

(P.G. Standard)

From Ancient to Modern

UNIT I: Archaeological Discoveries on Early India- Paleolithic and Neolithic sites in India- Harappan sites- Emergence of Urban civilization- Production of Exchange and Trade- Decline of Harappan civilization- Rig Vedic Society- Expansion of agriculture- Later Vedic Culture- Formation of State- Magadhan state

UNIT II: Religious Movements: Jainism and Buddhism- Mauryan Empire: Nature of polity, society and economy- Implications of Ashoka's Dhamma- Post Mauryan India- The Age of Guptas- Issue of land grants and the laws relating to land - Genesis of caste system- Satavahanas- Birth of Feudal Order.

UNIT III: Sangam Age: Political, social, economic and religious conditions- Pallava Rule- Pallava's contribution to art and architecture- Imperial Cholas- village administration- Debates on segmentary state

UNIT IV: Turkish Invasion of India- The foundation of Delhi Sultanate- Aibak to Balban- Khilji Imperialism- Alauddin Khilji—Tugluq Dynasty- Sayyid and Lodi Dynasties- Administration of the Sultanate- Social, economic and cultural conditions

UNIT V: Bahmini Kingdom- Muhammed Gawan- Vijayanagara Empire- Krishna Deva Raya- The decline of Vijayanagara kingdom- Battle of Talikota and its aftermath- Social, economic, religious and cultural conditions of Vijayanagara period

UNIT VI: Bhakti Movement- Adi Sankara, Ramanuja, Kabir- Guru Nanak, Chaitanya, Ramananda, Vallabha- Rise of Marathas- Shivaji's military conquests and administration-Nayak rule in Tamil Nadu

UNIT VII: The advent of Mughals: Babur, Humayun, Shersha, Akbar to Aurangzeb- Mughal administration- Religious policy- Contribution to literature,

art, music and architecture- Decline of Mughal Empire

UNIT VIII: The Advent of Europeans- trade settlements in India-Anglo-French

Rivalry-Establishment of the rule of English East India Company- Robert Clive -

Early Resistance-South Indian Rebellion- Vellore Revolt of 1806- Warren

Hastings to Dalhousie- Administration- Drain of Wealth- Introduction of social and educational reforms.

UNIT IX: The Great Rebellion of 1857- Queen's Proclamation- Administration

from Lord Canning to Lord Mountbatten- The socio-religious movements of 19

th

and early 20

th

centuries- Dravidian Movement-Justice Party-E.V.R. Periyar-Self

Respect Movement 2

UNIT X: Indian National Movement: Moderate and Extremist Phases- Swadesi

Movement- Gandhian Phase- Freedom struggles in Tamil Nadu- Events leading

to partition and independence- Making of the Constitution and integration of

princely states with the Indian Union- Reorganization of States on linguistic basis.

Suggested Books for Reference

1. D.D. Kosambi : Introduction to the Study of Indian History.
2. R.S. Sharma : Indian Feudalism
3. Romila Thapar : Ancient Indian Social History
4. D.N. Jha : Economy and Society in Early India
5. K.A.Nilakanta Sastri : The Colas
6. Y.Subbarayalu : Political Geography of the Chola Country
7. Burton Stein (ed.) : Essays on South India
8. T.V.Mahalingam : Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagara
9. A.Krishnaswami : Tamil Country under Vijayanagara
10. N. Subramanyam : Sangam Polity

11. Irfan Habib : Medieval India
12. R. Satyanathier : History of India (3 Vols)
13. R.C. Majumdar : History of India
Roychandhuri
and Datta
14. Stanely Lanepole : History of Delhi Sultanate
15. Abraham Eraly : The Emperors of Peacock Throne
16. Sumit Sarkar : Modern India
17. K. Rajayyan : South Indian Rebellion
18. -do- : The History of Tamil Nadu
19. Sekhar Banto badyaya : From Plassery to Partition
20. Bipan Chandra : India's Struggle for Independence
21. Eugne Irschick : Social Conflict and Tamil Separatism
22. -do- : Tamil Revivalism in the 1930's
23. Musirul Hasan : Partition of India.