

HISTORY SYLLABUS FOR UG, MZU

PAPER-1

History of Mizoram (upto the 1960s)

Objective: *The course intended to familiarize the student with the nature of historical development and present a broad outline of the political history of Mizoram.*

Unit I: Pre-colonial Mizo society

- (a) Origin myths and legends
- (b) Migration of Mizo tribes
- (c) Social hierarchy
- (d) Chieftainship-origin, authority and function
- (e) Zawlbuk (bachelor's dormitory)
- (f) Economy-agriculture and ancillary activities

Unit II: Colonial encounter

- (a) Early British accounts of the Mizos
- (b) Raids and counter military offensives
- (c) British Frontier policy and the Mizos
- (d) Frontier markets and their role
- (e) Mizo resistance

Unit III: Mizoram under colonial rule

- (a) Establishment of British rule - Disarmament and pacification, Land settlement
- (b) Initiatives and changes in administration
- (c) Impact on society and economy

Unit IV: Christianity and society

- (a) Introduction of Christianity in Mizoram
- (b) Medical and educational mission, women's education
- (c) Growth and development of churches
- (d) The revival movement
- (e) Christian teachings and social transformation

Unit V: Political activism

- (a) Roots political awareness and politics of representation
- (b) Mizos and the two World Wars
- (c) Beginning of associations and political parties
- (d) Emergence of District Council
- (e) MNF movement

Essential Readings:

1. Shakespear, John, The Lushai-Kuki Clans, TRI, 2009.
2. Mackenzie, A., The North East Frontier of India, Mittal publications, 1979.

3. Lewin, T.H., A Fly on the Wheel, Nabu Press, 2010.
4. _____., Wild Race on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal, Biblio Bazaar, LLC, 2009
5. McCall, A.G., Lushai Chrysalis, TRI.
6. _____., Lushai Hills District Cover, TRI, 2009.
7. Reid, Robert N., History of the Frontier Areas Bordering on Assam, Eastern Pub. House, 1983
8. Mangkhosat Kipgen, Christianity and Mizo culture: the encounter between Christianity and Zo culture in Mizoram, Theological Conference, 1997.
9. Lalsangkima Pachuau, Ethnic identity and Christianity: a socio-historical and missiological study of Christianity in northeast India with special reference to Mizoram, P. Lang, 2002.
10. Frederick S.Downs, Christianity in North East India: historical perspectives, Indian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1983.
11. Vanlalchhuanawma, Christianity and subaltern culture: revival movement as a cultural response to westernisation in Mizoram, Indian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2006.
12. Hminga, C.L., The Life and Witness of the Churches in Mizoram, Literature Committee, Baptist Church of Mizoram, 1987
13. Lloyd, J.M., History of the Church in Mizoram: Harvest in the Hills, Synod Publication Board, 1991
14. Sangkima Mizos: Society and Social Change, Spectrum Publications, 1992
15. Nunthara, C., Mizoram: Society and Polity, Indus Publishing Company, 1996
16. Lalchungnunga Mizoram: Politics of Regionalism and National Integration, Reliance Pub. House, 1994
17. Nag, Sajal, Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency and Subnationalism in North-East India, Manohar, 2002
18. Chaube, S.K., Hill Politics in NE India Orient Longman Limited, 1999
19. Scott, James C., The Art of Not Being Governed, Yale University Press, 2010
20. S. Hassan, Sajjad, Building Legitimacy: Exploring State-Society Relations in Northeast India, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
21. Hluna, J.V., Education and Missionaries in Mizoram, Spectrum Publications, Guwahati, 1992.
22. Malsawmdawngliana & Rohmingmawii, Mizo Narratives: Accounts from Mizoram, Scientific Book Center, Guwahati, 2013.
23. Historical Journal Mizoram, Published by Mizoram History Association, Mizoram.

PAPER-2

History of India upto Post-Maurya period

Objectives: *This course is designed to familiarize with the social, economic, political and cultural developments in India from the Chalcolithic period upto the post-Maurya period. The purpose is to introduce students to elements of change and continuity in Indian history.*

Unit I: Chalcolithic period-The Indus Civilization

- (a) Sources for the study of early Indian history
- (b) Questions of the origins, growth, and decline of the Indus Civilization; Economics, resources, trade, and communications, settlements and settlement patterns, social and political organization, religion and ideology, material culture, intellectual accomplishments.

Unit II: Vedic Period

- (a) Debate on the Aryans in India
- (b) Vedic culture -society, economy, polity and religion as reflected by literary and archaeological sources.
- (c) The material and ideological background of the Upanishads.

