

M.A History (w.e.f June 2010-11)

First Year			Instructional System							Credits	Marks
Course Code	SLM Code	Name of the subject	PC P	A W	VG D	PD P	PE C	P P W	I I L		
M.A(Hist)- 1	MH-413	Historiography: Concepts, Methods & Tools	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-2	MH-414	Indian History 1 st (Upto 1857)	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-3	MH-415	History of Civilizations (Excluding India)	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-4	MH-416	History of Europe from 1789 to 1848 A.D	√	√	√					8	100
TOTAL									32	400	

Second Year			Instructional System							Credits	Marks
Course Code	SLM Code	Name of the subject	PC P	A W	V G D	PD P	PE C	P P W	I I L		
M.A(Hist)-5	MH-437	Research Methodology: History and its Practice	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-6	MH-438	History of India from 1857 to 2000 A.D.	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-7	MH-439	History of Europe from 1848 to 1990 A.D	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-8	MH-440	History of England from 1782 to 2003 A.D	√	√	√					8	100
M.A(Hist)-9	-	Dissertation						√		4	100
TOTAL									36	500	

I YEAR

MH-413 Historiography : Concepts, Methods & Tools

Chapter-1

Understanding History

- 1.1. Meaning and Definitions of History
- 1.2. Nature of History
- 1.3. Importance, Scope and Subject Matter of History
- 1.4. Problems of Objectivity and Subjectivity in History
- 1.5. Causation in History
- 1.6. Summary

Chapter-2

Historical Methodology & Writings

- 2.1. Historicism
- 2.2. History and Other Disciplines
- 2.3. History and Methodology
- 2.4. Ancient Traditions of Historical Writing
- 2.5. Chinese Traditions of Historical Writing
- 2.6. Ancient Indian Tradition of Historical Writing
- 2.7. Summary

Chapter-3

Medieval & Modern Traditions of Historical Writings

- 3.1. Medieval Traditions of Historical Writing
 - Western Traditions
 - Arabic Traditions
 - Indian Traditions
- 3.2. European Traditions of Modern Historical Writing
- 3.3. Modern Indian Tradition of Historical Writing
- 3.4. Approaches and Theories of History
 - Cyclical Theory
 - Orientalist Approach
 - Marxist Approach
 - Subaltern Approach
- 3.5. Summary

Chapter-4

Various Approaches & Theories of History

- 4.1. Caste-Class and Gender Approach of History

- 4.2. Feminist Theory
- 4.3. Environmental/Ecological History
- 4.4. Oral History
- 4.5. Post-Modernity Approach
- 4.6. Themes in Indian History
- 4.7. Verna and Caste in Indian History
- 4.8. Religion in Indian History
- 4.9. Science and Technology in Indian History
- 4.10. Summary

MH-414
Indian History 1st (up to 1857)

Chapter-I

UNIT-I-Prehistoric Cultures in India

Sources : Archaeological and Indigenous to study of Early Indian History, Prehistory and Proto History : Geographical factors, hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of the agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

UNIT-II-Indus Valley Civilization : The Mature Phase

Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.

UNIT-III-Megalithic Cultures

Distribution of pastoral and farming culture outside the Indus Region, development of community life, settlements, development of agriculture, crafts, pottery and Iron Industry.

UNIT-IV-Aryans and Vedic Periods

The Vedic texts; change from the Rigvedic Period to later Vedic Period : Religion, Upanishadic thought, Political and Social organization, State formation and urbanization from the mahajanapadas to the Nandas. Jainism and Buddhism. Factors for the spread of Buddhism. Evolution of monarchy and Varna system.

Chapter-II

UNIT-I-The Mauryan Empire

Chandragupta, Meghasthenees, Ashoka and his inscriptions, his dharna, administration, culture and art, The Arthasastra.

