

History Honours Syllabus, St. Xavier's College

Total Number of Semesters – 6

Total Number of Papers – 18

Full Marks – 1800

Time – 3 Years

Semester 1

Paper 1 – History of India from the earliest times to 600 CE **(100 marks)**

Paper 2 - History of India from 600 to 1500A.D **(100 marks)**

Semester 2

Paper 3 - History of Medieval Europe 800- 1250 A.D **(100 marks)**

Paper 4 – Transformation of Europe (15th- 17th Centuries) **(100 marks)**

Semester 3

Paper 5 – History of India from 1500-1800 A.D **(100 marks)**

Paper 6 – History of India from 1800 –1964 A.D **(100 marks)**

Semester 4

Paper 7 – History of Europe 1789- 1945 A.D **(100 marks)**

Paper 8 – International Relations 1945-2000 A.D. and Trends in World Politics **(100 marks)**

Paper 9 – History of the United States 1775-1850 **(100 marks)**

Paper 10 – History of East Asia from 1839 to 1950 **(100 marks)**

Semester 5

Paper 11 – Medieval Bengal from the 13th to the 18th Centuries: Politics, Economy, Society and Culture **(100 marks)**

Paper 12 – Socio-Cultural History of 19th and 20th Century Bengal **(100 marks)**

Paper 13 – Politics in Bengal, 1911- 1947 **(100 marks)**

Paper 14 – History of Women in modern India with special emphasis on Women's Movements **(100 marks)**

Semester 6

Paper 15 –Social History of Science and Technology in India: Pre-colonial and colonial periods **(100 marks)**

Paper 16 – Environmental History of South Asia **(100 marks)**

Paper 17 –

Unit – 1: History of Political Thoughts in India

Unit – 2: History and Historiography **(50 + 50 = 100 marks)**

Paper 18–

Unit – 1: History of Art, Archaeology with Field Trips and Study Tours.

Unit – 2: Job Orientation Program [Workshops, Training and Dissertation] (50 Theory + 50 Practical = 100 marks)

Detailed Syllabus for the Course up to Semester 4

Semester - 1

Paper 1

History of India from the earliest times to 600 CE

Unit 1 [40 Lectures]

Module 1: Sources of Early Indian History

1. Classification and importance of both literary and archaeological sources.
2. Understanding the nature of the sources for each period.

Module 2: Changing relationship between people and landscape, from hunter gatherers to post- Harrapan cultures in the Indian subcontinent

1. Early/pre-Harrapan cultures – prelude to Harrapan civilization – Harrapan civilization, the first urbanization.
2. Pastoralist/early agriculturalist cultures contemporary to the Harrapan - various Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of the Indian subcontinent.
3. Decline of the Harrapan civilization.

Module 3: The Vedic corpus and transition to the age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas (C. 1500 BE – 400BCE)

1. Spread of settlements – political situation.
2. Aryan Debate.
3. Transition from chiefdom to kingdom – the Ganasangha tradition – sixteen Mahajanapadas, pre-eminence of Magadha.

Module 4: Mauryan India

1. Nature and extent of the Mauryan Empire.
2. Asoka's Dhamma.
3. Decline of the empire – rise of the regional power centres in the post Mauryan period.

Module – 5: Post-Mauryan India

1. Central Asian intervention in the north Indian politics focusing on the Indo-Greeks and the Kushanas.
2. The Satavahanas and their struggle with the Saka Kshatrapas of Western India.
3. Kings and chieftains – the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas – Sangam literature and archaeological evidence.

Module -6: The age of the Guptas (C.300 CE – 600 CE)

1. Historical situation of India in 300 CE - Emergence of the Gupta Empire.
2. Political achievements of the rulers – disintegration of the empire.
3. Administrative structure of the empire with special reference to Bengal - An introduction to the contemporary dynasties like the Vakatakas, the Kadambas etc.

Unit 2 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Aspects of Society

1. Beginning of the Varna hierarchy in the Vedic period – forms of marriage – position of women.
2. Varna and Jati – property rights of women.
3. Slavery, untouchability and attitude towards women.