Unit III: Post-Vedic Period

- (a) Rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas
- (b) Ascendency of Magadha
- (c) Emergence of heterodox sects-material background-Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikas
- (d) Macedonian invasion and its impacts.

Unit IV: The Mauryan Empire

- (a) Emergence of the Mauryan empire.
- (b) Mauryan administration-nature and structure
- (c) Nature of Mauryan Economy
- (d) Ashoka's Dhamma and its relevance
- (e) Decline of the Mauryan empire
- (f) Mauryan art and architecture

Unit V: Post-Mauryan developments (c.200 BC-c.300AD)

- (a) Invasions and their impact
- (b) Post-Mauryan administration-Satavahanas and Kushanas
- (c) Development of crafts and guilds, Indo-Roman trade
- (d) Post-Mauryan cultural development- architecture and sculpture
- (e) Sangam Age - Society, language and literature

Essential Readings:

1. McIntosh, Jane R., The Ancient Indus Valley: New Perspectives, ABC CLIO, California, 2008.
2. Thapar, Romila, The Penguin History of Early India-From the Origins to AD 1300, Penguin Books, 2002.
3. Thapar, Romila, The Aryan: Recasting Constructs, Three Essays, Gurgaon, 2008.
4. Thapar, Romila, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Sharma, R.S., Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidass, Fifth Revised Edition, Delhi, 2005.
6. Sharma, R. S., India's Ancient Past, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
7. Sharma, R.S., Rethinking India's Past, Oxford University Press, 2009.
8. Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra, Political History of Ancient India: From the Accession of Parikshit to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
9. Singh, Upinder, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Pearson Edition, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Trautmann, Thomas R., The Aryan Debate, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
11. Shrivastava, K.M., The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution c. 700-c. 350, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2007.

Additional Readings:

1. Kosambi, D.D. An Introduction to the study of Indian history, Bombay, 1985 (Reprint).
2. Possehl, Gregory, The Indus Civilization: a contemporary perspective, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, 2002.
3. Sharma, R.S., India's Ancient Past, Oxford University Press, 2005.
4. Singh, Upinder & Nayanjot Lahiri(eds.), Ancient India : New Research, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
5. Ratnagar, Shereen, Understanding Harappa. Civilization in the Greater Indus Valley, Tulika, New Delhi, 2001.
6. Kulke, H, and D.Rothermund, A History of India, London, 1986.
7. Basham, A.L, The Wonder That was India, Mumbai, 1971.
8. Chakravarti, Ranabir, Trade in Early India , OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
9. Champalakshmi, R., Trade, Ideology and Urbanization : South India 300 BC to AD 1300, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996.

PAPER-3**History of India (Gupta to Sultanate periods)**

Objectives: *This course is designed to familiarize students with the social, economic, political, and cultural developments in India from the Gupta to the early medieval periods. The purpose is to introduce students to elements of change and continuity in Indian history.*

Unit I: Age of the Guptas

- (a) The Gupta Empire and its decentralized administration.
- (b) Economy under the Guptas; land grants and feudalization; agrarian structure; coinage and currency system; trade.
- (c) Characteristic features of Gupta society; relevance of jatidharma; women's social position; untouchability.
- (d) Cultural developments-an overview of art, architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, and religion with special emphasis on the significance of the Puranic tradition; Sanskrit theatre; Cultural contacts with Central Asia.
- (e) The Maukharis, Vakatakas, Chalukyas and later Guptas.

Unit II: Post- Gupta Period-I

- (a) Post-Gupta Northern India under Harshavardhana- political organization and the growing importance of the samanta system; religious developments.
- (b) Contemporary ruling families, with the focus on the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, and Varmans and their socio-economic and political institutions-administrative organizations- the implications of the theory of mixed castes (varnasamkara).

Unit III: Post- Gupta period-II

- (a) South India under the Pallavas and Cholas-stages in administrative organization under their rule; the relevance of the varna concept.

- (b) The agrarian structure; trade, markets and urban centres; art and religion.
- (c) The role of temples in socio-economic and political life.

Unit IV: Sultanate period

- (a) Arab invasion – its impact.
- (b) Invasion by Ghazni and Ghori – nature and impact.
- (c) Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate- political and social structure- territorial and military organization-rural society and the revenue system and the Iqta system- technology and agricultural production, urbanization, technology and non-agricultural production- trade, markets and monetization.

