



KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY
SYLLABUS FOR B.A. HONOURS PROGRAMME in HISTORY
(6 SEMESTER PATTERN)
(w.e.f 2016-2017 Academic Session)

Total Marks: 1300

Semester I

Greek and Roman Historians (Core – 1)

Greek and Roman Historians.

Unit – I Greek Historiography

Module I

New form of inquiry (historia) in Greece in the sixth century BCE

- 1.1 Logographers in ancient Greece.
- 1.2 Hecataeus of Miletus, the most important predecessor of Herodotus
- 1.3 Charon of Lampsacus
- 1.4 Xanthus of Lydia

Module II

Herodotus and his Histories

- 2.1 A traveller's romance?
- 2.2 Herodotus' method of history writing – his catholic inclusiveness
- 2.3 Herodotus' originality as a historian – focus on the struggle between the East and the West

Module III

Thucydides: the founder of scientific history writing

- 3.1 A historiography on Thucydides
- 3.2 History of the Peloponnesian War - a product of rigorous inquiry and examination
- 3.3 Thucydides' interpretive ability – his ideas of morality, Athenian imperialism, culture and democratic institutions
- 3.4 Description of plague in a symbolic way – assessment of the demagogues
- 3.5 A comparative study of the two greatest Greek historians

Module IV

Next generation of Greek historians

4.1 Xenophon and his History of Greece (*Hellenica*) – a description of events 410 BCE – 362 BCE -- writing in the style of a high-class journalist – lack of analytical skill

4.5 Polybius and the “pragmatic” history

4.3 Diodorus Siculus and his *Library of History* – the Stoic doctrine of the brotherhood of man

Unit II – Roman historiography

Module I

Development of Roman historiographical tradition

1.1 Quintus Fabius Pictor of late third century BCE and the “Graeci annals” – Rome’s early history in Greek.

1.2 Marcus Porcius Cato (234 – 149 BCE) and the first Roman history in Latin – influence of Greek historiography

1.3 Marcus Tullius Cicero and the speculation on the theory of history – distinguishing history from poetry – the genre of moral historiography at Rome

Module II

Imperial historians

2.1 Livy and the History of Rome – a work on enormous scale - Livy’s style of writing: honest but uncritical - Livy’s comprehensive treatment: details of Roman religion and Roman law

2.2 Tacitus’ history of the Roman empire - the greatest achievement of Roman historiography ? His moral and political judgements on the past -- a “philosophical historian”?

Module III

Historical methods in ancient Rome

3.1 Research and accuracy

3.2 Literary artistry

3.3 The use of dramatic elements

Suggested Readings:

The Oxford History of the Classical World, eds., John Boardman et al, Oxford: 1986

Cambridge Ancient History, 2nd ed., Vol. 4, eds., John Boardman et al, Cambridge:1992

Anton Powell, ed., *The Greek World*, London:1995

F.M. Cornford, *Thucydides Mythistoricus*, London:1907

F.E. Adcock, *Thucydides and His History*, Cambridge:1963

A. Momigliano, *Studies in Historiography*, New York: 1966

---, *Essays in Ancient and Modern Historiography*, Chicago:1977

H.D. Westlake, *Individuals in Thucydides*, Cambridge:1968
T.J.Luce, *The Greek Historians*, London and New York:1997
Stephen Usher, *The Historians of Greece and Rome*, London:1969
Michael Grant, *The Ancient Historians*, New York:1970
---, *Greek and Roman Historians*, London and New York: 1995
T.A. Dorey, ed., *Latin Historians*, London:1966
---, ed., *Tacitus*, London:1968
D.C. Earl, *The Political Thought of Sallust*, Cambridge:1961
Civilization of the Ancient Mediterranean: Greece and Rome, Vol. 3, eds., Michael Grant and Rachel Kitzinger, New York: 1988

(Core – 2)

Early History of India (proto history to 6th century B.C.E)

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

Module-II

Neolithic to Chalcolithic settlements

- 2.1 The earliest village farming community in India—transition from pastoral life to the practice of agriculture: Mehrgarh 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.

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

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

Unit II

Module I

Ideas and institutions in early India

- 1.1 Varna and Jati: the issue of upward mobility among the Shudras
- 1.2 Slavery: ancient forms and modern debates
- 1.3 Untouchables
- 1.4 Women
- 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

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

Module IV

The cultural milieu

- 4.1 Education
- 4.2 Language and literature
- 4.3 Science and technology

Suggested Readings:

A. L. Basham, *The Wonder that was India*

---, ed., *A Cultural History of India*

D.D. Kosambi, *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*

---, *Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*

Romila Thapar, *Early India from the Origins to c. AD 1300*

Hermann Kulke and D. Rothermund, *A History of India*

R.C. Majumdar, ed., *The Vedic Age* (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan series, Vol. 1)

---, ed., *The Age of Imperial Unity* (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan series, Vol. 2)

Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*

Ranabir Chakravarti, *Exploring Early India: Upto c. AD 1300*

Jean-Francois Jarrige et al, eds., *Mehrgarh: Field Reports from Neolithic Times to the Indus Civilization*

Bridget Allchin and F.R. Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*
 B.B. Lal and S.P. Gupta, eds., *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization*
 Gregory L. Possehl, *The Indus Civilization: A Contemporary Perspective*
 ---, ed., *Ancient Cities of the Indus*
 ShereenRatnagar, *Encounters: The Westerly Trade of the Harappan Civilization*
 AskoParpola, *Deciphering the Indus Script*
 NayanjotLahiri, ed., *The Decline and Fall of the Indus Civilization*
 R.S. Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*
 ---, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*
 ---, *Sudras in Ancient India: A Social History of the Lower Order Down to c. AD 600*
 Dev Raj Chanana, *Slavery in Ancient India*
 G.S. Ghurye, *Caste, Class and Occupation*
 T.W. Rhys Davids, *Buddhist India*
 Brian K. Smith, *Classifying the Universe: The Ancient Indian Varna System and the Origins of Caste*
 SukumariBhattacharji, *Women and Society in Ancient India*
 Patrick Olivelle, ed., *Between the Empires: Society in India 300 BCE to 400 CE*

(Generic Elective – 1)

Theories of the Modern State

1. The State Definitions and Elementary Concepts – Sovereignty and autonomy – state and the community – the nation state
2. The Absolutist State: Bodin, Hobbes and Hegel: the state, class and civil society
3. The Liberal State – the state, individualism and citizenship – the constitutional and the contractual state: John Locke – liberalism and the democratic order: Rousseau and the General Will
4. The Liberal State – the utilitarian version: Bentham and John Stuart Mill – John Mill and democracy: the tyranny of the majority
5. The state and class Marxist perspective – the problem of Bonapartism – Max Weber and the bureaucratic order
6. The ideological basis of the Welfare State and its comparison with Communism – John Rawls and the theory of justice

Suggested Readings:

1. Perry Anderson, *Lineages of the Absolutist State*
2. H. Dickinson, *Liberty and Property*
3. C. B. Macpherson, *The Political Theory of Possessive Individualism*
4. C. B. Macpherson, *The Life and Times of Liberal Democracy*
5. C. B. Macpherson, *Democratic Theory*

6. Ralph Miliband, *The State in Capitalist Society*
7. Harold Laski, *A Short History of Liberalism*
8. Shirley Robin Letwin, *The Pursuit of Certainty: David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill and Beatrice Webb*
9. James Steintrager, *upBentham*
10. R. J. Halliday, *John Stuart Mill*
11. Raymond Plant, *Hegel*
12. Amy Gutmann, *Liberal Equality*

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course – 1: Environmental Science/Studies

Semester II

Mauryan and Gupta Empire (Core – 3)

