontier and Central Asia.

UNIT – II

Module 1: Society in Mughal India

- 1.1 Rural society & agrarian relations.
- 1.2 Urban Society - town & town life, artisans & bankers.

Module 2 : Religion and Culture in Mughal India.

- 2.1 Sufism.
- 2.2 Bhakti Movement.
- 2.3 Literature, painting and architecture.

Term – II**UNIT –I****Module 3: Ideology and State in Mughal India.-PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY---**

- 3.1 The Turko-Mongol tradition, Akbar's imperial agenda and his attitude towards religion and the state.
- 3.2 Religion & State and Imperial policy in the C17th century.
- 3.3 Ideology of alliance-the Mughals and the Rajputs in C16th & C17th.

Term II Contd.**Module 3 : Decline of the Mughals and the Emergence of successor states.**

- 3.1 Interpretations on the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- 3.2 Emergence of the regional powers case studies of Maharashtra, Awadh and Bengal.
- 3.3 Bengal Nawabs and the rise of the English East India Company in Bengal.

Term - III**UNIT -I****Module 4: Economy in Mughal India.----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL**

- 4.1 The system of agricultural production, agricultural technology and crop patterns.
- 4.2 Trade, Commerce and monetary system, inland and oceanic trade, new trading centres, crafts, industries and organisation.
- 5.3 Popular revolts within the Mughal Empire - the Jats, Satnamis, Afghans and the Sikhs.

Module 5 : Crisis of the Mughal Empire.

- 5.1 Aurangzeb, the imperial elite and the Deccan wars.
- 5.2 Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.
- 5.3 Popular revolts - the Jats, Satnamis, Afghans and the Sikhs.
- 5.4 Crisis in the Jaigirdari system - its political and economic implications.

UNIT – II-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE**Module 4 : Consolidation of English Power.**

- 4.1 The Anglo - French relations.
- 4.2 Buxar, Diwani, Drain of wealth, Rith Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act, the Permanent Settlement.
- 4.3 Company's relationship with other regional powers.

3rd Year Honours

Paper - V

History of East Asia (1839 -1950)

Term -I

UNIT –I-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

CHINA (50 Marks)

Module 1 : Pre-colonial China

- 1.1 The nature and structure of the traditional Chinese society - the peasantry and the gentry.
- 1.2 Government bureaucracy.
- 1.3 China's pre-modern economy.

74

Module 2 : Colonial Penetration in China

- 2.1 The tribute system, the Canton system and their collapse.
- 2.2 Opium war, treaties with imperialist powers.
- 2.3 Increasing western economic interests, coastal enclave economy - rise of comprador bourgeois - open door policy.

Module 3: Popular Movements with special reference to Taiping Revolt.

3.1 -3.5 :

Background and causes, nature, failure, legacy, other contemporary rebellions.

Module 4 : Restoration, Reform, Revolution

- 4.1 Tungchi Restoration.
- 4.2 The Self-Strengthening movement.
- 4.3 The Reform movement of 1898, Boxer rebellion, Late Ching reform (1901-08), Republican Revolution of 1911.
- 4.4 SunYatSen.

Module 5 : Nationalism and Communism in China

- 5.1 Emergence of the Republic.
- 5.2 Warlordism(1916-1925)
- 5.3 New intellectual ideas and May Fourth Movement.
- 5.4 Problem of early industrialisation.
- 5.5 Political crisis in 1920s-The Kuomintang-The first United Front - The Kuomintang - Communist conflict -Nanking government.
- 5.6 The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung - the Red Army - The Second United Front - Long March - Second Sino - Japanese War (1937) - Yenan experiment -The Chinese Revolution - The establishment of the People's Republic of China.

Term - II

UNIT – II-----PROFESSOR CHANDRAKALA DATTA

JAPAN (50 Marks)

Module 1 : Pre-Restoration period

1.1 -1.3: The Tokugawa Shogunate, Perry Mission, opening up of Japan to the West, Fall of the Shogunate.

Module 2 : Meiji Restoration (1867 - 68)

2.1 -2.4 : Its nature, different social classes, processes, Processes of modernization, contrasting response of

China and Japan to the impact of the West.

Module 3 : Popular and Democratic Movements

3.1 - 3.4 : Satsuma, Popular rights, the movements leading to the Meiji constitution. Rise of political parties.