Unit V: Religion, Art and Regional Polities

- (a) Sultanate architecture and literature
- (b) Bhakti and Sufi movements
- (c) Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms: polity, society and economy
- (d) Indian Ocean trade.

Essential Readings:

1. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India: From Sultanat To The Mughals - Delhi Sultanat (1206-1526), Haranand Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
2. Chandra, Satish, History of Medieval India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007.
3. Champalakshmi, R., Trade, Ideology, and Urbanization, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996.
4. Karashima, N., Ancient to Medieval: South Indian Society in Transition, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
5. Gurukkal, Rajan, Social Formations of Early South India, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Sharma, R.S., Aspects of Political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Motilal Banarsidass, Fifth Revised Edition, Delhi, 2005.
7. Levi, Scott C., India and Central Asia , OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
8. Devahuti, D., Harsha, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
9. Gupta, Uma Das, The World of the Indian Ocean Merchant 1500-1800 , OUP, New Delhi, 2004.

Additional Readings:

1. Sharma, R.S., Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalisation, Orient Longman Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2003.
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., The Making of Early Medieval India, OUP, New Delhi, 1994.
3. Nizami, Khaliq, Ahmad Religions and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century OUP, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Chandra, Satish(ed.), Religion, State, and Society in Medieval India, OUP, USA, 2008.
5. Karashima, N., South Indian History and Society, Studies from Inscriptions AD 850 – 1800, OUP, Delhi, 1984.
6. Stein, Burton, Peasant, State, and Society in Medieval South India, OUP, New Delhi, 1980.
7. Aquil, Raziuddin, Sufism and Society in Medieval India , OUP, New Delhi, 2010.

PAPER-4

History of the Mughals

Objective: *This course is intended to provide an overview of the main trends and developments in India during the Mughal period (1526-1757). The emphasis of this history will be the socio-economic and cultural patterns in understanding the polity and society as they took shape in the periods under study.*

Unit I: Foundation and consolidation of Mughal rule in India

- (a) The Pre-Mughal society.
- (b) Sources and their uses- literary (memoirs such as Babur Nama, Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri, Humayun Nama; chronicles like Akbar Nama and Ain-i-Akbari; and accounts of foreign travelers like that of F.Bernier, Tavernier, and Sir Thomas Roe) and the archaeological record.
- (c) Advent of the Mughal and the Afghan interlude, territorial expansion and consolidation 1526-1556.
- (d) Sher Shah's administration

Unit II: Administration and Fine Arts under the Mughals

- (a) Mughal Administration
- (b) Nature of State under the Mughals
- (c) Theory of Kingship
- (d) Mansabdari System
- (e) Architecture, Painting and Literature

Unit III: Society and Economy

- (a) Social structure, status of women, nobility, Zamindars.
- (b) Patterns in economy- land revenue administration, agriculture, industry, trade and commerce.

Unit IV: State and Policies under the Mughals

- (a) Akbar's relations with the Rajputs
- (b) Aurangzeb's relations with the Sikhs and Deccan kingdoms
- (c) Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji, Shivaji's administration
- (d) Mughal religious policy- Akbar and Aurangzeb

Unit-V: Disintegration and decline

- (a) Crisis of Mughal Empire (Jagirdari Crisis) and theories of decline.
- (b) Causes of Decline
- (c) Emergence of successor states.

Essential Readings:

1. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India, Part two, Mughal Empire 1526-1748, Har Anand Publications, New Delhi, 1999.

2. Chandra, Satish , Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India, Delhi, 1997.
3. Alam, Muzaffar & Sanjay Subramanyam , The Mughal State, OUP, Delhi, 1998.
4. Nizami, K.A., Religion and Politics in India in the 13th Century, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.

Additional Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, The Crisis of Empire in Mughal north India, Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748, Delhi, 1986.
2. Habib, Irfan, Agrarian system of Mughal India (1550-1707), Bombay, 1963.
3. Habib, Irfan (Ed.), Medieval India I: Researches in the History of India, 1200-1750, Delhi, 1992
4. Habib, Irfan & Tapan Raychaudhuri, The Cambridge Economic History of India, vol 1, Cambridge, 1982
5. Siddiqi, N. A., Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals, 1700-1750, Bombay, 1970.
6. Tripathi, R. P., Rise and fall of the Mughal Empire, Allahabad, 1990.
7. Tripathi, R. P., Some Aspects of Mughal Administration, Allahabad, 1974.
8. Moreland, W. H., Agrarian System of Mughal India, N. Delhi, 1998
9. Athar Ali, M., The Mughal nobility under Aurangzeb, revised edition, Delhi, 1997
10. Chandra, Satish , Medieval India: Society. The jagirdari crisis and the village, Delhi, 1982
11. Chandra, Satish, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740, Delhi, 1979.
12. Alam Khan, Iqtadar, The Nobility under Akbar and the development of his religious policy, 1560-1580, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (1968)
13. Richards, J. F. The Mughal Empire, Cambridge University Press, 1995
14. Raychaudhuri, T Mughal Empire under Akbar and Jehangir, Calcutta, 1953.