- I. Empire Building in India- Mahajanapadas to Kingdom
- II. Formation of Mauryan Empire – Polity, Economy, Socio-Cultural Aspects, Downfall
- III. Post Mauryan Empire – Sungas&Kanvas, the Indo Greeks, Kushanas&Satavahanas
- IV. Imperial Guptas – Classical Age, Polity, Economy, Socio-Cultural Aspects, Downfall

Suggested Readings:

- RomilaThapar, *TheMauriyas Revisited*
RadhakumudMookerji, *Chandragupta Mauriya and His Times*,
RomilaThapar, *Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauriyas*,
Upindne Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century*
BrajadulalChattopadhyaya, *The Making of Early Medieval India*
Ram Sharan Sharma, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*
RomilaThapar, *A History of India*
D.N. Jha, *Ancient India: In Historical Outlines*
-----, *Early India: A Concise History*
H.C. Raychowdhury, *Political History of Ancient India: From the Accession of Parikshit to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty*
Ashvini Agarwal, *Rise and Fall of the Imperial Guptas*
Dilip Kumar Ganguly, *The Imperial Guptas and their Times the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty*.
ParmeshwariLal Gupta, *The Imperial Guptas: Cultural History*
V.R. RamachandraDikshitar, *The Gupta Polity*
Rama Shankar Tripathi, *History of Ancient India*

Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) (Core – 4)

Unit I

Module I

Understanding the ‘early medieval’ phase in the Indian history

- 1.1 Different perceptions on the early medieval situations
- 1.2 Literary and archaeological sources
- 1.3 Development of regional cultures: an overview

Module II

Shift of political power from Pataliputra to Kanauj

- 2.1 Gauda under Sasanka: the most formidable power in eastern India
- 2.2 The Gauda-Kanyakubja struggle and the emergence of Harshavardhana

2.3 Military and political supremacy of Kanauj

Module III

An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India

3.1 The Chalukyas of Badami

3.2 Chalukya-Pallava struggle

3.3 Rashtrakuta- Pratihara rivalry

3.4 Rise of the Cholas as the premier power of the south

Module IV

Eastern India

4.1 The Palas and the tripartite struggle

4.2 Expansion of Pala power towards paramourty

4.3 The Senas of Bengal

Module V

The struggle for empire

5.1 The Ghaznavid raids

5.2 The Ghurids

5.3 Qutb-ud-din Aibak's conquests

Unit II

Module I

Political processes and structure of polity

1.1 Absence of vast territorial empires -- a 'dark period'?

1.2 Emergence of feudal polity -- nature and structure of Indian feudalism

1.3 Zenith of political feudalism: 1000 - 1200 CE

1.4 The concept of segmentary state and the Indian experience

Module II

The urban scenario

2.1 Debates on the decay of urban centres

2.2 A third phase of urbanization?

Module III

Administrative structures

3.1 The Chola experiment -- a centralised state?

3.2 Land revenue system

3.3 Military organisation and administration of justice

Module IV

Towards transition

4.1 Conditions in India during the pre-Sultanate period

4.2 An overview of the cultural scenario

Suggested Readings:

A.L. Basham, *Studies in Indian History and Culture*
Hermann Kulke and D. Rothermund, *A History of India*
Romila Thapar, *Early India from the Origins to c. AD 1300*
R.S. Sharma and K.M. Shrivastava, eds, *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. IV, Part I
K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, *The Colas*
---, *A History of South India from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar*
Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*
Ranabir Chakravarti, *Exploring Early India: Upto c. AD 1300*
Harbans Mukhia, ed., *The Feudalism Debate*
Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya, *The Making of early Medieval India*
---, *Studying Early India*
---, ed., *A Social History of Early India*
---, *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India*
Daud Ali, *Courtly Culture and Political Life in Early Medieval India*
Burton Stein, ed., *Essays on South India*
---, *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*
Kesavan Veluthat, *The 'Early Medieval' in South India*
---, *Political Structure in Early Medieval South India*
Andre Wink, *The Making of the Indo-Islamic World: Vol. I: Early Medieval India and the Expansion of Islam 7th-11th Centuries*
R.S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalism AD 300-1200*
---, *Urban Decay in India AD 300-1000*
---, *Early Medieval Indian Society*
D.N. Jha, ed., *The Feudal Order*
R.N. Nandi, *State Formation, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India c. AD 600-1200*

(Generic Elective – 2)

Railways and Modern India

- 1: Railways in India-History and Development-Brief Survey of Railway History- Early Railway Thinking in Bengal (Case study)
- 2: Railway and Construction- Promotion and the Initial Decisions to Build Railways- Pioneering Decades-Construction and Operation, 1850-1871
- 3: The Railways, Nationalism and the Economy-Political, Economic consequence- Social Implication.
- 4: Railway and technology (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works as case study)- Management-Policy-Security- Mistakes and Overall Impact.

5: Indian Railways and Historic Partition (1947) - The Role of Railways-Railways in Post Colonial India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Roopa Srinivasan, Manish Tiwari and Sandeep Silas eds., *Our Indian Railway: Themes in India's Railway History*, Foundation Books, New Delhi, 2006
2. Ian J. Kerr ed., *Railways in Modern India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004
3. Ramswarup D. Tiwari, *Railways in Modern India*, Read Books, New Delhi, 2007
4. Ian J. Kerr, *Engines of Change: The Railroads that Made India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2007
5. Ian J. Kerr, *Building the Railways of the Raj, 1850-1900*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995
6. John Hurd and Ian J. Kerr, *India's Railway History*, Brill, Leiden, 2012
7. Ian J. Kerr ed., *27 Down: New Departures in Indian Railway History*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2006
8. Dharma Kumar ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol. 2, Cambridge University Press, Delhi, 1982
9. Ritika Prasad, *Tracks of Change: Railways and Everyday Life in Colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, 2015
10. Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, People's Publishing House, Bombay, 1966.
11. Ramen Sar, *Rail: Unish Sataker Bangali Jibon o Sahitya*, Ananda Publishers, Kolkata
12. Prodosh Chowdhury, *Samajh Chitre Baratiya Rail*

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course – 2
English/ MIL

Semester III

Delhi Sultanate (Core – 5)

- I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate – A Survey of Sources: literary and archaeological.
- II. Foundation, Consolidation and Challenges to the Delhi Sultanate
 - (a) The State in the Thirteenth & Fourteenth Century – The Mameluks, Khaljis and Tughlaqs – Theories of Kingship – Ruling Elites, Ulama & the Political Authority
 - (b) Mongol Threat – Timur's Invasion
 - (c) Revival and Disintegration – Foundation of the Mughal Rule
- III. Emergence of Regional States: Vijayanagara, Bahmani Kingdom, Bengal
- IV. Society and Economy – Iqta System, Agricultural Production, Technology, Monetization, market, growth of urban centres; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade
- V. Religion, Society and Culture
 - a) Sufism – silsilas, doctrines and practice – Socio-cultural impact
 - b) Bhakti movements in south and north India – Kabir, Nanak and Sant tradition
 - c) Art, architecture and literature – Consolidation of regional identities.