UNIT-II-Post Mauryan India, B.C.200-A.D. 300

Society : Evolution of Jatis, The Salvahanas and state formation in Peninsula, Sangam texts and society, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushans, Kanishka, Contacts with the outside world, Religion : Saivism, Bhagavatism, Minyana and Mahayana Buddhism, Culture and Art.

UNIT-III-The Guptas and their Successors

Changes in political organization of empire, Economy and Society, Literature and Science, Arts.

UNIT-IV-Early Medieval India : Major Dynasties

The Chola empire, Agrarian and political structures, The Rajapurtras, Extent of social mobility, Position of women, The arabs in Sindh and in the Ghaznavides.

Chapter-3

UNIT-I-Cultural Trend, Religious Conditions (750 A.D. - 1200 A.D.)

Importance of temples and monastic institutions. Sankaracharya; Islam, Sufism, Literature and Science Alberuim's "India", Art and Architecture.

UNIT-II-13th and 14th Centuries

Ghorian invasions causes and consequences, Delhi Sultanate under the "slave" rulers Alauddin Khalji; conquests; administrative; agrarian and economic measure, Muhammad Tughlaq's innovations, Firoz Tughlaq and the decline of the 'Delhi Sultanate, Growth of Commerce and Urbanization, Mystic movements in Hinduism and Islam, Literature, Architecture, Technologies changes.

UNIT-III-15th and 16th Centuries

Major provincial dynasties; Vijaynagar empire, The hoolis, first phase of the Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, The Suri empire and administration, The Portuguese. Monastic movement : Kabir, Guru Nanak and Sikhism; Bhakti, Growth of regional literatures, Port and Culture.

UNIT-IV-The Mughal Empire (1556-1707)

Akbar : conquests, administrative measures, Jagir and Mansab system ; policy of Sulh-i-hul, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb:
Expansion in the Sevan : religious policies, Shivaji, Culture: Persian and regional literatures, Religious thoughts : Abul Fazal; Maharashtra dhara, Painting, Architecture.
Economy : conditions of peasant and artisans growth in trade; commerce with Europe, Social stratification and status of women.

Chapter-4

UNIT-I-Decline of Mughal Empire (1707-61)

Causes behind decline, Maratha power under peshwa, Regional states, The Afghans major elements of composite culture, Sawai Jai Singh, Astronomers, Rise of Urdu Language.

UNIT-II-British Expansion

The Carnatic wars, conquest of Bengal, Mysore and its resistance to British expansion, The three Anglo Maratha wars, Early structure of British Raj regulating (1773) and Pitt's India Act (1784).

UNIT-III-Economic Impact of British Raj

Drain of wealth (Tribute) : Land revenue settlements (Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari), Deindustrialization, Railways and commercialization of agriculture, Growth of landless labour.

UNIT-IV-Cultural Encounter and Social Changes

Introduction of western education, India Renaissance, social and religious reform movements, growth of Indian middle class, The press and its impact, rise of modern literature in Indian languages, Social reform measures before 1857.

MH-415
History of Civilizations (Excluding India)

Chapter-1

Unit-I-Introduction – definition of civilization, origin and growth of civilization : Prehistoric culture, Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures.

Unit-II-Riva valley civilizations : Egyptian civilization, Mesopotamian civilization, Sumerian civilization, Babylonian, Assyrian & Chaldean cultures, Chinese civilization.

Unit-III-Persian civilization : Hebrew and Phoenician, Legacy of Ancient Greece, Hellenistic civilization, Ancient Rome, Roman contribution.

Unit-IV-Japanese civilization : Maya, Aztec and Inca Civilization.

Chapter-2

Unit-I-Middle Ages : Rise and Spread of Christianity : The Papacy-Byzantine Civilization.

Unit-II-Rise and Spread of Islam, Saracenic Civilization.

Unit-III-Feudalism, Origin Merits & Demerits.

Unit-IV-Crusades : Causes and Results.

Chapter-3

Unit-I-Monastic orders of Medieval cities.

Unit-II-Progress of Education & Rise of Universities.

Unit-III-Transition of Modern Age.