Module – 2: Religious Development

1. Vedic religion – changing notion of gods and goddess – sacrificial practices.
2. Rise of the new religious groups and philosophical thoughts – Buddhism, Jainism and philosophy of the Ajivikas and Charvakas.
3. Doctrinal and philosophical changes in Buddhism and Jainism – rising importance of the Brahmanical religion – different Brahmanical religious groups.

Module 3: Comparative structures of economics in some early states – Maurvas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Guptas

1. Introduction.
2. Agrarian economy.
3. Non-agricultural production – crafts – guilds – monetization – land grants and its politico-economic significances (Gupta period)

Module 4: Patterns of trade, urbanization and routes of communication

1. Trade and urban development – second urbanization.
2. Trading networks – both inland and maritime (with special reference to the Roman Empire as well as the Southeast Asian countries).
3. Merchants and markets.

Module 5: Cultural history of ancient India

1. Languages and scripts – an overview.
2. Nature of Mauryan art – presence of different schools of sculpture and terracotta art in the post-Mauryan period.
3. Different kinds of religious architecture, sculptural art and painting – an overview

Suggested Reading:

- A.L. Basham – The Wonder That Was India.
- Irfan Habib (general editor) – A People's History of India (3 volumes).
- D.N.Jha – Ancient India: An Introduction.
- D.D.Kosambi – An Introduction to the study of Indian History.
- Upinder Singh – A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.
- R.S.Sharma – Perspectives in the Social and Economic History of Early India
- Romila Thaper – Early India – From the Origins to AD 1300.
- K.A. Nilkantha Shastri – A History of South India
- D.C Sircar – Indian Epigraphy

Paper – 2

History of India from C 600 to C 1500

Unit 1: C 600-C 1200

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1

1. Sources and their interpretation: inscriptions, literature, architectural monuments and sculpture, coins.
2. Historiography and recent debates –periodisation, feudalism, segmentary state.

Module – 2: Polity

1. Emergence of major political centres c 600-650: Kanuj, Bengal, Peninsular India.
2. Political Development c 650-1200: Bengal. Western India, Peninsular India.
3. Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature and impact.

Module – 3: Economy

1. Agricultural expansion: land grants and irrigation/agricultural technology.
2. Land tenure: nature and changes.
3. Urban centre: urban processes and population increase – crafts and guilds.
4. Indian and oceanic trade

Module – 4: Society and Culture

1. Varna-Jati : The proliferation of castes
2. Gender relations: property rights, forms of marriage, attitude towards women, women saints.
3. Sanskrit literature, evolution of literature in regional language with special reference to Bengali.
4. Systems of knowledge: schools of philosophy – an overview, Science, Mathematics and Astronomy.

Module – 5: Religion and Architecture

1. Overview of main religious sects: Buddhist, Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Bhakti.

2. Temple and Cave architecture, sculpture

Unit – 2 (c600 – 1500)

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1

1. Survey of sources and historiography with special reference to Barani, Amir Khusru and Ibn Batuta

Module – 2: Polity and institutional structure (1206-1290, 1290-1350, 1350-1500)

1. The state in northern India and the response to challenges.
2. Legitimacy, sovereignty and theories of kingship.
3. Nature and composition of the ruling groups and the consolidation of the authority of the Crown.
4. Patterns of regional political formations in eastern and peninsular India: Bengal, Vijaynagar and Bahmani Kingdoms.

Module – 3: Economy

1. Agrarian economy of the Delhi Sultanate: agricultural production and pattern of land tenure.
2. Revenue System and magnitude of taxation – evolution of Iqta system.
3. Monetary system, market regulations and trade during the Sultanate period.
4. Peninsular India – long-distance trade and role of the state.

Module –4: Society, Culture and Science

1. Composition of rural society and the village community.
2. Literature: Persian and literature in the regional languages with special reference to Bengali literature.
3. Science and technology: Irrigation, agricultural technology, building techniques, textile production.

Module – 5: Religion and Architecture

1. Sufism and Bhakti: Origins, precepts, practices.
2. Architecture: Forms and function – Sultanate and provincial with special reference to Bengal.