Suggested Readings:

- Mohammad Habib and K A Nizami ed. *Comprehensive History of India, Vol.V, The Delhi Sultanate*
- K A Nizami, *Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India in the Thirteenth Century*
- A B M Habibullah, *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*
- Satish Chandra, *Medieval India, From the Sultanat to the Mughals, Vol.I*
- Peter Jackson, *The Delhi Sultanate. A Political and Military History*
- Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib ed. *Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.I*
- Irfan Habib, *Medieval India. Study of A Civilization*
- Mohibul Hasan, *Historians of Medieval India*
- S A A Rizvi, *A History of Sufism in India, Vol.I*
- Burton Stein, *Vijaynagara* (New Cambridge History of India)
- Vipul Singh, *Interpreting Medieval India, Vol. I*
- Abdul Karim, *Banglar Itihas. Sultani Amal*
- Sukhamay Mukhopadhyay, *Banglar Itihaser Dusho Bachar. Swdhin Sultander Amal*
- Aniruddha Ray, *Madhyajuger Bharater Itihas. Sultani Amal*
- Aniruddha Ray, *Madhyajuger Bharatiya Shahar*

The Feudal Society (Core – 6)

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. (7 lectures)
2. **Europe besieged:** invasions of Norsemen, Magyars, Arabs and Saracens. (3 lectures)
3. **Feudal Society and Economy (c.800—c.1100):** Feudalism—origin and features; manorialism—chivalry and romanticism—emergence of towns—trade and commerce—guilds. (8 lectures)
4. **Emergence of National Kingship:** Germany and Hohenstaufens—France under Valois. (4 lectures)
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. (8 lectures)

Suggested Readings:

1. Ashton, T.H. and Philipin, C.H.E. (eds.), *The Brenner Debate: Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe*, CUP, 2005.
2. Baidya, J. *Madhyayugiya Europe (800-1250)*, New KalpanaParakashani, 2009.
3. Bloch, M.L.B. *Feudal Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961.
4. Cameron, E. (ed.), *Early Modern Europe: An Oxford History*, OUP, 2004 (NE)
5. Chakravorty, B., Chakraborty S., Chattopadhyay, K. *Europe-e Yugantar*, Nababharati, 2007.
6. Charles, A. N. *Humanism and the Culture of the Renaissance*, OUP, 1996.
7. Collins, R., *Early Medieval Europe, 300-1000*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1991.
8. Collins, R. *Charlemagne*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1998.
9. Davis, R. H.C. *A History of Medieval Europe: from Constantine to Saint Louis*. London; New York: Longman, 1988.
10. Dutta, N. *MadhyayugthekeEuropereAdhunikatayUttaran*, Mitram, 2007.
11. Dutta, N.C. *Madhyayuger Europe, Vols. 1,2*, PashchimbangaPustakParshad, 1972,
12. Hall, A.R. *The Scientific Revolution 1500-1800 (2ndedn.)*, London, 1962.
13. Havighurst, A.F. (ed.), *ThePirenne Thesis: Analysis, Criticism, and Revision*. Lexington, MA: Heath, 1976.
14. Hilton, R. *Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*, Aakar Books, 2006.
15. Jones, G. *A History of the Vikings*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1968.
16. Luscombe, David & Riley-Smith, Jonathan (eds.), *The New Cambridge Medieval History, IV, c.1024—c.1198, Part 2*, CUP, 2004.
17. Mallik, S. *Yugasandhikshane Europe (1400-1700)*, Sobha, Kolkata, 2012.
18. McEvedy, C. *The New Penguin Atlas of Medieval History*. New York: Penguin Books, 1992.

19. Norwich, J.J. *Byzantium: the Decline and Fall*, London: Viking, 1995.
20. Rice, E.F., Grafton, A. *The Foundations of Early Modern Europe, 1460-1559*, W.W. Norton & Company, 2004.
21. Roy, M. *EuroparRoopantar*(1500-1700), Progressive Book Forum, 2004.
22. Roy, P. *Madhyayuger Europe*(Rahstra, Samaj, Samskriti), Progressive Publishers, 1995.
23. Roy, P., Das, S. *UttoronerPathe Europe*, Progressive Publishers, 2004.
24. Thompson, J.W. Jonson, E.N. *An Introduction to Medieval Europe, 300—1500*, New York, 1937.
25. Tierney, B. *Western Europe in the Middle Ages, 300-1475*. 6thedn., Boston: McGraw-Hill College, 1999.
26. Treadgold, W., T.A *History of the Byzantine State and Society*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1997.

Akbar and the Making of Mughal India (Core – 7)

- I. Sources and Historiography- Persian chronicles and tradition of history writing
- II. Establishment of Mughal Rule in India
- III. Formation of Imperial authority & Consolidation under Akbar-Campaigns and Conquests: tactics and technology-Evolution of administrative institutions: zabt, mansab, jagir, madad-i-maash- Revolts and resistance
- IV. Expansion and integration- Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility- North-West frontier, Gujarat, Deccan and Bengal
- V. Rural Society and Economy- Land rights and land revenue, zamindars and peasants- Agricultural production; crop patterns- Trade routes, overseas trade; Rise of Surat
- VI. Religion and Culture- Religious tolerance and Sulh-i-kul, Din-i-ilahi, Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions-Development of Mughal painting and architecture

Suggested Readings:

Vincent A. Smith, *Akbar, the Great Mogul: 1542-1605*

George Bruce Malleson, *Akbar and the Rise of the Mughal Empire*

Andre Wink, *Akbar*

John F. Richards, *The Mughal Empire (The New Cambridge History of India)*

Munis D. Faruqui, *The Princes of the Mughal Empire, 1504-1719*

Andrew de la Garza, *The Mughal Empire at War: Babur, Akbar and the Indian Military Revolution, 1500-1605*

Ishwari Prasad, *The Mughal Empire*

ShireenMoosvi, *The Economy of the Mughal Empire*

Jadunath Sarkar, *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, 3 Vols.

Satish Chandra, *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals*, Part-II

-----, *Historiography, Religion, and State in Medieval India*

-----, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*

-----, *Essays on Medieval Indian History*

-----, *Mughal Religious Policies, the Rajputs and the Deccan*

-----, *Social Change and Development in Medieval Indian History*

Annemarie Schimmel, *The Empire of the Great Mughals: History, Art and Culture*

Catherine B. Asher, *Architecture of Mughal India (The New Cambridge History of India)*

Michael Fisher, *A Short History of the Mughal Empire*

HarbansMukhia, *The Mughals of India*

Generic Elective – 3 (any one to be chosen)

Socialist Thought: Origins and Development in the Nineteenth Century

1. Early Modern Foundations – Proto socialist ideas among the Anabaptists during the reformation – the radical fringe in the English Revolution: the Diggers – the ideas of Gerard Winstanley – Thomas Mores Utopia – Rousseau and the discourse on inequality
2. Utopian Socialists in the 19th century: Industrialisation and the working class – early Trade Union movement – ideas of David Owen, Saint Simon, Charles Fourier and Proudhon – Cooperative Socialism.
3. Marxism – Frederick Engels and scientific socialism - the foundations of Marxism – Marx’s critique of capitalism – Communist manifesto and the Theory of Revolution – Lenin and further development of the revolutionary ideology: the party and the state.
4. John Stuart Mill and the idea of the cooperative – individualism and the social justice – the development of Fabian thought and democratic socialism.