Unit-IV-Renaissance : Causes renaissance in Italy, Results of Rissance.

Chapter-4

Unit-I-Geographical discoveries of 15th & 16th centuries-reformation in Germany. France & Switzerland-Counter reformation.

Unit-II-French revolution
Impacts of French revolution.

Unit-III-Romanticism, Industrial & Agrarian revolution, causes & results.

Unit-IV-Nationalism Vs. Internationalism : League of Nations, U.N.O., Development of Science, Philosophy, Art and Architecture in the Contemporary World.

MH-416

History of Europe From 1789 To 1848 A.D.

Chapter-1

Unit-1 : Europe before 1789; An introduction;-Role of Philosophers in French revolution :-

Social, Political & economic conditions before revolution. Contribution of Philosophers in French revolution (a) Charles de second at Montesquieu (b) Francois marie Arouet Voltaire (c) Jean Jacques Rousseau-Causes of French revolution.

Unit-2 : National Assembly (1779-1791) :-

Fall of Bastille together-with its result and importance-Political significance of the Declaration of Rights of men and of citizens by the National Assembly-Constitution of 1791-its provisions or features and reasons or being so short-lived; functions and achievements of National Constituent assembly along with its contribution in the French revolution.

Unit-3 : Legislative Assembly of 1791 :-

The organization, characters of features of legislative assembly, its various groups. War between Austria & France in 1792-its causes & events (or course) of the war, initial reverses of France and the consequences thereof; Massacre on September-defeat of enemy-army; dictatorship of Danton from 10-11 Aug to 20 Sept, 1792-chief events happened in France during his dictatorship.

Unit-4 : National Convention (Sept, 1792 to Oct 1795) :-

Its achievements-the reign of terror established in France & its consequences-the constitution of the year III of the constitution of 1795.

Chapter-2

Unit-5 : Political Groups & Leaders :-

Political Groups

(A)Girondists and (B) Jacobins-their achievements & causes of downfall-their role in the French revolution.

Political Leaders

The Role of (A) Marat (B) Abbe Sieyes (C) Mirabeau (D) Carnot (E) Robes Prierre (F) Danton (G) Lafayette Madame Rolland

Unit-6 : Directory and the Rise of Napoleon – Of the consulate & the consul Napoleon-Emperor Napoleon and his downfall :- Foreign policy of Napoleon from the

time of his becoming the Emperor to the time when the Treaty of Tilsit was made-
Circumstances which led to the Treaty of Tilsit and its provisions-continental system of
Napoleon & reasons of its failure, Napoleon's Moscow campaign-the main cause of his
military debacle-The Spanish ulcer & the Russian adventure ruined Napoleon-
Napoleon's function in history to fuse old France with new-hits blessings to France.

Unit-7 : The effect of the French revolution France, England & Europe :-

Role of Pitt-the-younger in tackling the situation arising out of the Revolution.

Unit-8 : Settlement of Vienna :- Territorial adjustment effected by the congress : The
various decisions taken at the Vienna Congress in 1815. The congress of Vienna made
mistakes both of commission and omission, importance of Vienna Congress.

Chapter-3

Unit-9 : The concert of Europe :- Its aims and plans-Holy alliance and its significance,
quadruple Alliance-its objects, provisions & significance.

Unit-10 : Ruling period of Metternich (1815 to 1848) :-

Metternich, the high priest of conservatism and apostle of the forces of darkness, Home
and Foreign policy of Metternich, Downfall of Metternich & its causes.

Unit-11 : Again revolution in France and Europe :-

Revolution of 1830-Causes and Results.

**Unit-12 : Effect of the revolution of 1830 of France on the different countries of
Europe :-**

Its importance in the history of Europe. (A) Belgium and revolution (B) Poland and
revolution (C) Italy and revolution (D) Switzerland and revolution (E) Germany and
revolution (F) Spain and revolution (G) Portugal and revolution (H) England and
revolution (I) America and revolution.