Suggested Readings:

- A.L.Basham – The Wonder that was India
- R.Chakravarti (edited) – Trade in early India
- R. Champakalakshmi – Trade, ideology and urbanisation: South India 300BC- AD 1300
- Md. Habib and K.A. Nizami (eds) – A Comprehensive History of India, Volume – 5.
- Irfan Habib – Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization
- Irfan Habib – Economic History of Medieval India: A Survey
- D.N.Jha (edited) – The Feudal Order
- Kumkum Roy (edited) – Women in early Indian societies
- H.C. Ray – Dynastic History of Northern India
- S.A.A. Rizvi – The Wonder that was India, Vol. 2

Semester - 2

Paper –3: History of Medieval Europe, 800-1250 A.D.

Unit – 1

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Islam and Carolingian Empire

- 1) Mohammad and Charlemagne and the Pirenne thesis – establishment of Arab control over the Mediterranean – its impact on west European society – Charlemagne inconceivable without Mohammad?
- 2) Coronation of Charlemagne – who inspired it and what did it signify? Contending papal and Carolingian concepts of the empire.
- 3) Frankish institutions under Charlemagne.

Module – 2: The darkest hour in the West

- 1) The Treaty of Verdun – Dissolution of the Carolingian Empire – reasons for the break up.
- 2) Western Europe besieged – Norsemen, Hungarian and Arabs – feudalisation of the besieged West – lessons and consequences of the invasions.
- 3) The significance of the Norse migrations in history.

Module – 3: Birth and development of the German Empire

- 1) Revival of German kingship under Henry the Fowler and Otto I.
- 2) Otto I and Italy – long term consequences, German involvement in Italy.
- 3) Evolution of the pattern of relations between the Emperor, the German feudal nobility and the German church from the founding of German Empire to the eve of the Investiture Contest – the consolidation of German unity under a strong monarch till AD 1075.

Module – 4: Church reform and the rise of papacy

- 1) Condition of the church since Charlemagne – Cluny and monastic revival.
- 2) Reforms and growth of the papacy of Hildebrand – restructuring of the papal government and its tightening hold over the western church.
- 3) Gregory VII, Henry IV on the Concordat of Worms.

Module – 5: The Church Triumphant

- 1) Frederick Barbarossa and the renewed struggle of Empire and papacy – German problems and German policy – Barbarossa and Italian politics – growth of the Italian communes – Imperial defeat and recovery.
- 2) The Crusades – causes, features and consequences.
- 3) The growth of papal government to the pontificate – the political triumph of the papacy in Western Christendom.

Module – 6: The Church and the people

- 1) The new Monastic orders of the 12th century – the contribution of monasticism to Western Civilization.
- 2) The Friars, Franciscans and Dominicans – their influence.
- 3) Popular religious movements and the growth of heresy – Albigensian Crusade and the Inquisition.

Unit – 2

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1: The emergence of national kingship

- 1) Frederick II and the imperial tragedy – feudal disintegration of Germany – frustration of his attempt to unite Italy.
- 2) Philip II Augustus, St. Louis and the growth of a strong monarchy in France.
- 3) Why national monarchies in France and England but not in Germany and Italy? Reasons for divergent developments.
- 4) Fall of the Hohenstaufens – society, economy and culture.

Module – 2: The evolution of a feudal society

- 1) What is a feudal society? – Its origin in Western Europe – its main features from the 9th to the 13th centuries – evolution of vassalage and fief.
- 2) Decay of feudalism – its legacy and contribution to European civilization.

Module – 3: Lord, peasants and Knights

- 1) The structure of the nobility – disappearance of the older aristocracies by birth – emergence of a noble class of lords and warriors – transformation of the nobility into a legal and hereditary class in the later middle ages – gradations and rank-barons and knights.
- 2) Chivalry – its impact on literature and society.
- 3) The Manor, its origin and growth.

Module – 4: The Medieval Economy

- 1) Trade in the early Middle Ages – revival of trade – factors in the commercial revolutions.
- 2) Medieval trade at its zenith – contrasting patterns of north and south – long term changes in trade routes and commodities.
- 3) The question of economic growth in Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries – population, agriculture and industry.
- 4) The guilds and industrial organizations – development of guild structure – the impact of guilds on production and economic growth – the merchant class with special emphasis to Bourgeois.