Suggested Readings:

1. George Lichtheim, *A Short History of Socialism*

2. Jacques Droz, *Europe Between Revolutions*
3. Christopher Hill, *The World Turned Upside Down*
4. Lucio Colletti, *From Rousseau to Lenin*
5. Robert Wokler, *Rousseau: A Very Short Introduction*
6. David McLellan, *Marx*, Fontana Modern Masters
7. David McLellan, *Engels*, Fontana Modern Masters
8. David McLellan, *Karl Marx: His Life and Thought*
9. Graeme Duncan, *Marx and Mill: Two views of Social Conflict and Social Harmony*

Life and Thought of Rabindranath Tagore

1. Tagore's experience of growing up – recollections of his childhood in *JeevanSmriti* – the visit to England as a young man – comparing the East and the West in the context of the larger impact of the westernization in Indian society – *Europe PravasirPatra*
2. The poet as a public figure – nationalism and swadeshi – *SwadeshiSamaj* essays: the notion of *atmasakti* – rural reconstruction and *samabaya* – the search for a distinctive Indian history and assimilationist civilization: *Itihasa, Bharat BarsherItihasa* and *Bharat BarsheItihasherDhara*
3. Temporary withdrawal from public life and concentration on Shantiniketan Ashram – winning the Nobel Prize - the experience of the First World War and the growingly critical mood about western nationalism – the distinction between the western and eastern nationalism: Tagore's essays on Nationalism
4. Jalianwalabag massacre, renunciation of Knighthood and the return to the engagement of national politics – Tagore and Gandhi, friendships and differences – the religion of man and Tagore's universalism – travels in Russia and new intellectual engagements – search for India's place in Asia – the vision of Greater India: *Parasye and Java Yatrir Diary*
5. The Second World War on the poet's predicament – the crisis of civilization – the *Kalanta* essays

Suggested Readings:

1. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *Rabindranath Tagore: An Interpretation*
2. Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyay, *RabindraJeevani O RabindraSahityaPrabeshak*, 1-4
3. Krishna Kripalani, *Rabindranath Tagore: A Biography*
4. Krishna Dutta and Andrew Robinson, *Rabindranath Tagore: The Myriad-Minded Man*
5. Sisir Kumar Das (ed.), *The English Writings of Rabindranath Tagore* [relevant writings]
6. *RabindraRachanabali* (West Bengal Government and Visva-Bharati) [relevant writings]
7. Prasanta Kumar Pal, *Rabi Jivani*, Vol. 1-9 [relevant sections]

Perspectives on Economic Planning in India

1. Impact of Soviet Planning: Nehru, Bose and the National Planning Committee
2. Food Shortage and Agrarian Reforms – different ideas on improvement of productivity: collective farming and agricultural cooperatives – the Congress initiative and its failure following independence
3. Planning in the 1950s - priority on heavy industry – Planning Commission and industrial policy – the rise of public sector
4. The turning point in the 1970s – food crisis and the problems of agriculture – the new Agricultural Policy – Green Revolution – industrial performance
5. The Era of Reform – 1980s and a period of re-assessment – 1990s and the onset of liberalization – the impact of liberalization on Indian economy

Suggested Readings:

1. Christophe Jaffrelot (ed.), *India Since 1950: Society, Politics, Economy and Culture*
2. B. R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India 1860-1970*
3. V. M. Dandekar, 'Agriculture, Employment and Poverty' in R. E. B. Lucas and G. F. Papanek (eds.), *The Indian Economy: Recent Development and Future Prospects*
4. J. N. Bhagwati and Padma Desai, *India: Planning for Industrialisation*
5. J. N. Bhagwati, *India in Transition*
6. A. H. Hanson, *The Process of Planning: A Study of India's Five Year Plan, 1958-1964*
7. Francine R. Frankel, *India's Political Economy, 1947-1977*
8. Paul R. Brass, *The Politics of India since Independence*
9. Subrata Roy and William E. James (eds.), *Foundations of India's Political Economy: Towards an Agenda for the 1990s*

Skill Enhancement Course – 1 (any one to be chosen)

Archaeology and Museum Making in Colonial India

1. The development of archaeological knowledge – early archaeological explorations: Establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India: the archaeological mapping by Alexander Cunningham –Curzon and the new impetus for archaeological conservation: Sir John Marshall and the development of Indian archaeology in the early twentieth century
2. Archaeology as the new foundation for an authentic history of India – Archaeological explorations, excavations and conservation and the creation of heritage sites - A few major sites of archaeological excavations: Public archaeology and popularization of archaeological sites – Archaeology in travel writings – Competing cultural visions around a few major heritage sites.

3. Archaeology and culture – Local historians and archaeological knowledge – the culture of collection and valorization of artifacts-----Collecting and museum making-----the profiles of a few prominent collectors and museum makers
4. Archaeology and the Museum Movement in India-----the Indian Museum-----the Provincial museums and the local museums-----Background to the formation of the National Museum

Suggested Readings:

1. Basham, A. L. (ed.) *A Cultural History of India* (Delhi, 1975).
2. Chakrabarty, Dilip, *A History of Indian Archaeology from the Beginning to 1947* (Delhi, 1988).
3. GuhaThakurta, Tapati, *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-Colonial India* (Delhi, 2004).
4. GuhaThakurta, Tapati, 'The Endangered Yakshi: Careers of an Ancient Art Object in Modern India' in Partha Chatterjee and Anjan Ghosh, eds, *History and the Present*, New Delhi, 2002.
5. Kejariwal, O. P., *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India's Past, 1784-1813*, Delhi, 1988
6. Lahiri, Nayanjot, *Marshalling The Past: Ancient India and its Modern Histories*, Permanent Black, 2012
7. Roychowdhury, Madhuparna, *Displaying India's Heritage: Archaeology and Museum Movement in Colonial India*, Orient Blackswan Publications, Delhi, 2015
8. Singh, Upinder, *The Discovery of Ancient India: Early Archaeologists and the Beginnings of Archaeology*, Delhi, 2004

Literature and History: Bengal

1. History and Literature : An Overview
2. Dichotomy between *Itihasa* and History- sense of *itihasa* in pre-colonial period as part of literature. Concept of 'mythic time' and 'historical time'. Beginning of history-writing in Bengal. Elements of literature in it.
3. Novel as a new literary genre – looking at past through literature. Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Akshay Kumar Maitreya, Raman Pillai, Chandu Menon, Phakirmohan Senapati.
4. Power and Patriotism: Bankim's Nationalism: *Bande Mataram*, Anandamath
Tagore's Nationalism and Universalism: His Novels: *Ghare Baire* and *Char Adhyay*
5. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay and the Indian Women of Early 20th Century: Some reflections in the novels- *Charitrahin* and *Pother Dabi*;
Difference of Perspective between Bankim and Tagore
5. Narratives of Suffering - Economic and Caste discrimination: Tarashankar and the Social milieu in the pre Independent Bengal with special reference to *Ganadevata* and *Hansuli Banker Ukatha*

6. SatinathBhaduri& the GandhianMovement:DhoraiCharitManas.

Suggested Readings

AshinDasgupta, *Itihas O Sahitya*

ArabindaSamanta,

MeenakshiMukhopadhyay, *UpanyaseAtitItihas O Kalpaitihas*

PriyadarseeChakraborty ed., *History in Literature - Literature As History,The Issue Revisited*

RabindrabRochonabali

RomilaThapar, *Time as a Metaphor of History: Early India*

Yan Watt, *Rise of the Novel*

Sisir Kumar Das,*History of Indian Literature: 1911-1956, struggle for freedom : triumph and tragedy*

SatinatyhBhadurirNirbachitaRochonaboli

SaratSahityaSamagra, Vol 1&2

TarasankarBandyopadhyay,*Hansuli Banker Upakotha,*

TarasankarBandyopadhyay,*Ganadevata*

SEMESTER IV

Renaissance and Reformation (Core – 8)

1. Political and social background – political system in early modern Europe – collapse of feudalism – and the changing economic life in the 15th and 16th century – commerce and

navigation – monarchies and city states – features of the early modern state – the printing revolution.

2. Italian city states, the merchants, the church and the social context of the renaissance – origins of humanism – rediscovery of the classics – the impact of humanism on art, education and political thought – Machiavelli and the idea of a modern state.

3. The background to the reformation – intellectual and popular anti-clericalism – Martin Luther and the reformation – reformation in the national context: France, Switzerland and England – the distinctiveness of the English reformation – Radical reformation – the Anabaptists, etc. - counter reformation.