PAPER-5

Modern India (Part-I)

Objective: *This course is designed to acquaint the students with the major developments in India during the period under study with special reference to the rise and growth of British power in India, emergence of national and anti-colonial movements.*

Unit I: Expansion and consolidation of British Rule with special reference to:

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Marathas
- (d) Punjab
- (e) Awadh
- (f) Revolt of 1857

Unit II: Administrators and their policies

- (a) Lord Warren Hastings
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Lord Cornwallis

- (d) Lord Dalhousie
- (e) Lord William Bentinck

Unit III: Rural economy and society

- (a) The rural agrarian social structure.
- (b) Land revenue settlements.
- (c) Commercialization of agriculture.
- (d) Peasants and landless Labour.
- (e) Rural credit and indebtedness.

Unit IV: Trade and Industry

- (a) Changes in the trading economy of India in the 18th century: Surat, Bengal, Coromandel; trade; and trade routes.
- (b) Banking-indigenous; and modern.
- (c) Emergence of modern industries-cotton; jute; and steel.

Unit V: Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements

- (a) Rise of modern education; and press.
- (b) Rise of new intelligentsia and its social composition.
- (c) Socio-religious reform movements:
 - (i) Brahmo Samaj
 - (ii) Arya Samaj
 - (iii) Ramakrishna Mission
 - (iv) Aligarh Movement

Essential Readings:

1. Bandyopadhyay, Shekhar, From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.(paperback)
2. Thomas. R. Metcalf, A Concise History of Modern India, 4th edition, Oxford. University Press, 2008 (Indian edition).
3. Roy, Tirthankar, Economic History of Modern India, Oxford University Press, Delhi,2007.
4. Dutt, R.P., India Today, Manish, 1970.
5. Jones, Kenneth W. , New Cambridge History of India : Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India, Cambridge University Press, 1989. (Indian paperback edition).

Additional Readings:

1. Desai,A.R., Social background of Indian Nationalism, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2000.
2. Panikkar.K.N., Culture, Ideology, Hegemony : Intellectual and social consciousness Colonial India, Tulika, New Delhi,1995.
3. Chandra, Bipan , Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, New Delhi, 1979.
4. Chandra, Bipan, Essays on Colonialism, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1999.
5. Chandra, Bipan , The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, Peoples Publishing House,

New Delhi, 1982.

6. Chaudhuri, K. C., History of Modern India, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd., Kolkata, 1983.
7. Kumar, Dharma(ed.), Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.II, Orient Longman, 1982.
8. Pati, Biswamoy, The 1857 Rebellion, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
9. The Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Routledge, London & New York, 1998.
10. Tripathi, D.J., Oxford Business History of India, 2 vols.

PAPER-6

Modern India (Part-II)

Objective: *This course is designed to acquaint the students with the major developments in India during the period under study with special reference to the emergence of national and anti-colonial movements in India.*

Unit I:

- (a) Historiography of Indian nationalism
- (b) Predecessors of the Indian National Congress
- (c) Formation of the Indian National Congress
- (d) Moderates and Extremists
- (e) Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement
- (f) Home Rule Leagues

Unit II:

- (a) Gandhian ideology and movements- Rowlatt Satyagraha; Khilafat Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India.
- (b) Ideological trends in the Congress.
- (c) Revolutionaries; Left movements; and States' Peoples' movements.

Unit III:

- (a) Morley Minto Reforms.
- (b) Govt. of India Act of 1919;
- (c) Swarajists and regional political parties.
- (d) Simon Commission and Nehru Report.
- (e) Communal Award.
- (f) Govt. of India Act, 1935.
- (g) Working of Provincial Ministries.
- (h) Cripps Mission.
- (i) Wavell Plan.
- (j) Cabinet Mission

Unit IV:

- (a) Emergence of Communal consciousness.

- (b) Some communal organizations: Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, Akali Dal.
- (c) British policy to communalism.