Module – 5: Pattern of Culture

- 1) Medieval Thought – the Schoolmen – Scholastic philosophy and science in the Middle Ages.
- 2) The medieval universities.
- 3) Literature and art transition from Romanesque to Gothic style – the rise of the new vernacular literature – from epic to romance.
- 4) The 12th Century Renaissance

Suggested Reading:

- Thompson and Johnson – An Introduction to Medieval Europe
- Previtte – Orten – The Shorter Cambridge Medieval History (2 vols.)
- R.H.C. Davis – A History of Medieval Europe
- Henry Pirenne – Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe
- William Hollister – Medieval Europe
- R.W. Southern – The Making of the Middle Ages
- C. Brookes – Europe in the Central Middle Ages

Paper – 4: Transformation of Europe (15th - 17th Centuries)

Unit – 1

[40 Lectures]

Module-1

- 1) Nature of the Feudal society and its regional variations.
- 2) Transition Debate and the crisis of Feudalism.

Module – 2

- 1) Economic Crisis and the commercial decline in the 14th century Europe
- 2) The urban decay and the epidemics.

Module – 3

- 1) Impact of the fall of Constantinople.
- 2) Development of National Monarchy.

Module – 4

- 1) Economy in the 15th century Europe.
- 2) Economic expansion of Europe in the 16th century.
- 3) Proto-industrialization – the rise of the new merchants.
- 4) Price Revolution – Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement.

Module - 5

- 1) Printing Revolution.
- 2) Revolution in war techniques.
- 3) The exploration of the new world – Portuguese and Spanish voyages.

Module – 6

- 1) Renaissance.
- 2) Renaissance humanism.
- 3) Italian Renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought – Northern humanism.

Unit - 2

[40 Lectures]

Module - 1

- 1) The formation of early modern state.
- 2) The empire of Charles V of Spain.
- 3) New Monarchy in England.

Module – 2

- 1) Reformation movements – origins and courses.
- 2) Martin Luther and Lutheranism.
- 3) John Calvin and Calvinism.

Module - 3

- 1) Radical reformation: Anabaptists and Huguenots.

- 2) English reformation and the role of the state.
- 3) Counter Reformation.

Module – 4

- 1) The economy of the 17th century Europe.
- 2) Origins of modern science – Scientific Revolution – emergence of Scientific Academies.
- 3) Origins of Enlightenment.

Module – 5

- 1) Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- 2) Emergence of modern European state system.

Module – 6

- 1) The English Civil War of the 17th century.
- 2) Political ideas of the Civil War.
- 3) The Settlement of 1688 and the ideas of John Locke and the concept of liberalism.

Suggested Reading:

- Perry Anderson - The lineages of the Absolutist States
- Peter Burke – The Renaissance
- J.D. Bernal – Science in History
- Rodney Hilton – Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism
- Christopher Hill – A Century of Revolutions
- T.H. Aston and C.H.E. Philipin (eds) – The Brenner Debate: Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe
- R. Hall – From Galileo to Newton
- L.W. Owie – Seventeenth Century Europe
- The Cambridge Economic History of Europe

Semester - 3

Paper – 5: History of India from C1500 to C1800

Unit – 1 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1: The Mughals

- 1) Historiography: different approaches
- 2) An overview of sources including Abul Fazl, Badauni, Bernier.

Module – 2: The foundation and consolidation of Empire

- 1) A brief overview of India on the eve of Babur's invasion – kingdoms of Delhi, Mewar, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab.
- 2) Conquest and stability – struggle for empire in north India, significance of Babur's and Humayun's reign – significance of Afghan despotism and rise of Sher Shah to power and his contribution.
- 3) Expansion and consolidation of the Empire – making of a new imperial system and administration – the Mughal nobility, mansab and jagir – formation and evolution of the Mughal ruling class – Nurjahan – her role in imperial politics and 'junta' – the mansabdari system under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb in 17th century.
- 4) The Mughals and the North-western frontier and Central Asia

Module – 3: Ideology and State in Mughal India

- 1) The Turko-Mongol tradition.
- 2) Akbar's attitude towards religion and the state – the policy of Suhl-i –kul
- 3) Evolution of imperial policy towards religion and the state in the 17th century.
- 4) Ideology of alliance – the Mughals and the Rajputs in 16th and 17th centuries.