Chapter-4

Unit-13 : Policy of "Golden mean" adopted by Louis Phillipe :- Reasons of failure to
satisfy the French.

Unit-14 : Home and Foreign Policies of Louis Phillipe :- His Problems.

Unit-15 : French Revolution of 1848 :- Causes and Results.

Unit-16 : The effects of the French Revolution of 1848 on Europe :-

(A) Revolution in Austria (B) Revolution in Hungary (C) Revolution in Bohemia (D) Revolution in Italy (E) Revolution in Rome (F) Revolution in Prussia (G) Revolution in Germany with other states (H) Revolution in Switzerland Holland & Denmark (I) Revolution in England and Ireland.

II YEAR

MH-437
Research Methodology: History and its Practice

Chapter-1

Unit-1 : Preliminary Operations - Choice of Subject

Unit-2 : Preliminary Operations - Preparation on Outlines

Unit-3 : Analytical Operations - External Criticism

Unit-4 : Analytical Operations - Internal Criticism

Chapter-2

Unit-5 : Synthetic Operations - Determining Particular Facts

Unit-6 : Synthetic Operations - Grouping of Facts

Unit-7 : Synthetic Operations - Constructive Reasoning

Unit-8 : Concluding Operations - Valid Generalization

Chapter-3

Unit-9 : Concluding Operations - Exposition

Unit-10 : Concluding Operations - Footnotes

Unit-11 : Concluding Operations - Bibliography

Unit-12 : Uses of History - Construction and Representations of India's past by various schools of Historiography.

Chapter-4

Unit-13 : Indian Concept of History

Unit-14 : Recent developments : Myths in historical understanding

Unit-15 : Recent developments : Memory in historical understanding

Unit-16 : Recent developments : Folklore in historical understanding

History of India From 1857 to 2000 A.D. (MH-438)

Chapter-1

Unit-I : Sources :

Biographies, Memories, Creative Literature, Archival Materials, Paintings and Newspapers.

Unit-II : The First Major Challenge : The Revolt of 1857 A.D. and Other Uprisings :

- The Revolt of 1857 : Origin, Character, Causes of Failure, The Consequences.
- Indigo Rebellion (1859-60).
- Deccan Uprising (1857).

Unit-III : Factors Leading to the Birth of the Indian National Congress (1885).

- The Safety Valve Thesis Relating to the Birth of Congress.
- Programme and Objectives of Early Congress.
- The Social Composition of Early Congress Leadership.

Unit-IV : Rise of Nationalism in India :

- Theory and Concept of 'National' and 'Nationalism'.
- Its Origin and Development.
- Different Trends in Indian Nationalism.

Chapter-2

Unit-V : Background of Indian Nationalism :

(a) Traditional Indian Society (b) Impact of British imperialism and policies-Economics, Administrative and Social (c) Introduction of Western Education and Modern Trends and Ideas (d) Christian Missionaries (e) Rise of Middle Class, Socio-Religious Reform Movements, Press and Literature.

Unit-VI : Primitive Nationalism :

(a) Tribal Uprising (b) Peasant Revolt (c) Civil and Military Rebellions.

Unit-VII : Economic Nationalism :

(a) Economic Nationalism – Meaning and Nature Contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji, M.G. Ranade, R.C. Dutta, Mahatma Phule.

Unit-VIII : Organized Nationalism :

1. Emergence of Political Associations up to 1885.
2. Rise of Indian National Congress.
3. Liberal Era (1885 to 1905 A.D.).
4. Moderates and Extremists – Role and Ideology of G.K. Gokhale and B.G. Tilak.
5. Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress (1885-1907).

Chapter-3

Unit-IX : Lord Curzon, Administration, Foreign Policy and Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, The Indian Council's Act of 1861 and 1892, The Reforms of

Morley-Mintom 1909, Government of India Act of 1919, Indian National Movement from 1909-1947 A.D..

Unit-X : Muslim League, Social and Religious Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Growth of Press in 19th Century.