4. Renaissance science and the emergence of a secular culture

Suggested Readings:

William Roscoe Estep, *Renaissance and Reformation*

Bard Thompson, *Humanists and Reformers: A History of the Renaissance and Reformation*

Jo Eldridge Carmey, *Renaissance and Reformation, 1500-1620: A Biographical Dictionary*

David L. Morse and William M. Thompson eds., *History of Political Ideas, Vol V (Renaissance and Reformation)*

James A. Patrick ed. ,*Renaissance and Reformation, Vol. 1*

Steven E. Ozment, *Religion and Culture in the Renaissance and Reformation*

Jonathan W. Zophy, *A Short History of Renaissance and Reformation Europe*

Dorothy Mills, *Renaissance and Reformation Times*

Tom Monaghan, *Renaissance, Reformation and the Age of Discovery, 1450-1700*

William Gilbert, *The Renaissance and the Reformation*

Charles G. Nauert, *Humanism and the Culture of Renaissance Europe*

Norman F. Cantor and Michael S. Werthman, *Renaissance, Reformation and Absolutism: 1450-1650*

Lisa Mullins, *Science in the Renaissance*

Marie Boas Hall, *The Scientific Renaissance 1450-1630*

VickeyHerold, *Science during the Renaissance*

Aldo Altamore and GiobvanniAntonini, *Galileo and the Renaissance Scientific Discourse*

Stephen Pumfrey, Paolo L. Rossi, *Science, Culture and Popular Belief in Renaissance Europe*

The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte (Core – 9)

- I. Historiography of the French Revolution
- II. Crisis of the Ancien Regime
- III. Intellectual impetus
- IV. Socio-economic background
- V. Phases of the French Revolution – 1788-99
- VI. Rise of Napoleon – Empire building & consolidation

- VII. Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte outside France
- VIII. Fall of Napoleon & Restoration of old order – Vienna Congress (1815)& Metternich

Suggested Readings:

Owen Connelly, *The Wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, 1792-1815*
 Charles D. Hazen, *The French Revolution and Napoleon*
 Martyn Lyons, *Napoleoan Bonaparte and the Legacy of the French Revolution*
 Jeremy Klar, *The French Revolution, Napoloan and the Republic*
 John C. Davenport, *The French Revolution and the Rise of Napoloan*
 David Andress, *The Oxford Handbook of the French Revolution*
 J. Holland Rose, *The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, 1789-1815*
 William Doyel, *The Oxford History of the French Revolution*
 Alexis de Tocqueville, *The Old Regime and the Revolution*
 Eric Hobsbawm, *Age of Revolution: 1789-1848*
 Francois Furet, *Interpreting the French Revolution*
 Gary Kates, *The French Revolution: Recent Debates and New Controversies*
 Pieter Geyl, *Napoleon: For and Against*

19th Century Revolutions in Europe (Core – 10)

- I. The Greek War of Independence, the Revolutions of 1830, the Revolutions of 1848 – A possible turning point?
- II. The Age of Nationalism: The Second Empire in France and Louis Napoleon; Unification of Italy and Germany; The Third Republic and the Paris Commune;
- III. Russia—Tsarist autocracy and reforms, the emergence of the revolutionary movement; the Eastern Question—the Crimean War, the Treaty of Paris, Balkan nationalism.
- IV. Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe: industrial transformation in Britain; difference in industrialisation process between England and the Continental powers – France, Germany and Russia – the emergence of the working class and its movements – The impact of ideology: Louis Blanc,
- V. Nationalism in Eastern and South Western Europe: Czech, Hungarian and Serbian.

Suggested Readings:

A. Kahan, *Liberalism in Nineteenth Century Europe*
 Jonathan Sperber, *The European Revolutions, 1848-1851*
 Stefan Berger, *A Companion to Nineteenth Century Europe: 1789-1914*
 Michael Rapport, *Nineteenth Century Europe*
 Linda L. Clark, *Women and Achievement in Nineteenth Century Europe*
 Harry Hearder, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*
 Tom Kemp, *Industrialization in Nineteenth Century Europe*

T.C.W. Blanning, *The Nineteenth Century: Europe 1789-1914*
HannuSalmi, *19th Century Europe: A Cultural History*
Theodore S. Hamerow, *The Birth of a New Europe: State and Society in the Nineteenth Century*
Dieter Dowe, *Europe in 1848: Revolution and Reform*
Ephraim Lipson, *Europe in the 19th and 20th Centuries*

Generic Elective – 4 (any one to be chosen)

Caste in Modern India

- 1.Caste: Themes and Approaches-Issues Definitions and Principles,Theories and Debates
- 2.Caste in Colonial Sociology-the Orientalist Discourse-a Discourse of Differentiations,and Protective Discrimination—Alienation to Integration.
3. Caste and Class in India :Some Conceptual problems,Nexus ,Continuity and Change
4. Social and cultural mobility within the Caste System : Importance of Varna System, Sanskritization, Upward and Downward mobility.
5. Revolts against the Caste system : Gandhi and Ambedkar :Interaction and Comparison
6. Caste and Politics :Social Reality and Political Representations,Dalit assertion through electoral Politics

Suggested Readings:

- 1.B.R. Ambedkar,*Annihilation of Caste*
- 2.SusanBayly, *Caste, Society and Politics in India*
- 3.SekharBandyopadhyay,*Caste, Politics and the Raj,Bengal 1872-1937*
- 3.SekharBandyopadhyay,*Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India,Namasudras of Bengal ,1872-1947*
- 4.Nicholas Dirks, *Castes of Mind*
- 5.Rajni Kothari, *Caste in Indian Politics*
6. Ghanshyam Shah, *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*
- 7.HiteshRanjanSanyal, *Social Mobility in Bengal*
- 8.K.L.Sharma,*Social Stratification & Mobility*

Science and Empire

1: History and Development of Science under the Colonial Empire-Perspectives and Recent Historical Debates/ Discourse/ Trajectories.

2: Science and Colonial Empire: Concepts and Contours-Different Colonial Experiments in India-Fundamental Research in Science in India.

3: Colonial Science: Indian and Western Interaction-Role of Institutions in Promoting Scientific Knowledge (Botanical Garden, Medical Colleges, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Bose Institute, Indian Institute of Science etc.)

4: Science and Empire-Indian Responses and Resistance-Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Unit 5: Scientific Activities under the Empire-Social, Political and Cultural Implication and Historical Debates.

Suggested Readings:

1. Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj: A Study of British India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006
2. David Arnold, *Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000
3. Deepak Kumar, *Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context, 1700-1947*, AnamikaPrakashan, New Delhi, 1991
4. ChittabrataPalit, *Science and Nationalism in Bengal, 1876-1947*, Institute of Historical Studies, Kolkata, 2004
5. Uma Das Gupta ed., *Science and Modern India: An Institutional History, c. 1784-1947*, Pearson-Longman, New Delhi, 2011
6. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern Times: Environment, Economy and Culture*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2014
7. Douglas M. Peers and NandiniGooptu, *India and the British Empire*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012
8. Michael Mann, *South Asia's Modern History: Thematic Perspectives*, Routledge, London/New Delhi, 2014

Visual and Performative Culture in Modern Bengal

1. Definition of Visual and Performative Culture.
2. Mapping out entertainment sites: the coming of public entertainment – art, aesthetics, cinema and drama.
3. The theatre culture sites with Jatra culture.
4. Physical culture movement in Bengal

5. Circus as a form of Physical Culture in Bengal.
6. New space of performing art – the case of Bengali songs and dance.
7. The domain of marginalised and middle-class – modernity, colonial state, distortion and indigenous culture.