Module – 4: Economy in Mughal India: Patterns, Prospects and Structure

- 1) The system of agricultural production – agricultural technology and crop patterns – Zabt system, magnitude of land tax – non-agricultural production.

- 2) Trade, commerce and monetary system – inland and oceanic trade network in the 17th century – creation of new trading centres – crafts, industries and organisation.

Module – 5: Crisis of the Mughal Empire

- 1) Aurangzeb, the imperial elite and the Deccan wars.
- 2) Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.
- 3) Popular revolts within the Mughal Empire – the Jats, Satnamis, Afghans and the Sikhs.
- 4) Crisis in the Jagirdari System – its political and economic implications.

Unit – 2 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Society in Mughal India – Structure and Growth

- 1) Rural society and agrarian relations – land ownership and nature of land rights – zamindars and peasantry.
- 2) Urban society – towns and town life – the merchant communities – artisans and bankers.

Module – 2: Religion and Culture in Mughal India

- 1) Bhakti movement in the 17th century – the Vaisnava Bhakti cult in Bengal and its regional variations.
- 2) Literature, painting and architecture.
- 3) Technology – an overview of mechanical devices in textile, irrigation, military and building technology.

Module – 3: Decline of the Mughals and the emergence of successor states

- 1) Interpretations on the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- 2) Emergence of the regional powers – case studies of Maharashtra, Awadh and Bengal.
- 3) Bengal Nawabs and the rise of the English East India Company in Bengal.

Module – 4: Consolidation of English Power

- 1) The Anglo-French relations.
- 2) Buxar, Diwani, the Famine, Drain of Wealth, the permanent settlement, framework of Company's control (the Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act).
- 3) Company's relationship with the other Indian powers – Mysore and Awadh

Suggested Reading:

- M. Athar Ali – Mughal India : Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture
- Satis Chandra – A History of Medieval India (Vol.2)
- J.F.Richards – The Mughal Empire
- H.Kulke (ed) – The State in India 1000 – 1700
- S.Gordon – The Marathas
- Seema Alavi (ed) – The Eighteenth Century in India
- C.A.Bayly – Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars, North India in the Age of British Expansion 1770-1870
- S.A.A. Rizvi – The Wonder that was India, Vol.2
- Burton Stein – Vijayanagara
- S. Bandopadhyay – From Plassy to Partition

Paper – 6: History of India from C1800 to 1964

Unit – 1 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Understanding Modern India

1. East India Company as a super-ordinate power – colonial state and ideology.
2. The Concepts and theories - Orientalism, Utilitarianism, Theory of Rent and Laissez Faire.

Module – 2: The Indian Response

1. Ram Mohun Roy, Vidyasagar and the Young Bengal Movement.
2. Socio-religious movements in the other parts of India

Module – 3: Rural Economy and Society

1. Impact of colonial land revenue settlements. Permanent Settlement in operation, commercialisation of agriculture and the effect of rural indebtedness on the peasants.
2. Peasant response with special reference to the tribal dimension, taking Santhal, Oraon and Munda Revolts as examples.

Module – 4: The Non-Agrarian Sector

- 1) The process of De-industrialisation and the related debates.
- 2) Banking – indigenous and modern
- 3) Emergence of the modern industries – railway, jute, cotton and steel.

Module – 5: Early Resistance to the Colonial Rule

- 1) The Revolt of 1857: causes, interpretations and consequence.

Module – 6: Colonial Intervention and the Growth of the Modern Education

- 1) Impact of the Western Civilisation, growth of a new intelligentsia, formation of early political organisations leading to the formation of the Indian National Congress.
- 2) Revivalist and Reform Movements.
- 3) Women as recipients and agents of change in modern India with reference to women’s writings (to be discussed along with some specific and prominent examples).

