

HISTORY

(PG DEGREE STANDARD)

SUBJECT CODE: 317

Section – A - India Through Ages

UNIT - I : INDIAN RACES AND GEOGRAPHY

Influence of geography on Indian History - Pluri-culturalism – Unity in Diversity - Sources of Indian History - Beginning of historic period - Indus Valley Civilization – Area - features - Rig Vedic and - Later Vedic cultures - Challenges to Vedic religion and society – Rise of Jainism and Buddhism – Results.

UNIT- II: ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY (UP TO 7TH CENTURY AD)

Persian and Greek invasions – Impact - Age of ancient Indian empires - Rise of Magada and The Mauryas - Asoka - His wars - Services to Buddhism - Deal of Kingship - Mauryan administration and art - The Kushans in the north – west - Kanishka's achievements. The Guptas – Chandra Gupta I - Samudra Gupta - Chandra Gupta II - Hindu revivalism -Popular devotion as an alternative to puritan faith – Religious Art - Rigidity of Caste system – Accounts of Fahien.- The Vardhana Kingdom – Harsh Vardhana as the last great ruler of ancient India.

UNIT- III: ANCIENT AND PRE-MEDIEVAL TAMIL CULTURE

Sangam Age - Archaeological sites - Adicha Nallur - Pallavaram - Arikamedu - Keeladi - Sangam polity- The Kalabhras –The new findings on their importance - The Pallavas - Politics - society and culture - Relations with neighbours - The first Pandyan kingdom - The Greater Cholas and the Second Pandyan Kingdom – Their contribution to religion, art and literature – Spread of Tamil culture abroad.

UNIT-IV: MEDIEVAL INDIA - RISE OF THE CRESCENT OVER THE SUB-CONTINENT

i) A result less episode-The Arab conquest of Sindh- Turkish invasions and the aftermath - Pathfinders - Mahmud of Ghazni - Muhammad of Ghore - The foundation of Delhi Sultanate- The Slave Rulers- Qutb-ud-din Aibak to Balban - The Khilji imperialism - Ala-ud-din Khilji - Tughluq Dynasty - Mohammad –bin-Tughluq - Feroz Tughluq - The Sayyids and Lodis - Delhi Sultanate – Administration – Society – economy - Religion and culture under them.

ii) Medieval Deccan-Cultures at conflict -Bhamini Kingdom- Muhammed Gawan- Hindus reaction to the Muslim might in Deccan- Foundation of Vijaya Nagar - Krishna Deva Raya – His achievements - Society and culture under Vijaya Nagar - Fall of Vjaya Nagar - Battle of Talikotta (1665)- Impact of Vijayanagar on Tamil Nadu - The Nayak rulers of Tamil Nadu - their cultural contributions - Bakti Movement- Sankara - Ramanuja - Madhwa – Kabr - Guru Nanak - Chaitanya - Ramananda - Vallabha – others.

UNIT-V :THE SECOND PHASE OF ISLAMIC INDIA

i) The Greater Moghals - Babur- Humayun - Sur interregnum – Shershah – Akbar to Aurangzeb – Moghal policies of the North West - Rajputs- Hindus and Deccan- Shivaji the Deccan Ulcer – Religion and Society - Art and literature.

ii) Declining phase of the Moghals- Reasons – Advent of the Europeans - Trade settlements - Laying foundation of the British colonial empire in India – Anglo - French rivalry - Carnatic Wars in the Peninsula – Bengal Affairs - Battle of Plassey (1757) and after.

UNIT-VI : BRITISH EMPIRE- EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION

i) Policies of conquests - Subsidiary Alliance- Lapse Doctrine - Wars with Mysore - Marathas - Sikhs, Burma - others - British East India Company's rule up to 1857 – Robert Clive - Warren Hastings - up to Dalhousie - Social and administrative and judicial reforms – Mahalwari- Ryotwari Permanent and other revenue settlements.

ii) Early Resistance to British Exploitation - Puli Tevan – Veera Pandia Katta Bomman In the far South - South Indian Rebellion(1800-1801) –The first organized anti - British uprising – Vellore Mutiny (1806)- Sepoy Mutiny (1857) - Results - End of the Company's rule – Queen's Proclamation.

iii) The Crown's Administration – Development of modern India - From Lord Canning to Lord Mount Batten -- Local self government - Public Services - Bureaucracy- Growth of Education - Press - Transport and Communication.

UNIT-VII: PRE AND POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

i) Indian National Movement- Causes for national awakening – Socio-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th centuries with special reference to Tamil Nadu - Early national associations – Indian National Congress - Causes for its birth - The Moderates and the Extremists of the INC- Gandhian Era - Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom

Struggle - E.V.Ramasamy and Dravidian Movement- Self Respect Movement- Justice Party and its reforms - Temple entry movement - Devadasi abolition - Upper garment agitation - Role of religious minorities in the Freedom Struggle.

ii) India Post Independence - The Congress Regime - Jawaharlal Nehru- Lal Bahadur Sashtri - Indira Gandhi – Emergency - Coalition Politics - Morarj Desai - V.P.Singh - I.K.Gujral - Five Year Plans - India in world affairs - Non- Alignment - Peace keeping role - Panch Sheel- Assistance to the UNO- SAARC- BRICS- Nuclear and Space research- Human rights issues in India – Bhopal Tragedy- Narmada Pachao Andolan - Keela Venmani – Reservation – Issue of OBCs.- Media and its role.

Section –B –World Through Ages

UNIT-VIII : ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WORLD

i) Ancient civilizations – Egypt – Mesopotamia - Classical cultures of Greece and Rome - Christianity - Principles and spread- Monasticism .

ii) Medieval World - Islam -Rise and escalation - Legacy - Medieval European culture - Towns ,guilds and Universities.

UNIT- IX : MODERN GLOBAL TRENDS

i) Dawn of Modern Age - Fall of Constantinople – Impact- Renaissance- Maritime discoveries - Reformation - Counter Reformation - Rise of Nation States.

ii) People Vs. Rulers – Age of Revolutions - The Glorious Revolution - French Revolution - Russian Revolution - The Chinese Revolution - The Meiji Restoration - The American War of Independence - Unification of Italy and Germany.

iii) Science and Modernism – Industrial and Agricultural Revolutions – Course –Results.

UNIT –X : END OF AFRO-ASIAN COLONIAL EMPIRES AND GLOBAL PEACE

First World War - The League of Nations - Rise and fall of Japan in Asia – World War II - Emergence of People’s Republic of China(1949)- UNO and its achievements.