Unit V:

- (a) INA, Naval Mutiny.
- (b) Freedom and Partition of India.
- (c) Integration of princely states.
- (d) Framing of the Constitution.

Essential Readings:

1. Sarkar Sumit, Modern India, 1885-1947, Macmillan India, Delhi, 1983.
2. Chandra, Bipan et.al., India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947, Penguin, New Delhi, 2000
3. Bandyopadhyay, Shekhar, From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Thomas. R. Metcalf, A Concise History of Modern India, 4th edition, Oxford University Press, 2008.(Indian edition).

Additional Readings:

1. Brown, Judith, Gandhi's Rise to Power, OUP, London, 1997
2. Brown, Judith, Gandhi and Civil disobedience, OUP, London, 1995.
3. Chandra, Bipan, Communalism in Modern India, Vikas Publications House, Delhi, 1966.
4. Chandra, Bipan, The Epic Struggle, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1992.
5. Pandey, Gyanendra, Construction of Communalism in Modern India Colonial North India, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
6. Pandey, Gyanendra, (ed.), The Indian Nation in 1942, K.P.Bagchi & Co. Kolkatta, 1988.
7. Seal, Anil, Emergence of Indian Nationalism, Cambridge University Press, 1960.

PAPER-7

Early Modern Europe

Objective: *This paper balances political, economic, religious, and cultural history of Continental Europe till the early modern period. Beginning with the fifteenth-century conquest of the "Atlantic Mediterranean", it traces the emergence of Europe as the first truly global power while at the same time the people, ideas, and forces that have shaped the character and institutions of the modern world are discussed.*

Unit I: Commerce, Conquest, and Colonization, 1300-1600

- (a) The rise of the Ottoman empire; Mediterranean colonialism-silver shortages and the search for African gold-sea-based Mediterranean empires (Catalunya, Venice, and Genoa)-the technology of ships and navigation-Portugal, Africa, and the sea-route to India-artillery and empire-Prince Henry the Navigator-Atlantic colonization and the growth of slavery.

(b) The discovery of a New World-the Spanish conquest of America-the profits of empire in the New World.

Unit-II: *The Renaissance and The Reformations of Religion*

(a) The Renaissance and the Middle Ages-Renaissance Classicism-Renaissance Humanism; The Renaissance in Italy-origins-Renaissance literature and thought-painting, sculpture, and architecture-the waning of the Italian Renaissance; The Renaissance in the North-Christian Humanism, literature, art, and music. (texts in bold are replaced by features of renaissance.)

(b) The Lutheran upheaval- the spread of Protestantism; The domestication of the Reformation (1525-1560); The English Reformation; Catholicism transformed.

Unit-III : *Religious Wars, State Building, Intellectuals and Artists*

(a) Turbulent periods-The Price Revolution-Religious conflicts-Political instability; Religious wars-The German wars of religion-The French wars of religion-The Revolt of the Netherlands; England and the defeat of the Spanish Armada;

(b) The Thirty Years' War; The balance of power in Europe-Spain, France, and England; The English Civil War-origins and consequences. (The existing Unit (b) is replaced with this)

Unit- IV: *Absolutism and Empire (1660-1789) and The French Revolution*

(a) The appeal and justification of Absolutism; Alternatives to Absolutism; The Absolutism of Louis XIV; The remaking of Central and Eastern Europe; Autocracy in Russia; Colonization and Trade in the Seventeenth Century; Colonization and Empire.

(b) The French Revolution-The coming of the Revolution-The destruction of the Old Regime; A new stage: Popular revolution; The Reign of Terror; The Quest for Stability – Directory and Consulate.

Unit- V : *The Scientific Revolution and The Enlightenment*

(a) The intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution; A revolution in Astronomy; Methods for a new philosophy-Bacon and Descartes. The power of method and the force of curiosity-Seventeenth Century experimenters.

(b) The foundations of the Enlightenment; The world of the Philosophes; Internationalization of Enlightenment themes; Nature, Gender, and Enlightenment Radicalism-Rousseau and Wollstonecraft. The Enlightenment and Eighteenth Century culture.

Essential Readings:

1. Coffin, Judith G. & Robert C. Stacey, Western Civilizations, 15th edition, W.W. Norton & Co, New York, 2005.
2. Wiesner-Hanks, Merry E., Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789, Cambridge University Press, 2006.
3. Kumin(ed.),Beat, The European World, 1500-1800: An Introduction to Early Modern History (2009).
4. Huppert, George, After the Black Death: A Social History of Early Modern Europe, Second Edition, 1998.