Unit – 2

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Historiography of Indian Nationalism: Economic, Social and Political Trends up to 1919 as Background

1. Early Congress and the rise of Extremism.
2. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi.
3. British response and Morley-Minto Reforms.
4. Revolutionaries in India and abroad.

Module – 2: The Beginning of Muslim Politics in colonial India

1. Trends in Muslim politics.
2. Aligarh Movement.
3. The Muslim League demand for separate electorate – Lucknow Pact.

Module –3: The Gandhian Era

- 1) Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- 2) Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
- 3) Khilafat and Non-Cooperation.

Module – 4: India’s Struggle for Independence –Different Phases

- 1) Simon Commission, Nehru Report and Round Table Conference.
- 2) Civil Disobedience.
- 3) Quit India Movement.

Module –5: New Trends in the National Movement

- 1) Kisan Sabha agitations and Trade Union Movements, other movements.
- 2) Left Movements and the formation of the Communist Party aboard.
- 3) Subhas Chandra Bose and INA.

Module –6: Pre-War Political Developments

- 1) Government of India Act, 1935.
- 2) Working of the Provincial Ministries.
- 3) Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission

Module –7: Communal Politics and Partition

- 1)Growth of Hindu Fundamentalism and Muslim Separatism.

- 2) Partition and Independence.
- 3) Integration of the Princely States.
- 4) Framing of the Indian Constitution.

Module –8: India from 1947 to 1964

- 1) Partition, migration and rehabilitation.
- 2) Agrarian reforms, Tebhaga and Telengana.
- 3) Establishment of the Parliamentary Democracy.
- 4) Nehruvian Era – Economic and social reforms - first three Five Year’s Plans, making of India’s foreign policy and Non-Alignment.

Suggested Reading:

- S. Banerjee – From Plassy to Partition
- Judith Brown – Gandhi’s Rise to Power
- Bipan Chandra – India’s Struggle for Independence
- Bipan Chandra – India After Independence
- Sumit Sarkar – Modern India, 1885-1947
- R.P.Dutta – India Today
- Sushobhan Sarkar – Notes on Bengal Renaissance
- Amallesh Tripathi – The Extremist Challenge
- Eric Stokes – The English Utilitarians in India

Semester 4

Paper – 7: History of Europe (1789 – 1945)

Unit – 1

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1:1789 – 1850 – The 18th Century Background

- 1) Society, economy, politics, enlightenment.
- 2) Crisis in France in 1780s.
- 3) Role of the philosophers.

Module – 2: Trends in the French Revolution

- 1) Aristocratic Revolt – Bourgeois, popular and peasant revolt.
- 2) The Constituent Assembly and its achievements.
- 3) Girondins and Jacobins – The Reign of Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobean Republic - the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory.
- 4) Interpreting the French Revolution – creation of a new political culture.

Module – 3: Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte

- 1) The revolutionary legacy – the reorganisation of France and the new elite.
- 2) Napoleonic Empire and Europe.
- 3) Fall of Bonaparte - conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.

Module – 4: 1815 – 1870 - The Vienna Congress

- 1) Metternich and the conservative order in Europe.
- 2) Liberalism, Nationalism and the revolutionary challenge to the conservative order.
- 3) The Revolution of 1830 and 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and the other central European countries - Collapse of the revolution.

Module – 5: The Emergence of Nation States in Central Europe

- 1) Unification of Italy and Germany.
- 2) Russian modernisation – emancipation of the Serfs and liberal reforms in Russia.
- 3) France under the Second Empire.

Module – 6: Industrialisation in Europe

- 1) Difference in the industrialisation process between England and the continent.
- 2) French, German and Russian industrialisation.

- 3) Rise of the working class and the socialist thought.

Unit – 2 [40 Lectures]

Module –1: 1871-1918 - Europe in 1871

- 1) The Third Republic and the new German Reich.
- 2) Bismarckian diplomacy and the new balance of power.

Module – 2: European Imperialism

- 1) The impetus behind colonial expansion - scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa.
- 2) Eastern Question in the late 19th century and the Balkan problem –Withelm II and the new course in the German foreign policy – Anglo-German, Antagonism – Triple alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps – the origins of the First World War and the German responsibility.