Unit-XI :

(a) National Movement as a Mass Movement – Role of Mahatma Gandhi and his Ideology, (b) Quit India Movement (1920) – Aims, Objectives, Causes of Failure. (c) Swaraj Party (1923) – Circumstances Leading to the Establishment – Cause of Failure (d) Simon Commission – works and effects (e) Nehru Report 1928, Round Table Conferences (1930-32) (f) Poona Pact, National Movement During Second World War- Quit India Movement, 1942 (g) Peasant Movements (1919 to 1940).

Unit-XII : (1) Armed Struggle and Revolutionary Nationalism :

(a) Maharashtra - V.B. Phadke, Chafekar, Saverkar and his Associates.
(b) Bengal - Anushilan Samiti, Yugantar Samiti, Yogi Aurobindi.
(c) England - India House and Shyamji Krishna Verma.
(2) Ghadar Movement.
(3) Hindustan socialist and Republican army : Shahid Bhagat Singh and his associates, Their Ideology and Revolution.
(4) Communist Movement : Kanpur and Meerut conspiracy, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose – His Azad Hind Fauj.

Unit-XIII : Anti-Caste Nationalism :

(a) Mahatma Phule – His Ideology and Satyashodhak Movement.
(b) Shahuji Maharaj and Non Brahmin Movement.
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar – His Philosophy and Dalit Movement.
(d) South India – Role of Periar Ramaswami and Narayan Guru.

Unit-XIV : Communal Politics and Communal Organizations :

Communalism – Its Meaning and Origin, Revivalist Nationalism and Two – National Theory.
Communal Organization :- Muslim League, Hindu Maha Sabha, R.S.S., Communal Politics and Partition of India, Govt. of India Act, 1935, Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Unit-XV : Legacy of Nationalism in India :

Rise of Independent and Democratic India, J.L. Nehru and His Idea of India, Role of Indian Constitution in the National Building, Constitution of India, 1950, Socialist Society. Planning and State Controlled Industrialization. Agrarian Reforms, Foreign Policy of Non-Alignment.
Order Conflict with China and Chinese Aggression.

Unit-XVI : Reorganization of states and civil services and Indian Prime Ministers and Their Internal Administration and Achievements : Procedure for Amendment of Indian Constitution of Various Amendments (made up to now).

Nehru, Sashtri, Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai, Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh, Narsima Rao,
Deve Gowda, I.K. Gujarat, A.B. Vajpayee.

MH-439
History of Europe From 1848 to 1990 A.D.

Chapter-1

Unit-1 : The Second republic and the second empire in France :

Napoleon 3rd (1848 to 1887) became emperor from the President. Works of the Provincial Govt. of the second republic. Home and foreign politics of Napoleon 3rd. Fall of 2nd Empire & the establishment of 3rd republic. Napoleoncode.

Unit-2 : Unification of Italy :

Obstacles in the unification of Italy. Attempts to unifoym Italy & the failure of attempts, Growth of Italian unification under the leadership of Mazzini. Garibaldi & Cavour Victor Emanuel II.

Unit-3 : Unification of Germany :

Contribution of Bismarck to unify Germany.

Unit-4 : Eastern problems : The main currents from 1815 to 1870 :

Causes & results of Crimean War. Significance of the eastern question in Europe & affairs up to 1870. Reforms of Tsar Alexander II.

Chapter-5 : England (1815 to 1870) :

The social & economical conditions of England from 1815 to 1870, Industrial Revolution in Europe – Its results and efforts on other countries.

Unit-6 : Expansion of Europe : New Imperialism :

Reasons for the expansion of European powers & control over the non European World during 19th century – 19th century has been the Europeanization of the world, Expansion of imperialism in Asia by Russia, France & Britain, Division of the continent of Africa by the European powers, France Prussia war (1806).