PAPER-8

History of Northeast India(1822-1986)

Objective: The objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the major trends of political, social and economic developments in the North East India from 1822 to the reorganisation of states in 1972.

Unit I:

Early British policy - Non regulation system; First Anglo-Burmese War and its significance; Annexation of Assam, Cachar, Jaintia.

Unit II:

Consolidation of British rule in the Hills - Khasi, Garo, Naga and Mizo hills; Pattern of Administration; British Relations with tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

Unit III:

Economic and Social changes under the British Rule - Land Revenue; Plantation Industry; Trade and Commerce; Western Education.

Unit IV:

Impact of Nationalist Movement in Assam; Revolt of 1857; Partition of Bengal; Assam Association; Non-cooperation Movement; Civil disobedience movement; Quit India movement; Cripps' Mission; Cabinet Mission; and Independence.

Unit V:

Political Developments since Independence - Integration of Manipur, Khasi States and Tripura into the Indian Union; The Sixth Schedule; Hill state Movements; Re organization of the North East States 1972; Mizoram and the Memorandum of Settlement, 1986.

Essential Readings:

1. Barpujari, H.K., Assam in the Days of the Company, NEHU, 1997.
2. Barpujari, H.K., The Comprehensive History of Assam, Volume IV & V, Publication Board of Assam, Gauhati, 1992.
3. Barpujari, H.K., Problems Of the Hill Tribes: North East India Vol-I, Lawyers Book Stall, Gauhati, 1970; Vol- II, Basanti Prakash, 1976; and Vol - III, Spectrum Publishers, Gauhati, 1981.
4. Chaube, S.K., Hill Politics in North East India, Orient Longman, Calcutta, Reprinted 1999.
5. Lahiri, R.M., Annexation of Assam, Firma KLM, Calcutta, 1975.
6. Bhattacharjee, J.B., The Garos and the English, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
7. Bhattacharjee, J.B., Trade and Colony, Shillong, 2000.

PAPER-9

Modern World History

Objective: *With an emphasis on Europe, this course will analyse the political, economic, social, and cultural transformations of the modern world that took place from the nineteenth century till the end of the Second World War.*

Unit I: The Industrial Revolution and Nineteenth Century Society

(a) Background-late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries development; The Industrial Revolution in Britain (1760-1850)-innovation in the textile industries-coal and iron; The Industrial Revolution on the Continent; Industrialization after 1850; Industry and empire.

(The texts in bold are omitted)

(b) The social consequences of industrialization-the emergence of a class society; Population explosion; The peasantry in the countryside; The urban landscape-environmental pollution; prostitution; The Middle classes; working class life; “Class” consciousness.

Unit II: Europe in the Nineteenth Century: Politics and Ideology

(c) Rise of Napoleon and the Napoleonic empire; Napoleonic reforms; The Congress of Vienna; Liberalism and Conservatism; Literature and the Arts; Karl Marx; The French Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

(d) Rise of nationalism: The Unification of Italy and Germany; Eastern Questions and International Relations; The Crimean War (1854-1856).

Unit III: Imperialism and Colonialism (1870-1914)/ Modern Industry and Mass Politics (1870-1914)

(e) Causes of the “new imperialism”; Imperialism in South Asia and China; Russian imperialism; The French Empire and the Civilizing Mission; The Scramble for Africa and The Congo; Crises of Empire at the turn of the twentieth century-Fashoda; Ethiopia, South Africa; U.S. imperialism.

(The texts in bold are omitted)

(a) New technologies and global transformations-the “second” industrial revolution (steel, electricity, chemicals)- -rise of the corporation-international economics (manufacturing, trade, and finance).

(f) Labour politics; Mass movements-Marxism and the emergence and spread of socialist parties; Suffrage and Women’s movement; National politics at the turn of the century; Anti-Semitism; Zionism; Darwinism and Social Darwinism;; The printed mass culture; Innovations in art.

Unit IV :The First World War and the Turmoil between The Two World Wars

(a) The causes of the war-The July Crisis; War of Empires; Women in the War; the Russian Revolution: The February Revolution and the October Revolution; The United States as a World Power; The Peace Settlement and the League of Nations.

(b) Lenin’s NEP; Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany; the Great Depression-origins and effects.

