

SYLLABUS

Class : B.A. I Year

Subject : History

Paper - : First

Title of the Paper : History of India (From Earliest time to 1200 A.D). (भारतकाइतिहास- प्रारभ से १२०० ई. तक)

Max.Marks 50 : Theory - 40 Internal Assesment -10

Session 2019- 20

Course Outcomes

on completion of the course, students will be able to

1. Perceive various sources to study of Ancient India.
2. Know about the development and the achievements of man in the Stone Age.
3. Understand physical and geographical structure of India
4. Identify Palaeolithic and Neolithic settlements
5. Understand the glory of Indian history in the age of Harappan civilization.
6. Understand the philosophy of Jainism and Buddhism.
7. Know about the Mauryan and Gupta Empire.
- 8 . Understand the History of Satvahanas, Shungas, Kushans, and Hunas.

Unit I

History- its concept, nature and significance, Survey of Sources, Historical facts in Puranas, Physical and Geographical structure of India. Pre historic age and Stone Age- Paleolithic, Mesolithic (with special reference to rock art) and Neolithic culture.

Unit II

Saraswati Civilization (Harappan Civilization) – Origin, extent, decline, Social Economic and culture life, Vedic Period – Society, Polity, Economy, Culture and Religion, Later Vedic Period – Social Condition- Varna, Jati, Occupational categories, Marriage, Sixteen Sanskars, and Purusharthas.

Unit-III

Sixteen Mahajanpads, Rise of Magadha, Rise of New Religious Movements in North India. Buddhism and Jainism- Alexander's Invasion and its Impact : the Maurayan Empire- Administration and Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Mauryan Art and Architecture, Downfall of Maurayan Empire, Post Mauryan Period: Foreign invaders – shakkshatrap and Kushanas- Administration and Cultural Development, Sunga and Sathavahana Period – Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Life. Mathura and Gandhar Art.

Unit - IV

Gupta Empire- Political , Social, Economic and Cultural Life. Harshavardhan and his times, Important dynasties of the North India- Gurjar- Pratihara, Kalchuries, Chandels, and Parmars- Social, Economic and Cultural conditions, History of Kashmir – Karkot and Lohar Dynasty

Unit -V

Important Dynasties of South- Rashtrakutas, Cholas, Pallavas and Chalukyas- Socio-Economic and Cultural Life. Sangam Age, Greater India (spread of Indian culture over world) Arab invasion, Mohammad- bin – Qasim, Turk invasion Mahmud Ghaznavi and Mohammad Gori, *Heritage of Jabalpur Part -I*

St. Aloysius College (Auto.) Jabalpur

Department of History

Class

:B.A. -First Year

Subject : History
Paper– : II
Title of the Paper : Western world (Mid fifteenth century to1870)
(पाश्चात्य विश्व(१५वी शताब्दी के मध्य से १८७० ई तक)
Max.Marks 50 : Theory - 40 Internal Assesment -10

Course outcomes

On the completion of course, students will able to...

1. Learn about the causes and aftermaths of the French revolution.
2. Understand the factors responsible for the end of monarchy in France.
3. Understand the rise of Napoleon and how Metternich dominated the European politics.
4. Describe how feudalism came to end In Europe.
5. Describe the historical process which leads to rise of nationalism in Europe.

Unit – I The Beginning of Modern Era-Renaissance, decline of feudalism, Reformation and Counter Reformation, Economic revolution of the modern West-mercantilism and commercial Revolution, Beginning of Colonialism

Unit – II Industrial Revolution, Industrial revolution in England causes and Impact on society,industrialization in other countries
USA,Germany,Russia,Japan,Glorious Revolutionof 1688 A.D.

Unit – III American Revolution1776A.D,Causes and effects, French Revolution-nature, causes and effects and its aftermath

Unit –IV Age of Napoleon Bonaparte-Rise and Fall, Vienna Congress1815,Age of Metternich, Revolutions of 1830 and their impact over European ,Eastern Question up to Crimean war

Unit –V Liberalism in England –Act of 1832 and Chartist Movement, Act of 1867 A.D. American civil war, with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, Napoleon III. Unification of Germany and Italy

St. Aloysius College (Auto.) Jabalpur

Department of History

Class : B.A. II Year

Subject : History

Paper : First

Title of the Paper : History of India (1200 to 1739 A.D.)

(भारतकाइतिहास (१२००से१७३९ई. तक)

Course outcome : Students will be able to

1. Understand early difficulties of Sultan in India and the administrative set up of Sultan from central to local level
2. Understand the aspects of fiscals and monetary system under Sultanate and Mughals
3. Understand the political situation of India on the eve of Babar invasion
4. Comprehend the basic feature of Mansabdari and change in 17th century

Unit- I

Sources of Medieval Indian History, Foundation and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate –QutubuddinAibak and Iltutmish, Razia and Balban.AllauddinKhilji, his conquests and reforms, The Mongol invasion.

Unit- II

Mohammad bin Tughlaq and FirozshahTughlaq. Disintegration of Delhi Sultanat.Vijaynagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.Timurs invasion and its impact.Invasion of the Mughals, Babur, Humayun and ShershahSuri. Role of RanaKumbha and RanaSanga in India History.

Unit -III

Akbar – Consolidation and Territorial expansion of the Mughal Empire, his religious and Rajput Policy. Jahangir, Shahjahan, Mughal- Sikh relations. Rise of Marathas, Shivaji- His conquests and administration. Aurangzeb and the decline of the Mughal Empire.Nadir Shah's invasion and its impact.

