

18. HISTORY

Part - A: (40 Marks)

History of Modern Europe (1789 - 1960 A.D.) : Introduction : Brief outlines of Renaissance, Reformation, Geographical Discoveries, Rise of Nation States; French Revolution : Causes - Course - Constitutional Assembly - National Convention - Directory - Effects of the Revolution; Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte - Expansion - Consolidation and Downfall; Vienna Congress - Concert of Europe - Metternich - Revolutions of 1830 - 1848; The Industrial Revolution - its effects ; Second Republic in France - Napoleon III - Paris Commune - The Rise of III French Republic; National Movements : Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany; Liberalism and Democracy in Britain; The Eastern Question - Crimean War - Berlin Congress; Revolution in Turkey - Balkan wars; Scramble for African and Asian Colonies - Theories and Mechanisms of Imperialism; Power blocks in Europe - Imperial Rivalry - Causes and System; First World War - Causes and Effects - Treaty of Versailles; Russian Revolution 1917 - Causes and Significance; World under Economic crisis - Great Depression and Recovery; Rise of Fascism and Nazism; League of Nations - Achievements and Failures; Second World War - Causes, Course and Effect; Post Second World War Developments - U.N.O. - Cold War - Rise of third block.

Part B : (60 Marks)

History and Culture of India up to 1950 A.D.

Unit 1: Introduction to History - Influence of Geography on History - Survey of the Sources- Pre-Historic period - Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures - Role of Technology. Indus Valley Civilization - Its Characteristic Features - Vedic Culture - Early and Later Vedic Periods - Post-Vedic period - Emergence of Varna and Jati - Rise of New Religious Movements - Jainism and Buddhism in 6th Century B.C. Impact on Society and Culture. **Unit 2:** A Brief Survey of Political Conditions in Ancient Indian - Magadha, Alexander's Invasion and Mauryas - Ashoka's Dhamma, Its Nature and Propagation - Mauryan Administration, Society and Economy - Art and Architecture. **Unit 3:** Post-Mauryan period in North India - A Brief Political Survey of Kushans, Guptas, Pushyabuthi and Rajputs: Polity and Administration - Social Conditions - Caste System - Position of Women - Economy, Indian Feudalism - Art - Architecture - Education, Literature, Philosophy, Science and Technology. **Unit 4:** A Brief Political Survey of South India - Sangam Age - Satavahanas - Pallavas - Cholas - Chalukyas and Rastrakutas - Kakatiyas and Vijayanagara: Polity and Administration, Society, Economy Art, Architecture and Literature. **Unit 5:** Invasions of Arabs, Ghaznavids and Ghoris and Delhi Sultanate - A Brief Political Survey of Delhi Sultanate Polity and Administration, Reforms of Allauddin and Mohd. Bin Tuglaq. Society, Nobility - Status of Women, Economics and Technological Developments. Agriculture - Industry - Trade and Commerce - Urbanization, Art and Architecture - Fine Arts - Education and Literature. **Unit 6:** Impact of Islam on Indian Society and Culture - Bhakti and Sufi Movements - Emergence of Composite Culture. **Unit 7:** Survey of Sources - Establishment of Mughal Empire - Shershah Sur - Brief Survey of Political History up to A.D. 1707 - Polity and Administration - Society - Social Composition - Ulema - Nobility - Peasantry - Artisans - Slaves - Status of Women - Economy: Agriculture Industries, Trade and Commerce - Economic and Technological Developments. Religion - Hindu-Muslim Relations - Composite Culture. Education, Literature, Art, Architecture and Fine Arts. Decline and Disintegration of Mughal Empire - Rise of Regional Powers - Marathas and Sikhs. **Unit 8:** Advent of European Powers - Portugese, Dutch, English and French Expansion and Consolidation of British Empire - Wars - Diplomacy - Policies Pursued - Subsidiary Alliance - Doctrine of Lapse; Economics Policies and Changes - Mercantilism and Free Trade Policies - Land Revenue Settlements - permanent - Ryotwari - Mahlawari Systems - Irrigation - Commercialization of Agriculture - Condition of Peasants - Famines - Decline of Cottage Industries. **Unit 9:** Anti-colonial Upsurge - Peasant and Tribal Revolts, Revolt of 1857 - Causes - Nature and Results. **Unit 10:** Factors for Social Change - Christian Missionaries - Western Education - Emergence of New Middle Classes - Growth of Press - Socio-Religious Reforms Movements - Brahma Samaj - Arya Samaj - Theosophical Society - Ramakrishna Mission - Aligarh Movement - Jyotiba Phule - Narayana Guru, Periyar's Self-Respect Movement - Dr.B.R Ambedkar. **Unit 11:** National Movement - Factors for the Growth of Nationalism - Indian National Congress - Three Phases of Freedom Struggle - Revolutionary Movements - Left Wing Movements - Peasant and Workers Movements. **Unit 12:** Emergence of Communal Trends - Partition of India - Integration of Princely states into Indian Union - Formation of Indian Republic.