

# MEDIEVAL HISTORY

## PART – A : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Unit-1.** Meaning and uses of History.

**Unit-2.** Fact in History; Historical Explanation; Causation in History, Bias in History Objectivity in History, Relationship of History with Arts and Social Sciences.

**Unit-3.** Medieval Historiography during the Delhi Sultanate : Hasan Nizami, Minhaj Siraj, Ziyauddin Barni, Amir Khusrau, Ibn Batuta, Isami, Yahya bin Ahmad.

**Unit-4.** Medieval Historiography during the Mughal period : Tuzuk-i-Babari, Abul Fazal, Abdul Qadir Badauni, Nizamuddin Ahmad, Tuzuki-i-Jahangiri, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Ishwar Das Nagar, Bhimsen.

**Unit-5.** Problems and Modern Trends in Medieval Historiography.

**Unit-6.** Modern Historians of Medieval India : G.H. Ojha, G.H. Sardesai, Elliot & Dowson.

**Unit-7.** Principal sources for the History of Modern India.

**Unit-8.** Importance and uses of Archives.

**Unit-9.** British Historians of Modern India : V.A. Smith, W.H. Moreland, Col. James Tod, Cunningham.

**Unit-10.** Nationalist School of Modern Historiography.

**Unit-11.** Recent Trends in Modern Historiography.

## PART – B : HISTORY

**Unit-1. Political History of Medieval India (1526-1658) :** Original Source for the history of the period; Political condition of India on the eve of Babar's invasion, contest with Afghans and Rajputs and his Achievements; Humayun: His weaknesses, Khalifa conspiracy, His relations with Bahadurshah, His downfall, character & estimate; Afghan revival under shershah, His reform and administrative achievements, Fall of the Afghans; Akbar, Petticoat rule, Bairam Khan, his conquest, N.W.F. Policy, Deccan policy, Rajput policy, Religious policy, Administration, estimate; Jahangir, Sher Afaghan episode, Nur Jahan's influence on his reign; Shahjahan; North West Frontier policy, central Asian and Deccan Policies, his Conquests, Achievements of his reign.

**Unit-2. Political History of Medieval India (1658-1740):** Original Sources of the History of the period; Early Life of Aurangzeb : War of Succession; Aurangzeb's Religious Policy; Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy; Aurangzeb's relations with Marathas; Occupation of Bijapur and Golkunda by Aurangzeb; Aurangzeb's policy against Jats, Satnamis & Sikh; Aurangzeb's North East Frontier and North West Frontier policy; War of Succession after the death of Aurangzeb; Bahadur Shah 1 : Struggle for power, Rajput Policy, Relation with the Marathas, Sikh Policy; Jahandar Shah : War of Succession after the death of Bahadur Shah, Rise of Zulfiqar Khan; Farrukhsiyar : Rajput policy, Relation with the Marathas, Sikh and Jats, Rise and Fall of the Sayyid Brothers; Mohammad Shah : Nizamul Mulk, Mughal Court politics from 1720-1739, Relation with the Rajput States; Nadir Shah : Causes and effects of the invasion.

**Unit-3. Social and Cultural History of Northern India (1200 – 1700):** Social Life of Northern India; Bhakti Movement, Nirgun Bhakti Movement, Sagun Bhakti Movement; Sufi orders in India: Chistiya, Suhrawardiya, Qadiriya and Naqshbandiya; Islam and Hinduism, Islam in Indian context, Islam's Interaction with Hinduism, Impact of Islam on Hindu Culture, Hindu impact on Muslim Culture.

**Unit-4. Economic History of Delhi Sultanate (1200-1526):** Agriculture, Industry, Internal and External Trade and Currency during Sultanate Period; Land Revenue System under Delhi Sultans; Economic Reforms of Alauddin Khalji; Position of Iqtadars and Peasantry during Sultanate period; Growth of Urban Centres: Theory of Urban Revolutions and growth of urban Centres in North India.

**Unit-5. Economic History of Mughal India (1526-1740 A.D.):** Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Currency and Banking during Mughal period; Land Revenue and Agrarian System of Sher Shah and Mughals; Position of Jagirdar, Zamindars and peasantry under the Mughals; Transport and Communication in Mughal India; Main Urban Centres and Urbanisation in Mughal.

**Unit-6. Indian National Movement and Thought (1885-1919 A.D.) :** Theories of Modern Nationalism and Interpretations of Indian Nationalism, Rise of the middle class in India,, Factors responsible for the growth of nationalism in India, Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Moderate ideology, Role of Moderates in Indian National Movement, Growth of economic nationalism-Swadeshi and Boycott movement., Contribution of the Moderates in Indian nationalism; The Extremist ideology, Role of extremists in Indian National Movement, The ideological clash and Surat split., Rise of revolutionary movement in India; Problems of representative politics and British Counterpoise, the communal representation in the constitutional development-1906-1919, Interpretations of Communal politics in Indian national movement, First World War and communal politics: Lucknow Pact; The issue of Dominion Status,The Home Rule Movement,, Dyarchy and crisis in Indian National Congress, Advent of Gandhi in Indian National Movement and his thoughts.