Unit- IV

Socio- Religious life during the Sultanate period.Bhakti and Sufi Movements.The Sant tradition in India. Sultanate Period Agriculture Industry, Trade, Economic and Administrative system

Unit -V

Mughal Administration, Mansabdari System, Social and Religious life, Status of Women, Economic life, Agriculture, Trade, commerce and Architecture during Mughal period, Role of Rani Durgawati, Jijabai and Chandbibi in History.

Department of History

Class : BA II year

Subject : History

Paper : Second

Title of Paper : Main Currents of world History(From 1871 to2001AD)

Max.Marks 50 : Theory - 40 Internal Assesment -10

Course outcome – Students will be able to

1. Understand the importance of world peace right after the world war I
2. Evaluate the Russian Revolution and the first experiment of the communist government
3. Understand the fascism and rise of dictatorship in Europe
4. Explain the aftermaths of the world war II on the world politics

Unit – I

Third Republic of France, Kaiser William –I Home and foreign policy of Bismarck, Kaiser William II

Unit - II

Africa and Turkey- Scramble of Africa, Eastern Question, Russo Turkish war, Berlin Congress (1878), Young Turk movement and the Balkan wars I and II, Russian revolution of 1905

Unit – III

Europe- First World War-causes and results, Russian revolution 1917, Wilson's fourteen principles, Paris Peace conference, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations

Unit IV

China and Japan, Imperialism and colonialism in China and Japan, First and Second Opium wars, Taiping Rebellion, Boxer movement. Chinese Revolution- 1911, Japan –The Meiji Restoration, Modernization of Japan , Rise of Militarism , Russo-Japanese war 1905, Sino-Japanese war 1937. Fascism in Italy, Mussolini's

home and foreign policy . Nazism and Germany , Home and foreign policy of Hitler ,Causes and results of the world war II

Unit V

The Chinese Revolution of 1949, Emergence of third world and non – alignment , UNO and global dispute , Cold war , end of the cold war

St. Aloysius College (Auto.) Jabalpur

Department of History

Class : B.A. III Year

Subject : History

Paper : First

**Title of Paper : History of India (1740 to 1857 A.D.)
भारतकाइतिहास(1740 to 1857 ई.)**

Max.Marks 50 : Theory - 40 Internal Assesment -10

Course outcome : Students will be able to ...

1. Understand Modern Indian History
2. Identify the importance and the legacy of Freedom Movement
3. Distinguish the detail account of British Raj as well as its overall impacts on the Indian Society .
4. Evaluate the Renaissance and social reform movement in India
5. Understand some of the early resistance to British Raj .

Unit -I

Political Trends in the Mid 18th century, Anglo- French conflict in Karnataka, Third Battle of Panipat, Establishment of East India Company in India. Battle of Plassey and Buxar, Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Dual Government.

Unit -II

Growth of Colonial Administration – Warr en Hastings and Lord Cornwallis, Regulating Act. Pitt’s India Act. Anglo- Maratha Relations, Anglo- Mysore Relation, Wellesley and the subsidiary Alliances.

Unit- III

Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Anglo- Sikh Relations, Lord Hastings and British Paramountcy, Downfall of Marathas, Anglo- Burmese Relation, Anglo- Afghan Relations, Lord Dalhousie and the Doctrine of Lapse, his Administration and

Reforms, First Freedom Movement of 1857- causes, Nature and results. Role of Women in freedom Struggle – LaxmiBai, AwantiBai, JhalkariBai.

Unit- IV

Indian Renaissance, Socio- Religious Movements- Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahma Samaj, Lord William Bentinck, Status of Women, Growth of Western Education, Modernization of India, Conspiracy of Lord Macauley, the theory of Filtration.

Unit- V

British land Revenue, Settlement- Permanent Settlement, Ryatwari and Mahalwari System, Condition of Peasants, Rural Indebtedness, commercialization of Agriculture, Drain of Wealth, Decline of Cottage Industries.

St. Aloysius College (Auto.) Jabalpur

Class : B.A. III Year

Subject : History

Paper : Second

Title of The paper : History of India (1858 to 1950 A.D.)(भारतकाइतिहास ((1858 to 1950ई. तक)

Max.Marks 50 : Theory - 40 Internal Assesment -10

Course Outcome : Students will be to ..

1. Understand the early political awakening in India Freedom Struggle.
2. Identify the social institution of late 19th century
3. Understand various phases of the national movement and the difference between moderates , extremists and the Revolutionaries
4. Comprehend the socio-religious scenario and the social reformation
5. Grasp the detail of freedom movement under the Mahatma Gandhiji leadership
6. Understand the evolutionary processes of constitutional development

Unit - I

Queen Victoria's Proclamation, Act of 1858, Indian Council Act 1861, Internal Administration of Lord Lytton and Ripon, Political Associations and the Indian National Congress, Indian Council Act of 1892.

Unit- II

Lord Curzon and the partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, Moderates,Extremists and Revolutionaries. Government Act of India-1909, Peasant and Tribal Movements, Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact, Rowlat Act, JallianwalaBagh Massacre, Government of India Act 1919 and Dyarchy.

Unit - III

Gandhian Era, Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement, Swarajists, Simon Commission, Lahore Congress. Civil Disobedience Movement, Round Table

Conferences. Government of India Act 1935 and Provincial Autonomy. Quit India Movement.

Unit -IV

Cripps Mission, Simla Conference, Cabinet Mission, Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA, Communal Politics and the partition of India, Indian Independence Act 1947. Integration of Indian princely states. Main features of the Indian Constitution.

Unit- V:

Indian Agriculture, British Famine Policy, nature of Colonial Economy, British Fiscal Policy and India's Economic Exploitation, Rise of Modern Industry, Expansion of Trade and Commerce, Socio- Religious Movements- SatyaShodhakSamaj, AryaSamaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Muslim Reform Movements, Upliftment of Women, Development of Education, growth of Indian Press.