Suggested Readings:

Tapati Guha Thakurta, *The Making of a New 'Indian' Art: Artists, Aesthetics and Nationalism in Bengal, c. 1850-1920*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2007

Archana Verma, *Performance and Culture: Narrative, Image and Enactment in India*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, New Delhi, 2011

Gayatri Sinha, *Art and Visual Culture, 1857-2007*, Marg Publications, New Delhi, 2009

Catherine B. Asher, Cynthia Talbot, *India before Europe*, Cambridge University Press, New York, 2006

Amitava Chatterjee ed., *People at Play: Sport, Culture and Nationalism*, SetuPrakashani, Kolkata

----- ed., *People at Large: Popular Culture in Modern Bengal*, SetuPrakashani, Kolkata

-----, *Exhibiting Masculine Identity through Circus in Colonial Bengal*, Studies in People's History, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2015

Skill Enhancement Course – 2 (any one to be chosen)

The Making of Indian Foreign Policy

1. Historical Factors in India's foreign policy priorities – pan Asianism
2. The State India and the Third World – Non-alignment – Regional Cooperation
3. India and South Asia: Relationship with the Neighbours
4. India and the Great Powers – (a) United States (b) Soviet Union (c) China
5. India and Globalisation – Economic Diplomacy – The Look East Policy and the European Union
6. India's Nuclear Policy

Suggested Readings:

1. A. Appadorai, *Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy 1947-1972*
2. U. S. Bajpai (ed.), *Indian Foreign Policy: The Indira Gandhi Years*
3. Jayantanuja Bandyopadhyay, *The Making of Indian Foreign Policy*
4. Verinder Grover (ed.), *International Relations and Foreign Policy of India*

5. Linda Racioppi, *Soviet Policy Towards South Asia since 1970*

Colonial Science in India: Institutions and Practices

1: Science in Colonial India: Problems and Perspectives

2: Science and Colonial Explorations: Science and Orientalism-Early European Scientists: Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors under the East India Company Service

3: Science in Practice: Botanical Garden, Geological Survey of India, Medical College, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

4: Science and Indigenous Personality: Prafulla Chandra Ray, Jagadish Bose, MahendraLal Sarkar, MaghnadSaha, C.V. Raman- Emergence of National Science

5: Colonial Science in India: Science and Indian Nationalism-Response and Resistance- Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian Nationalists.

Suggested Readings :

1. Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj: A Study of British India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006

2. David Arnold, *Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000

3. Uma Das Gupta ed., *Science and Modern India: An Institutional History, c. 1784-1947*, Pearson-Longman, New Delhi, 2011

4. ArunBandyopadhyay, *Science and Society in India, 1750-2000*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2006

5. Pratik chakrabarti, *Western Science in Modern India; Metropolitan Methods, Colonial Practices*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2004

6. S. IrfanHabib, Dhruv Raina and Zaheer Baber, eds., *Social History of Science in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2007

7. Satpal Sanwan, *Science, Technology and Colonisation: An Indian Experience, 1757-1857*, AnamikaPrakashan, New Delhi, 1991

8. J. B. Lourdusamy, *Science and National Consciousness in Bengal: 1870-1930*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004

9. Deepak Kumar, *Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context, 1700-1947*, AnamikaPrakashan, New Delhi, 1991

10. ChittabrataPalit, *Science and Nationalism in Bengal, 1876-1947*, Institute of Historical Studies, Kolkata, 2004

SEMESTER V

Select Themes in the Colonial Impact on Indian Economy and Society (Core – 11)

1. Colonial State institutions and ideologies: Colonial Economic interests, Company's Commerce, Mercantilism to Free trade, Deindustrialisation and Drain of Wealth.
2. Land Settlements and agricultural change— Commercialisation of Agriculture.
3. Modern Industrialisation —- Long term Constraints

4. Census and Caste — Colonial ethnology — Sanskritisation, Westernisation and Social reform— Brahma Samaj&ParthanaSamaj
5. Reformism and Revivalism:TheAryadharm and Ramkrishna Vivekananda Movement.
6. Islamic reform in India: The Reformers and the Orthodox

Suggested Readings:

- Tirthankar Roy, *Economic History of India, 1857-19147*
- K. N. Raj, *Essays on the Commercialization of Indian Agriculture*
- SekarBandyopadhyay, *Caste, Culture and Hegemony: Social Dominance in Colonial Bengal*
- Thomas R. Trautmann, *Aryans and British India*
- Mushirul Hasan, *Writing India: Colonial Ethnography in the Nineteenth Century*
- G. S. Ghurye, *Caste and Race in India*
- Dipankar Gupta, *Caste in Question: Identity or Hierarchy*
- Nicholas B. Dirks, *Caste of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*
- ShriramMaheswari, *The Census Administration under the Raj and After*
- C. A. Bayly, *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire*
- Douglas M. Peers, *India under Colonial Rule, 1700-1885*
- B. R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970*
- GurilymBeckerlegge, *The Ramakrishna Mission: The Making of Modern Hindu Movement*
- Jayasree Mukherjee, *The Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Movement: Impact on Indian Society and Politics, 1893-1922*
- Neilesh Bose, *Recasting the Region: Language, Culture and Islam in Colonial Bengal*
- ShireenMaswood, Amit Dey and Ritwika Biswas, *Between Tradition and Modernity: Aspects of Islam in South Asia*
- Barbara D. Metcalf, *Islam in South Asia in Practice*
- , *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband 1860-1900*
- Kenneth W. Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India, Part 3, Vol. 1*
- H.O. Pearson, *Islamic Reform and Revival in Nineteenth Century India.*

Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in Colonial India in the 19th century (Core – 12)

The Early 19th century

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;

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. .

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), Bhil revolt (1819-1840), Kolis (1824-1848), Khasis (1829-30), Koyas (1840-1858), Konds (1846-1855)

The Late 19th century

4. Tribal movements – Nalkdas of PanchMahal (1858-59), (Bokta risings of 1858-95, millenarian movement of the Mundas (1895-1900), KuchNagas of Kachhar (1882),

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.

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 RanajitGuha.

Suggested Readings:

Mridula Mukherjee, *Peasants in India's Non-violent Revolution: Practice and Theory*

RanjitGuha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*

SekarBandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*

BinoyBushanChoudhuri, *Peasant History of Late Pre-Colonial and Colonial India*

Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947*

A. R. Desai, *Sate and Society in India: Essays in Dissent*

D. N. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950*

D. N. Dhanagare, *Rural Transformation in India: Challenges and Prospects*

Sugata Bose, *Peasant, Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal since1770*

ShyamCharanDube, *Antiquity to Modernity in Tribal India: Tribal Movements in India*

Eric Stokes, *The Peasant and the Raj: Studies in Agrarian Society and Peasant Rebellion in Colonial India*

Barrington Moore Jr., *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the making of the Modern World*

Sanjukta Das Gupta, *Adivasi and the Raj*

Suchibrata Sen, *The Santals Crisis: Identity and Integration*

Sunil Kumar Sen, *Peasant Movements in India: Mid Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*

David Ludden, *An Agrarian History of South Asia*, Part 4, Vol. 4.

Discipline Specific Elective - 1

(Any two)

Discipline Specific Elective – 2

Europe in the Ancient Regime

- 1) Political system in 18th century Europe: The empires, monarchies and republics – the holy Roman empire and the Russian empire – constitutional monarchy in Britain – the monarchical order in Spain, Prussia, Scandinavian countries, Poland and France – the republican order in the United provinces, Switzerland and Venice.
- 2) The Overseas empires and the Trading Companies – Spanish, French, Dutch and English overseas settlements.
- 3) Enlightened Despotism – Russia under Catherine – Austria and Hungary under Joseph II – Prussia under Frederick the Great.
- 4) Society and the Economy – Agriculture and Commerce – Aristocracy and the Bourgeoisie – the towns and the cities – the artisans and peasants – free peasants and serfs.
- 5) European Enlightenment – Scientific revolution and seventeenth century origins – England and Holland – the nature of God controversy – the French enlightenment – the enlightenment public sphere – the enlightenment critique of old regime – the idea of progress.