Module 4 : Economic Modernization

4.1 -4.3 : Abolition of feudalism, economic growth, new land settlement pattern, industrialization, entrepreneurs, Zaibatsu.

Term - III

Module 5 : Emergence of Japan as an imperial power.

5.1 The Sino-Japanese War.

5.2 The Anglo-Japanese alliance.

74 75

5.3 The Russo-Japanese War.

5.4 World War I and after - Japan in the Pacific and the Washington Conference.

5.5 Manchurian Crisis.

5.6 Failure of the Democratic system, the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 40s.

5.7 Japan and the Second World War.

5.8 Post-War Japan under General MacArthur.

Paper-VI

History of India from C 1800 to 1964

Term -I

UNIT –I-----PROFESSOR CHANDRAKALA DATTA

From 1818 to 1885 (50 Marks)

Module 1: Understanding Modern India

1.1 East India company as a super ordinate power - colonial state and ideology.

1.2 Orientalism, Utilitarianism in relation to India.

1.3 Theory of rent and laissez faire.

Module 2 : The Indian Response

2.1 Ram Mohan, Vidyasagar and Young Bengal Movement.

2.2 Socio-religious movements in other parts of India.

Module 3 : Rural economy and society.-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

3.1 Impact of colonial Land Revenue settlements, Permanent settlement in operation and commercialization of

agriculture and effect of rural indebtedness on the peasants.

3.2 Peasants response with special reference to the tribal dimensions, taking Santhal, Oraon and Munda Revolts

as examples.

Module 4 : The non-agrarian sector-----PROFESSOR SOMNATH MONDAL

- 4.1 The process of Deindustrialisation and the related debates.
- 4.2 Banking : indigenous and modern.
- 4.3 Emergence of modern industries - Railways, Jute, Cotton and Steel.

Module 5 : Early resistance to colonial rule

The Revolt of 1857 - Causes - interpretation and consequences.

Term - II

UNIT -I

Module 6: Colonial Intervention and Growth of Modern Education

6.1 Differential impact, growth of a new intelligentsia, information of early political organizations leading to the

formation of the Indian National Congress.

6.2 Revivalist and Reform movements.

6.3 Women as recipients and agents of change in Modern India.

UNIT – II-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

(1885-1950)

Module 1 : Historiography of Indian Nationalism : Economic, social and political trends upto 1919 as background.

75

Module 5 : Early resistance to colonial rule

The Revolt of 1857 - Causes - interpretation and consequences.

UNIT - II

(1885-1950)

Module 1 : Historiography of Indian Nationalism : Economic, social and political trends upto 1919 as background.

Term - II

UNIT -I

Module 6: Colonial Intervention and Growth of Modern Education

6.1 Differential impact, growth of a new intelligentsia, information of early political organizations leading to the

formation of the Indian National Congress.

6.2 Revivalist and Reform movements.

6.3 Women as recipients and agents of change in Modern India.

UNIT – II-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

(1885-1950)

Module 1 : Historiography of Indian Nationalism : Economic, social and political trends upto 1919 as background.

- 1.1 Early Congress and rise of Extremism.
- 1.2 Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi.
- 1.3 British response and Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 1.4 Revolutionaries in India and abroad.
- 1.5 Rise of Gandhi.

1.6 Trends in Muslim Politics -Aligarh movement. The Muslim League Demand for separate Electorate, Lucknow

Pact.

Module 2 : The Gandhian Era-----PROFESSOR NILANJANA BANERJEE

2.1 Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha.

2.2 Montague - Chelmsford reforms.

2.3 Khilafat and Non-Cooperation.

2.4 Simon Commission, Nehru Report and Round Table conference.

2.5 Civil Disobedience.

2.6 Quit India Movement.

Module 3 : New trends in National Movement

3.1 Role of social groups and classes including Dalits.

3.2 Ideological trends in the Congress.

3.3 Kisan Sabha Agitations and Trade Union Movement, Peoples' movements.

3.4 Left Movements and the formation of the Communist Party abroad.

3.5 Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.

Term - III

Module 4 : Pre War Political Developments

4.1 Govt. of India Act 1935.

4.2 Working of the Provincial Ministries.

4.3 Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission.