Unit V: The Second World War

(g) The causes of the War: Unsettled quarrels, economic fallout, and nationalism; Challenges to the Peace; The Spanish Civil War; German rearmament and the politics of appeasement; The outbreak; of hostilities and the fall of France; The battle of Britain and the beginnings of a global war; Germany’s war in the East and the occupation of Europe; Racial war, ethnic cleansing, and the Holocaust.

(a) Total War: Home Fronts, The War of Production, Bombing, and the “Bomb”; counterattack and the dropping of the Atomic Bomb; The Eastern Front; The Western Front; The War in the Pacific; Significance of the Second World War; Consequences of the war-the establishment of the UNO.

Essential Readings:

1. Coffin, Judith G. & Robert C. Stacey, Western Civilizations, 15th Edition, W.W. Norton & Co, New York, 2005.
2. Palmer, R.R., Joel Colton & Lloyd Kramer, A History of the Modern World, 10th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2007.
3. Bayly, C.A., The Birth of the Modern World, 1780-1914, Wiley-Blackwell, 2004.
4. Briggs, Asa & Patricia Clavin, Modern Europe 1789 to the Present, 2nd Edition, Longman, 2003.
5. Hobsbawm, Eric, The Age of Extremes: A History of the World 1914-1991, Abacus, London, 1995.

PAPER-10

Contemporary World

Objective: The course is designed to be a survey of the political, economic, social and cultural history of the world since the end of the Second World War.

Unit I: The Cold War World: Global Politics and Economic Recovery

- (a) The 'First 'Cold War in Europe, 1945–61-origins and characteristics; From Cold War to Détente, 1962–79-the Cuban Missile Crisis, the European détente, and the death of détente.
- (b) The Golden Years-Post-War economic recovery in Western and Eastern Europe-the EEC and the COMECON; the Welfare State among Western European states.

Unit II: Decolonization, Revolutions, and the Transformation of Asia and Africa

- (a) The end of the Raj; Nationalism and independence in South-East Asia; The Chinese Revolution; China, Japan and the Cold War in Asia; The Korean War; The Vietnam Wars, 1945–79.
- (b) The Arab-Israeli conflict.
- (c) Africa after 1945:The end of empire; The rise and fall of pan-Africanism;; The Cold War in Africa; The end of apartheid in South Africa; The legacy of empire; Poverty, resources and the troubled road to democracy.

Unit III: Neutralism, Development and the Rise of the Third World

- (a) Neutrality in Cold War Europe; India the Non-Aligned Movement; Development and the Group of 77; The fragmentation of the Third World.
- (b) The rise of East Asia-Japan as an economic superpower; South Korea and Taiwan as economic powerhouses.
- (c) China and North Korea: Ideology and nationalism-The rise and decline of the Sino-Soviet alliance; Revolutionary China and the Third World; North Korea: the last Stalinist state.
- (d) The United States and Latin America- Guatemala, Cuba, Chile and Nicaragua; Popular revolts and economic inequality, anti-Americanism, nationalism and socialism.

Unit IV: The End of the Cold War (1960-1990): Politics, Society, and Culture

- (a) The collapse of Communism and the end of the Soviet Union; Fall of the Berlin Wall; The unipolar moment: America at the apex; The 'new world order' and ethnic conflict; European integration.
- (b) The Social Revolution: death of the peasantry; the new mass of students; industrial working classes; women's changing roles.
- (c) Cultural Revolution: personal liberation and social liberation; mass culture-music and youth culture; art and painting; film; gender roles and sexual revolution.
- (d) Social Movements during the 1960s: The Civil Rights Movement; The Antiwar Movement; The Student Movement.

Unit V: Globalization and the West

- (a) Globalization: its meaning and the flow of money, ideas, and peoples; Informationalism, networks, and the network society.
- (b) Post-Colonial politics; Israel, Oil, and the rise of political Islam in the Middle East.
- (c) The rise of the Fourth World: Informational Capitalism, Poverty, and Social Exclusion.
- (d) War and Terrorism in the 21st Century.

Essential Readings:

1. Best, Antony et.al., *International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond*, 2nd Edition, Routledge, UK, 2008.
2. Hobsbawm, Eric, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World 1914-1991*, Abacus, London, 1995.
3. Castells, Manuel, *The Information Age Vol.3 (End of Millennium)*, Second Edition (with a new preface), Wiley-Blackwell, West Sussex, 2010.
4. Castells, Manuel (ed.), *The Network Society*, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, UK, 2004.
5. Held, David, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*, Polity, UK, 1999.