Suggested Readings:

- 1) M. S. Anderson, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century*
- 2) A. Cobban, *History of Modern France*, Vol. I
- 3) William Doyle, *The Old European Order: 1660 – 1800*
- 4) Carlo Cipolla, *Before the Industrial Revolution: European Society and Economy, 1000–1700*
- 5) Carlo Cipolla, *Fontana Economic History of Europe: The emergence of industrial Societies*
- 6) J. H. Plumb, *England in the Eighteenth Century*
- 7) Nicholas Henshall, *The Myth of Absolutism: Change & Continuity in Early Modern European Monarchy*
- 8) Peter Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation*
- 9) Paul Hazard, *European Thought in the Eighteenth Century*
- 10) David Ogg, *Europe of the Ancien Regime* (Fontana History of Europe)

Modern Transformation of Japan

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.
2. **Meiji Restoration:** Causes, Nature; Process of modernization—social, economic, political and military reforms; Meiji Constitution; rise of political parties.
3. **Popular and Democratic Movements:** Satsuma Rebellion and Popular Rights Movement. (3 lectures)
4. **Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power:** Sino-Japanese War (1894-'95); Anglo-Japanese Alliance; the Russo-Japanese War.
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.

Suggested Readings:

1. Harold M. Vinacke, *History of the Far East in Modern Times*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
2. R. S. McCordock, *British Far Eastern Policy, 1894 – 1900*, New York, 1931.
3. Nathaniel Peffer, *The Far East: A Modern History*, The University of Michigan Press, 1958.
4. P. H. Clyde & B. F. Beers, *Far East*, Prentice Hall Press, 1975.
5. Y. B. Jansen, (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Japan vols. V-VI*, Cambridge University Press,
6. Andrew Gordon, *A Modern History of Japan From Tokugawa Times to Present*, Oxford University Press, 2013.
7. E H Norman & L T Woods, *Japan`s Emergence as Modern State*, UBC Press, 2000.
8. D. Chowdhury, *AdhunikJugePurba Asia-r SankhiptaItihas*
9. HaraprasadChattopadhyay, *JapanerItihas*
10. M.K Chattopadhyay, *Chin o JapanerItihas*
11. S Guharoy, *AdhunikPurba Asia : Chin o JapanerItihas*
12. SubodhMukhopadhyay, *AdhunikPurba Asia*.

Modern Transformation of China (1839-1949)

1. **Pre-colonial China:** Structure of the traditional Chinese society; Taoism, Confucius, the peasantry and the gentry; State and bureaucracy, economic structure.
2. **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.
3. **Rebellion and Restoration:** Taiping rebellion—background and causes, nature, failure; Tung-chih Restoration and the Self-strengthening Movement – causes, feature and impact.
4. **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.
5. **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.

Suggested Readings:

1. Harold M. Vinacke, *History of the Far East in Modern Times*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
2. R. S. McCordock, *British Far Eastern Policy, 1894 – 1900*, New York, 1931.
3. Nathaniel Peffer, *The Far East: A Modern History*, The University of Michigan Press, 1958.
4. John K Fairbank (ed.), *The Cambridge History of China vol. X*, Cambridge University Press, 1978.
5. J. Chesneaux et al : *China from Opium War to 1911 Revolution*, Random House, USA, 1988.
6. Imanuel Shu, *The Rise of Modern China*, Oxford University Press, USA, 1999.
7. Lucien Bianco, *Origins of the Chinese Revolutions 1915-1949*, Stanford University Press, 1971.
8. P. H. Clyde & B. F. Beers, *Far East*, Prentice Hall Press, 1975.
9. D. Chowdhury, *Adhunik Juge Purba Asia-r Sankhipta Itihas*
10. Haraprasad Chattopadhyay, *Chiner Itihas*
11. M.K Chattopadhyay, *Chin o Japaner Itihas*
12. S Guharoy, *Adhunik Purba Asia : Chin o Japaner Itihas*
13. Subodh Mukhopadhyay, *Adhunik Purba Asia*.

Semester VI– HISTORY HONOURS COURSE

War and Diplomacy (1914-1945) (Core-13)

Unit I

Module I

Through war to peace 1914 - 1920

1.1 The condition of Europe in 1914

1.2 The First World War: issues and stakes - appraisals and reappraisals

- 1.3 The dynamics of the war: Wilson's Fourteen Points
- 1.4 The Versailles Settlement of 1919: context, provisions and evaluation
- 1.5 Other treaties

Module II

Revolution and transformation in Russia

- 2.1 War-time politics in Russia
- 2.2 The provisional government under Kerensky
- 2.1 The Bolshevik Revolution: Lenin and Trotsky
- 2.2 The new Soviet Order
- 2.3 From Lenin to Stalin
- 2.4 Soviet foreign policy 1917-1939

Module III

The inter-war period

- 3.1 The new balance of power
- 3.2 League of Nations
- 3.3 Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1923
- 3.4 Geneva Protocol, 1924
- 3.5 Locarno Treaties, 1925
- 3.6 Pact of Paris, 1928

Unit II

Module I

Road to another global war

- 1.1 Economic depression, 1929-32: prelude to the Second World War
- 1.2 Rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy - a study in tyranny
- 1.3 Spain on fire: the Civil War, 1936-39
- 1.4 Diplomatic moves: the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis

Module II

The gathering storm and war

- 2.1 A historiography of the Second World War
- 2.2 Hitler's foreign policy and origins of the war
- 2.3 With the Old Breed: from the Pacific Theatre to the Eastern and Western fronts
- 2.4 Reappraisal of the concept of appeasement
- 2.5 Coming of the Grand Alliance and conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam

Suggested Readings:

David Thomson, Europe since Napoleon

Gordon A. Craig, *Germany 1866-1945*
Ludwig Dehio, *Germany and World Politics in the Twentieth Century*
A. J. P. Taylor, *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918* Stephen J. Lee, *European Dictatorships 1918-1945*
Elizabeth Wiskemann, *The Europe of the Dictators*
Jesse D. Clarkson, *A History of Russia*
Christopher Hill, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution*
J. D. White, *The Russian Revolution: 1917-1921*
David Shub, *Lenin: A Biography*
Sidney Fay, *The Origins of the World War I*
Barbara Tuchman, *The Guns of August: the Outbreak of World War I*
Margaret MacMillan, *The War that Ended Peace: How Europe Abandoned Peace for the First World War*
John Keegan, *The First World War*
James L. Stokesbury, *A Short History of World War I*
Annika Mombauer, *The Origins of the First World War: Controversies and Consensus*
Holger Herwig, ed., *The Outbreak of World War I*
Isaac Deutscher, *Stalin: A Political Biography*
William L. Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*
Alan Bullock, *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny*
Albert Speer, *Inside The Third Reich*
A. J. P. Taylor, *The Origins of the Second World War*
Antony Beevor, *The Second World War*

Modern Nationalism in India, 1885-1947 (Core –14)

Module I

Early Nationalism

1.1 Emergence of Nationalism in India and its historiography - Economic Nationalism and Cultural Nationalism

- 1.2 Rise of Indian National Congress - Moderates and Extremists.
- 1.3 Anti-Partition Movement in 1905- Swadeshi and Atma Shakti, Revolutionary Movements

Module II

Gandhian Nationalism

- 2.1 Gandhi's Rise to power-Rowlattand Khilafat
- 2.2 Gandhian Mass Movements—Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, QuitIndiaMovement