Unit-7 : Beginning and the New Era : New epoch begins after 1871 A.D. :

Characteristics of New epoch – Causes of International problems, Solution of International problems pacificism and cooperation, Second conference of Hague 1907. Working class movement Trade Union. Beginning of Armed peace-effects another countries, Socialism and its effects on European countries, Concept of Karl Marx.

Unit-8 : Third Republic in France :

Problem of 3rd republic of France between (1871 to 1914), Political significance of Dreyfus case. Circumstances leading to the dual alliance between France & Russia-its consequences.

Unit-9 : German Empire (1871 to 1890) :

Kulturkampf & reasons of abandoning it by Bismarck aims of Bismarck Foreign policy after 1870 – its results Home Policy of Bismarck after 1871.

Unit-10 : German Empire (1891 to 1914) :

Anglo-German relations during 1891 to 1914, Kruger Telegram must stand as one of the greatest blunders in the history of the modern diplomacy, Foreign Policy of Kaiser William 2nd of Germany its consequences.

Unit-11 : Russia (1870 to 1914) :

Causes of the Russo – Japanese war and the consequence of her defeat, Growth of Nihilism in Russia.

Unit-12 : Italy after 1870 :

Internal and Foreign Policy of Italy between 1871 and 1914, Law of Papal Guarantees – Refusal of Pope for acceptance.

Unit-13 : Berlin Congress (1878) : Italy before 1st World War :

Rise of the party of Young Turk and their role cause and results of Young Turk revolution the history of the first and second Balkan Wars the results of these wars.

Unit-14 : German Empire (1891 to 1914) :

Causes of Friction between Austria and Hungary and Serbia after 1890.
The sequence of events from the Turkish Revolution of July 1908 to the Austrian declaration of war upon Serbia in July 1914.

Unit-15 : Partition of Africa first world war causes & results main contents of peace conference at Paris in 1919 :

Russian revolution, Europe between two world wars, League of Nations, Rise of Dictatorships 2nd world war and U.N.O. : Reconstruction of Europe cold war NATO Warsaw pact.

MH-440
History of England From 1782 to 2003 A.D.

Chapter-1

Unit-1. England on the eve of the Industrial Revolution :

Village life and agriculture the roads-town life and apprenticeship – the municipal and parliamentary system – London. Country elections the gentry, their life and culture the magistrates the clergy universities and education justice Scotland in the 18th century.

Unit-2. The end of George III's personal government, 1782 for burke, Shelburne Pitt's peace

minister India Slave Trade, Wilber force and the evangelicals Australia-Canada.

Unit-3. The reactions on England's politics of economics change and of the French revolution :

Suppression of the democratic movement – Course of the French revolution cause war with France. The war with French republic, 1793-1802 : its four periods Naval Supremacy of Great Britain and continental failure of her allies.

Unit-4. Ireland, 1782-1800 Grattan : The United Irishmen the ninety eight the Unico end of pitt's

long ministry, India under Cornwallis and Wellesley.

Chapter-2

Unit-5. The Napoleonic Struggle I (1803-1807) & (1808-15) : British Parties-The war renewed the Trafalgar Campaign-Deaths of Pitt and Fox the successors Tilest Napoleon and Nationality.

The Napoleonic Struggle II (1808-15) : wellington and the Peninsular war the commercial struggle & the Blockade Leipzig and waterloo cast lereagh & the resettlement of Europe.

Unit-6. The Industrial Revolution : Rural : enclosures and speenham land-the industrial revolution urban : machines & factories material & moral influences on the new society popular education the mechanics.

Unit-7. Macadamizing : Highways and horses hunting, shooting, boxing, sports, athletics. Public Schools-The army & the nation-Canada & the American War of 1812-Castlereagh American Policy 1817-18.

Unit-8. Brougham, Qven Corbett : The racial movement & the 2nd repression-peterlop & cato street. The queen's trial death of cast leragh. Liberal Tourism.

Chapter-3

Unit-9 : 1822-27 : Canning, Peel, Husky son-Francis place and the combination Acts the Corn laws-Caning's forage policy, Spain, America, Greece.