**Unit-7. Indian National Movement and Thought-1919 A.D.-1947 A.D. :** The Khilafat Movement, Reformation in Congress, The Non Cooperation Movement, Regional Variations of the Non Cooperation Movement; The Swarajya Party, Rise of Left wing politics in India,The Revolutionary Movement after first world war,The Simon Commission and Nehru Report; The Constitutional Problems and Civil Disobedience Movement, The Round Table Conferences, The Communal issues and Poona Pact Congress Ministries and its programs; The Second World War and beginning of the constitutional crisis, The Quit India Movement, The Wavell Plan, The Cripps Mission; Subhash Chandra Bose and INA, The Cabinet Mission, The Communal Problem, Partition and Independence.

**Unit-8. Political History of Modern India (1740 – 1813):** India in the mid of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Mughal Empire and Major Provincial States., European Companies and Anglo-French rivalry for supremacy, Causes for the failure of the French; Foundation of the British Empire, Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxur, Dual Administration in Bengal, Lord Clive; Reorganization of Company's Administration, Administrative reforms of Warren Hastings, Trial of Nand Kumar, Case of Chet Singh, Begums of Awadh., Administration under Lord Cornwallis; The Era of Ring Fence, Affairs under Warren Hastings, Affairs under Wellesley and Subsidiary Alliance; Rise of Mysore under Haider Ali, Haider Ali and East India Company, Tipu Sultan and East India Company.

**Unit-9. Political History of Modern India (1813 A.D. 1857 A.D.):** Administration of Lord Hastings, East India Company and Hyderabad, East India Company and Avadh; The Political Position of Marathas in the mid of 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Third Battle of Panipat, East India Company and Marathas; First and Second Burmese war, The Western Frontier and East India Company, First Afghan War, Dalhousie- his Annexation Policy and reform, Annexation of Punjab, Annexation of Avadh; Revolt of 1857, Main areas of the revolt, Nature of the revolt-main theories and effects.

**Unit-10. Political History of Modern India, (1858-1964) :** Effects of the Revolt of 1857 on the policy changes; Defense problem and foreign policy, problem of N.W. Frontier, relations with Afghanistan, Causes and results of the Afghan wars, Problem of N.E. Frontier, Assam War against Manipur, Anglo Burmese relations, Third Burmese war, Relations with Nepal,

Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan; Administration, Reforms and problems of Lawrence, North Brook, Lytton, Ripon & Curzon; Financial Decentralization 1858-1947; Development of Local Self Govt. 1858-1947; Indian Famines : British Policy and relief measures- 1858-1947; Development of Education and Educational policy; Consolidation of India & the re-organization of States after independence; Salient features of the Home Policy after independence to 1964; Foreign policy of India 1947-1964.

**Unit-11. Social and Cultural History of Modern India (19<sup>th</sup> Century & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century):** Structure of the Indian Society in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Rise of Indian social and cultural awakening; Beginning of Socio-Religious Movement : Ram Mohun Roy and Brahma Samaj, Devendra Nath Tagore, Keshav Chandra Sen and others, Brahma Samaj of India & Sadharana Brahma Samaj; Reform with Tradition & Defense of Tradition : Swami Daya Nand Saraswati & Arya Samaj., Ram Krishna Paramhans, Swami Vivekanand and Ram Krishna Mission; Beginning of Western Education in Muslim Community: Sir Saiyyid Ahmad Khan & Aligarh Movement, Plea for Traditional Education : Nadwa Movement; Reform Movement in Western India : M. G. Ranade and Prarthna Samaj, Jyotiba Phule and Satya Shodhak Samaj., Western Reformers in Indian Tradition : H.S. Alcott and Mrs. Annie Beasant: Theosophical Society; Reformers of 20<sup>th</sup> Century : Gandhi and Ambedkar -Dalits and Women; Development of Education under East India Company, The Role of Christian Missionaries in the Development of Education during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century; Development of Education under British Rule : (1858-1947) Educational Commissions, their suggestions, implications and effects; Growth of Women Education in India; Position of Women and Social Legislations.

**Unit-12. Economic History of Modern India (1773 A.D.-1947A.D.):** Concept of the Colonial Economy, Mercantilism, Capitalism, Emergence of Financial Imperialism; Raiyatwari Settlement-its effects on rural economy, Mahalwari Settlement-its effects on rural economy, Taluqdari in Awadh-Nature of Awadh Taluqdari, Abolition and reinstatement; Railways, Waterways and Road transport; Ruin of Cottage industry and program of de-industrialization; Rise of the Commercial Agriculture under East India Company; Development of Currency System, Development of Banking System; Development of Irrigation System; Trade and Commerce and its effects on economy; Growth of Modern Industries; Famine Policy; Theory of Economic Drain.

**Unit-13. Constitutional History of Modern India (1773 A.D.-1947A.D.):** Administrative reforms during the EIC; Regulating, Act Pitt's India Act and Charter Acts; Acts of 1858, 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935 & 1947; Development of Indian Administration from 1757 to 1947; Indian Civil Services; Growth of Local Self Govt.; Native States.