Module – 3: The Impact of the War on the old order

1. Collapse of the dynastic empires.
2. Russian revolution – origin – October Revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks.

Module – 4:1919 – 1945

- 1) Peace Settlement of 1919 – its long term consequences – the establishment of the Weimer republic.
- 2) Europe in the inter-war period – consolidation and development of the power of the Soviet State.
- 3) Rise of Fascism in Italy.
- 4) The Economic Depression.

Module - 5

- 1) The collapse of the Weimer State and the rise of the Nazi power.
- 2) The Nazi State – Germany's aggressive foreign policy.
- 3) The outbreak of the Second World War and the historians.
- 4) Post-war peace settlements – UNO

Suggested Reading:

- David Thompson – Europe since Napoleon
- G. Lefebvre – The Coming of the French Revolution
- E. Lipson – Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
- L.C.B. Seaman – From Vienna to Versailles
- A.J.P. Taylor – Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1808-1919
- Anthony Wood – History of Europe
- George Rude – Revolutionary Europe
- Seton Watson – The Russian Empire
- E.J. Hobsbawm – Age of Empire
- James Joll – Europe Since 1870

Paper – 8: International Relations 1945-2000 A.D. and Trends in World Politics

Unit – 1 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1

- 1) Impact of the Second World War on the International System – the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence – the system of military and economic alliances.
- 2) The decline of European imperialism – decolonisation – national movements of Asia and Africa

Module – 2

- 1) The emergence of the Third World.
- 2) Impact of the cold war on the Third World.
- 3) Non-Aligned Movement.
- 4) The politics of Detente.

Module – 3

- 1) Impact of emergence of Communist China on world politics.
- 2) Sino-Soviet relations.
- 3) Sino-U.S. relations.

Module – 4

- 1) Bi-polar world and the regional conflicts – the European scene – Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland.
- 2) The Asian theatre and Latin America – Vietnam, Korea and Cuba.
- 3) Palestine problem, Suez crisis and Iran-Iraq conflict.
- 4) Indo-Pak relations and the liberation war of Bangladesh.

Unit – 2 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1

- 1) Persistence of Western economic domination – aid as a tool of imperialism – development strategies of the Third World.
- 2) Economic integration – West Europe and East European experiences – OPEC, SARC etc.

Module – 2

- 1) Reunification of Germany.
- 2) The end of Socialist regime and the disintegration of USSR.

Module – 3

- 1) The end of the Cold War.
- 2) American Uni – polarism and its significance – USA as a global policeman.

Module – 4

- 1) Globalisation – its impact on the Third World.
- 2) Information Revolution – question of technology transfer and development.
- 3) Revival of Economic Liberalism in the developed world – the role of international credit.
- 4) Implications for changes in the development strategies in the Third world with special reference to India.

Suggested Reading:

- P. Calvocoressi – World Politics since 1945.
- D. F. Flemming – The Cold War and Its Origin, 1917-1960.
- H. Higgins – Vietnam
- E.H. Carr – International Relations between the Two World Wars
- C. Brown and J. Mooney – Cold War to Detente, 1945-1983
- Karuna Kaushik – History of Communist Russia, 1917-1991
- J.N. Dixit – Across Borders : Fifty Years of India's Foreign Policy
- J. Bhagwati – In Defence of Globalization
- M.E. Yapp – The Middle East Since the First World War
- E. Hobsbawm – Age of Extremes, 1914 - 1991

Paper – 9: History of the United States, 1775-1850

Unit – 1 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1

1. Discovery of America
2. The Exodus
3. The Colonial Society

Module – 2

1. The American Revolution.
2. Economic origins of the Revolution.
3. The ideological roots of the Revolution.
4. The character of the Revolution.

Module – 3

1. The making of the Constitution (1787).
2. George Washington.
3. Alexander Hamilton.
4. Thomas Jefferson - the Hamilton-Jefferson debate.