Module III

Other Currents in Nationalism

- 3.1 Ambedkar and Dalit Movements
- 3.2 Left Movements-Peasants and Workers

Module IV

Roots of Communalism

- 4.1 Communal Award
- 4.2 Demand for Pakistan: Pakistan Movement from Cripps Mission to Cabinet Mission Plan.
- 4.3 Partition, Communal Riots and Independence.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bipan Chandra and others, *India's Struggle for Independence*.
2. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India, 1885-1947*.
3. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*.
4. SekharBandyopadhyay, *Plassey to Partition and after*.
5. Christopher Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics 1925 to the 1990s*, London, 1996.
6. Ayesha Jalal, *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*
7. Joya Chatterjee, *Bengal Divided: Hindu Communalism and Partition, 1932-1947*.
8. RamchandraGuha, *Makers of Modern India*.
9. RamchandraGuha, *Makers of Modern Asia*.
10. Ishita Banerjee-Dube, *A History of Modern India*.
11. Samar Kumar Mallick, *AdhunikBharaterDershoBachor*.
12. Sumit Sarkar, *Adhunik Bharat* (Bengali Translation)
13. Bipan Chandra, *BharaterSwadhinataSangram* (Bengali Translation).
14. A. R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* (also see the Bengali version of this book).

Discipline Centric Elective -3

(Any two from the following four)

Discipline Centric Elective – 4

The Russian Revolution

1. The Background: The Economic and Social development of Russia in the 19th century –reform of Alexander II –the evolution of serfdom: Industrialisation and the working class: the Russian intelligentsia and Slavophiles, Westernisers, the populists and the social democrats.
2. Nicholas II and the Revolution of 1905 –Russian constitutionalism and modern politics.
3. The Revolutions of 1917.
4. The nature of the Bolshevik state and Soviet Democracy –war communism, the new economic policy and the rise of the planned economy.
5. Nationalities and Nationalism in Russia till 1924.

Suggested Readings:

1. Christopher Hill, *Lenin and the Russian Revolution*
2. Nicholas Riasanovsky, *The History of Russia*
3. E. H. Carr, *The Russian Revolution*
4. Alec Nove, *An Economic History of the USSR 1917-1991*
5. R. Suny, *Cambridge History of Russia*, Vol. III
6. Marc Ferro, *October, Birth of Society*
7. Marc Ferro, *The February Revolution*
8. D. Lieven, *Cambridge History of Russia*, Vol. II
9. R. T. Manning, *The Crisis of the Old order in Russia*

Women and Social Change in Nineteenth Century

1. Introduction – Socio-economic changes and women in contemporary Europe – Women’s role as wife and mother – ‘Angel in the House’ in mid-nineteenth century– Emergence of ‘New Women’–Suffragists’ movements.
2. Women Question and social reform in nineteenth century India–Tension between tradition and modernity - Efforts to modernize women’s role - Rammohun Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Keshub Chandra Sen, ,Dayananda Saraswati, Virasalingm, M G Ranade.
3. Printing and emergence of public space –Reformed culture –Women’s writing – Emergence of “new woman” in late nineteenth century –PanditaRamabai, Sarala Devi, Begum Rokeya – Nationalism, Becoming the mothers’ of the nation.

4. Female education—Traditional and Western – Debates over curriculum –Government’s role –Spread of female education: Bethune School, MahakaliPathsala.
5. Emergence of Women’s organizations- associations founded by men and those founded and managed by women-Swarnakumari Debi’s SakhiSamity and Sarala Debi’s Bharat Stree Mahamandal, emergence of All India Women’s Conference.
6. Debate over marriage –Native Marriage Act of 1872; Age of Consent Bill, 1891, The Rukhmabai Case, Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1927.
7. Professional women: Chandramukhi Bose, KadambiniGanguly and Anandibai Joshi.

Suggested Readings:

Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Modern India*, New Cambridge History of India, Vol.IV.2

KumkumSangari and SudeshVaid ed. *Recasting Women, Essays in Colonial History*

Radaha Kumar, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women’s Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990*

Meredith Borthwick, *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal*

MeeraKosambi, *Crossing the Threshold*

Sumit Sarkar and Tanika Sarkar ed. *Women and Social Reform*, Vol. 1 & 2

Tanika Sarkar, *Hindu Wife Hindu Nation*

Rachel Fuchs, *Women in Nineteenth Century Europe*

GhulamMurshid, *AdhuniktarAbhimukheBangaramani*

GhulamMurshid, *RassundarithekeRokeyaNariPragatirEkshoBachhar*

Bharati Ray, *Feminists of Early India: Saraladevi and Begum Rokeya*

Bharati Ray ed. *Nari O Paribar: BamabodhiniPatrika*

Pre-colonial South East Asia

1. The state system – mainland SE Asia in the ancient period – early kingdoms and cultural diversity – Indian influence and the Hindu-Khmer of Cambodia, Mons of Burma and Buddhism, Indianised kingdom of Champa in Vietnam, the Chinese in Malaya and Vietnam, Srivijaya kingdom of Sumatra, the Majapahits of Java, Chola-Srivijaya struggle; the intervention of the Cholas (11th century)

2. Economy – wet rice cultivation, upland shifting and cultivation in the plains and seafaring – sawah agriculture and household based production; trade and markets; structural changes in SE Asian economy between 1st century CE to 1500 CE- Funan (Cambodia), Srivijaya maritime empire, Java. SE Asian maritime economy, international trade and commercial expansion in the mainland, Arabs and Chinese (1100-1300)
3. Religion: Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism in mainland SE Asia – Mon kingdoms and dissemination of Theravada Buddhism; links with Sri Lanka (12th century onwards); Islam in the 9th century in Malayan and Indonesian archipelago – Sufi mystical influence – Indonesian *tarekat* - toleration of non-Muslim practices and beliefs.
4. Europeans – Portuguese in the 16th century; Dutch and English in the 17th century.

Suggested Readings:

Norman G. Owen, *Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian History*

Muthiah Alagappa, *Political Legitimacy in Southeast Asia: The Quest for Moral Authority*

Peter Church, *A Short History of South East Asia*

Nicholas Tarling, *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol.2*

Jonathan Rigg, *South East Asia: A Region in Transition*

Ooi Keat Gin, Hoang Auh Tuan, *Early Modern Southeast Asia, 1350-1800*

Anthony Reid, *Charting the Shape of Early Modern Southeast Asia*

-----, *A History of South East Asia: Critical Crossroads*

Amitav Acharya, *The Making of Southeast Asia*

Michael Arthur Aung-Thwin, Kenneth R. Hall, *New Perspectives on the History and Historiographies of South East Asia: Continuing Explorations*

David G. Marr, Anthony Crothers Milner, *Southeast Asia in the 9th to 14th Centuries*

Barbara Watson Andaya, Leonard Y. Andaya, *A History of Early Modern Southeast Asia, 1400-1830.*

International Relations after the World War II (1945-1991)

1. A New World Order and the Origin of the Cold War
2. Cold War—Its Ideology and emergence of American and Soviet Block
3. Economic and military alliance: NATO, SEATO, COMECON, Warsaw Pact

4. Crisis in Hungary, Polish question, Suez crisis, Palestine problem, Iran-Iraq conflict, Gulf War of 1990-91, Arab-Israel War
5. Third World and Its ideology, organizations: OPEC, SAARC, ASEAN
6. Détente
7. Collapse of Soviet Bloc: Process of disintegration

Suggested Readings:

P. Calvocoressi, *World since 1945*

K Kaushik, *History of Communist Russia, 1917-1991, New Delhi, Macmillan 2006*

W.C. Williams, H. Piotrowski, *The World since 1945—A History of the International Relations*

A Briggs, P. Clavin, *Modern Europe 1789 - Present*