Module 5 : Post War upsurges

Module 6 : Communal politics and Partition

6.1 Growth of Hindu fundamentalism and Muslim separatism.

6.2 Demand for Pakistan and Response.

6.3 National - Regional - British Policies.

6.4 Partition and Independence.

6.5 Integration of Princely states.

6.6 Framing of the Indian Constitution.

Module 7 : India from 1947 -1964-----PROFESSOR ARUP CHAKRABORTY

7.1 Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation.

7.2 Agrarian Reforms, Tebhaga and Telengana.

7.3 Framing of the Indian Constitution and the establishment of Parliamentary Democracy.

7.4 Making of Indian Foreign policy and Non-Alignment.

Paper-VII-----PROF.SWATI CHATTOPADHYAY

Term - I

UNIT – I-----

1. The idea of Europe - The 18th century background -society, economy, politics, enlightenment, role of philosophers.

2. Trends in the French Revolution-Aristocratic revolt-bourgeois, popular and peasant revolt-the Constituent

Assembly and its achievements - Girondins and Jacobins -the Reign of Terror-The rise and fall of the Jacobin

Republic - the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory -Interpreting the French Revolution.

3. Napoleon Bonaparte : the revolutionary legacy - the reorganisation of France and Europe - fall of Bonaparte

-conflicting estimation of Napoleon's character and achievements.

4. The Vienna Congress - Metternich and the conservative order in Europe - liberalism, nationalism and the

revolutionary challenge to the conservative order - Overview of the revolution of 1830 and 1848 -

Patterns

of insurrection in France and at other central European countries-Collapse of the revolution.

Term - II

UNIT - I

5. The emergence of national states in central Europe -Unification of Italy and Germany - Russian modernization

- France under the Second empire.

UNIT - II

1. Industrialisation in Europe - difference in the industrialisation process between England and the continent -

France, German and Russian industrialization - rise of the working class movement and the socialist thought

- Utopian Socialism and Marxism - art, culture, literature and science of the 19th century Europe.

2. Europe in 1871 - Bismarckian diplomacy - new balance of power - scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa.

3. The Eastern question in late 19th century and the Balkan Nationalism - William II and the new course in the

German foreign policy.

Term - III

UNIT - II

4. Anglo - German antagonism - Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps - Origin

of the First World War.

5. The impact of the war on the old order-collapse of the dynastic empire - Revolution in Russia - Origin of the

October Revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks.

6. Fourteen points of Wilson.

Paper-VIII-----PROFESSORS SOMNATH MONDAL AND ARUP CHAKRABORTY

Term - I

Module 1 :

1.1 The Versailles Settlement of 1919.

1.2 League of Nations.

Module 2:

2.1 The reparation issue.

2.2 The Great Depression.

2.3 European Dictatorship - Fascism & Nazism & World politics.

Module 3:

3.1 Responsibility of Hitler for World War II.

3.2 Diplomatic background of World War II, Policy of Appeasement, Munich Pact, Nazi-Soviet, Non-aggression

Pact: Spanish Civil War.

Term - III

78

Module 4:

- 4.1 Foundation of U.N.O.
- 4.2 Debates on origin & nature of Cold War.
- 4.3 Cold War & emergence of Soviet & American economic & Military alliances : NATO, Warsaw Comecon, I.M.F.
- World Bank.

Module 5:

- 5.1 Soviet Russia and the East Europe (1945-64)
- 5.2 U.S. Foreign Policy in Post War period.

UNIT - II**Module 1 :**

- Bi-polarism & regional conflicts in Korea, Cuba, Middle East, Arab Israel Wars, Activities of P.L.O.
- 1.2 Emergence of Third World.
- 1.3 The Non-Aligned Movement.
- 1.4 Politics of Detente.

Module 2:

- 2.1 Emergence of Communist China.
- 2.2 Sino-Soviet relations.
- 2.3 Sino-US relations.

Module 3:

- 3.1 Indo-Pakistan relation.
- 3.2 India & Bangladesh.
- 3.3 The Liberation struggle of Vietnam.

Term - III**Module 4 & 5 :**

- 4.1 Reunification of Germany.
- 4.2 The end of socialist regime & disintegration of U.S.S.R.
- 5.1 End of Cold War.
- 6.2 Onset of Globalisation.
- 5.3 American Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.