Additional Readings:

1. Boyd, Andrew & Joshua Comenetz, *An atlas of world affairs*, 11th Edition, Routledge, 2007.
2. Stearns, Peter N., *World History in Brief: Major Patterns of Change and Continuity, Volume 1 (To 1450)*, 7th Edition, Prentice Hall, 2009.
3. Palmer, R. R., Joel Colton, & Lloyd Kramer, *A History of the Modern World*, 10th Edition, New York, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2007.
4. Duiker, William J., *Contemporary World History*, Wadsworth Publishing, 2009.
5. Hobsbawm, Eric, *Nations and Nationalism since 1780: Programme, Myth, Reality*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
6. Grenville, J.A.S., *A History of the World From the 20th to the 21st Century*, 2nd Edition, Routledge, 2005.

HISTORIOGRAPHY

Objective: *The aim of this course is to introduce students into the study of history. The main subject is the methodological framework within which historians work: It is also intended to familiarize students with concepts such as the definition of history as an academic discipline, historical facts and their relationship to past realities, the notions of memory, tradition and sources, the historian's role in constructing the past, narrative and analytical approaches to historiography, the status of history as a (social) science and the social functions of history.*

Unit I: *Meaning and scope of History-I*

- (a) Meaning of history and historiography
- (b) Nature and scope of history
- (c) History and other discipline (Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology and Geography)

Unit II: *Meaning and scope of History-II*

- (a) Generalization
- (b) Causation
- (c) Sources of history
- (d) Objectivity and Subjectivity

Unit III : *Traditions of Historical Writing-I*

- (a) Ancient Greek tradition
- (b) Ancient Roman tradition
- (c) Ancient Indian tradition
- (d) Ancient Chinese tradition

Unit IV: *Traditions of Historical Writing-II*

- (a) Medieval Western traditions
- (b) Positivist
- (c) Marxist
- (d) Annales

Unit V: *Approaches to Indian History*

- (a) Colonial
- (b) Nationalist
- (c) Marxist
- (d) Subaltern

Essential Readings:

1. Arnold, John H., History: A Very Short Introduction, OUP, April 2000
2. Carr, E.H., What is History? (With a new Introduction by Richard J Evans), 3rd Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.
3. Tosh, John, The Pursuit of history, 5th edition, Longman Publishing Group, 2010.
4. Sreedharan, E., A Text Book of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000, Orient Longman, 2004.

5. Jayapalan, N., Historiography, Atlantic Publishers, 2000.
6. Ali, Sheikh, Historiography.

Additional Readings:

1. Bentley, Michael, Modern Historiography; An Introduction. Routledge, 1999.
2. Bentley, Michael (ed.) Companion to Historiography, Routledge, 1997.
3. Southgate, Beverley, History: What and Why? Ancient, Modern and Postmodern Perspectives, Routledge, 1996.

PAPER-12

History of Modern China

Objective: *This course intends to impart students the knowledge of major historical developments in the 19th and early 20th centuries in China.*

Unit I: Economy, society and polity:

- (a) The Emperor and the nobility; government organization at central and local level
- (b) Land and taxation systems; population
- (c) Social stratification; the government examination
- (d) Decline of the Manchu power; the western advance and the tributary system

Unit II: China and the Western World:

- (a) The nature and origin of the Canton system of trade; foreign life at canton
- (b) British attempts to change the Canton system
- (c) The opium wars; treaties with imperialist powers;
- (d) Struggle for concessions in China; open door policy

Unit III: Rebellion and Reform movements

- (a) Taiping rebellion
- (b) The Nien and Muslim rebellions
- (c) Self-strengthening movement
- (d) 100 days reforms

Unit IV: End of Dynasty and emergence of Nationalism

- (a) Boxer rebellion and its consequences
- (b) Structural reforms between 1901-1908
- (c) Revolutionaries, the new Republic and Warlords
- (d) May Fourth Movement- nature and significance

Unit V: The Communist Revolution

- (a) Origin and growth of KMT and CCP
- (b) KMT-CCP relations
- (c) 2nd Sino-Japanese war

(d) Mao Zedong, Communist Revolution and the Birth of the People's Republic of China

Essential Readings:

1. Jonathan D. Spence, The Search for Modern China (Second Edition), W. W. Norton & Company; Second Edition (January 17, 1999)
2. Immanuel C. Y. Hsu, The Rise of Modern China, Oxford University Press, USA; 6 edition (December 9, 1999)

Additional Readings:

1. John K. Fairbank and Merle Goldman, China: A New History, Second Enlarged Edition, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006.