Module – 4

1. The beginning of the Party System.
2. Jefferson as the President of the United States.

Unit – 2 [40 Lectures]

Module – 1

1. The War of 1812.
2. John Marshall.
3. The Monroe Doctrine.
4. Andrew Jackson - Westward Expansion.

Module – 2

1. Manifest Destiny and Sectionalism.
2. The American Indians.
3. The Turner thesis.

Module - 3

1. The African Americans.
2. From the Missouri Compromise to the Compromise of 1850.

Module – 4

1. Recent trends in historiography.

Suggested Reading –

- F. Freidel, T.H. Williams, R.N. Current – American History: A Survey, 2 Vols.
- Henry Bamford Parkes – The American Experience
- Samuel Eliot Morrison and Henry Steele Commager - The Growth of the American Republic
- S.E. Morrison – The Oxford History of the American People, Vols.3
- H. Zinn – A History of the American People
- George Taylor – Problems in American Civilization Series

Paper – 10: History of East Asia from 1839 to 1950

Unit – 1: China [40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Pre-Colonial China

1. The nature and structure of the traditional Chinese Society – the peasantry and the gentry.
2. Government bureaucracy and central control.
3. China's pre-modern economy.

Module– 2: Colonial Penetration in China

1. The tribute system, the Canton system and their collapse.
2. Opium wars and treatise with imperialist powers and struggle for concessions in China.
3. Increasing Western economic interests – emergence of a coastal enclave economy – rise of the comprador bourgeoisie – Open door policy.

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

1. Background and cause.
2. Nature.
3. Causes of failure.
4. Legacy of the Revolts - Nien, Muslim rebellions (1855-1874), Miao insurrection (1850-1872) and others.

Module – 4: Restoration, Reform, Revolution

1. The restoration of Confucian government.
2. The Self – Strengthening Movement.
3. The Reform Movement of 1898 - Dynastic Reform.
4. The Republican Revolution of 1911 - the New Nationalism - Sun Yat Sen –Principals and Politics.

Module – 5: Nationalism in China

1. Emergence of the Republic and Yuan Shai Kai.
2. Warlordism (1916-1925).
3. New intellectual ideas and May Fourth Movement –Origin, Nature and Significance.
4. Problem of early industrialisation - Political crisis in the 1920s.

Module – 6: Communism in China

1. The Kuomintang – The first United Front – The Kuomintang – Communist Conflict – Ten years of Nanking Government.
2. The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung –the making of Red Army.
3. The Second Union Front – Long March – Second Sino-Japanese War (1937) – Yenan experiment.
4. The Chinese Revolution (1949) –Ideology, Causes and Significance –The Establishment of the People’s Republic of China.

Unit – 2: Japan

[40 Lectures]

Module – 1: Pre-Restoration Period

1. The Tokugawa Shogunate – the feudal society and government.
2. Encounter with the West – the Perry Mission and the opening up of Japan to the West.
3. The crisis and fall of Shogunate.

Module – 2: Meiji Restoration (1867-68)

1. Its nature and character.
2. Different social classes and groups behind the Restoration.
3. Process of modernisation, social, military, political and educational.
4. Contrasting response of China and Japan to the impact of the West.

Module – 3: Popular and Democratic Movements

1. Satsuma rebellion.
2. Popular rights movement.
3. Movements leading to the Meiji Constitution.
4. Rise of political parties.

Module – 4: Economic Modernisation

1. Abolition of Feudalism and economic growth.
2. New land settlement pattern.
3. Industrialisation and the role of the private entrepreneurs.

Module – 5: Foreign policy after Restoration

1. The Sino-Japanese War.
2. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
3. The Russo – Japanese War.
4. World War I and after – Japan in the Pacific and the Washington Conference - Manchurian Crisis - Failure of the Democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s.
5. Japan and the World War II - Post –War Japan and General MacArthur.

Suggested Reading –

- Clyde and Beers – The Far East
- G.C. Allen – A Short Economic History of Japan
- Richard Storry – A History of Modern Japan
- Chesneaux, Bastid and Bergere – a) China from the Opium Wars to the 1911 Revolution.
b) China from the 1911 Revolution to Liberation.

- J.K. Fairbank – East Asia – Tradition and Transformation.
- Immanuel C. Y. Hsu – The Rise of Modern China
- Jack Gray – Rebellions and Revolutions: China from the 1800 to 1980.
- Andrew Gordon - A Modern History of Japan.