

# History Syllabus

## Syllabus and Model Question Paper

**Unit-1** : Sources of Ancient and Medieval Indian history- Archaeological – Literary – Indigenous and Foreign Accounts.

**Unit-2** : Prehistory and Protohistory –  
Paleolithic – Mesolithic – Neolithic and Chalcolithic period.  
Indus Valley Civilization – Origin – Date – Extent – Features – Decline –  
Survival and Significance.

**Unit-3**: Vedic Period – Dating – Evolution of social and political institutions and Philosophical ideas , rituals and practices.

**Unit-4**: Period of Mahajanapadas :-  
Origin of states – Rise of urban centers – Trade and commerce. Rise and Spread of Jainism and Buddhism Rise of Magada and Nandas.

**Unit-5**: Mauryan Empire :-  
ChandraGupta to Ashoka- Concept of Dharma Kautilya and Arthashastra – Administration – Economy and Architecture – External Contacts – Foreign invasions – Indo-Greeks – Sakas – Kushans – Kanishka – Kshatrapas – Vardhans – Development of Architecture – Mahayana – Literature and Science.

**Unit-6**: Deccan and South India:-  
The Sathavahanas, Sangamam, Literature, Culture , Art and Architecture.

**Unit-7**: Imperial Guptas and Regional states of India:-  
Guptas – SamudraGupta – ChandraGupta II. Administration – Economic Conditions – Indian Feudalism – Educational Institutions – Nalanda – VikramaShila and Vallabhi – Foreign Contacts. Development of Literature , science , art and architecture.

SouthIndia : The Kadambas- Gangas- Pallavas- Chalukyas of Badami-  
Administration – Sanskrit Literature - Growth of regional languages – Trade Guilds – Growth of savism and Vaishnavism – ShankaraCharya ,Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya – Institutions of temples and temple architecture.

Rashtrakutas – Chalukyas of kalyani – Hoysalas – Administrations , growth of architecture.  
Development of Mathas – Agraharas – Education and literature – Economy and society .

Pallavas, Cholas, Chelas and Pandyas – Administration-  
Local Government – Art and Architecture.

Arab Conquest of Sindh, Invasions of Gazni and Gori Mohammads, South Indian contacts with Srilanka and SouthEast Asia.

**Unit-8:**

Delhi Sultanate:- Iltumush, Raziasultana, Balban, Alahuddin Khiliji – Mohammad-bin-tughluq, Sayyads and Lodhis – Administration , Economy , Art and architecture.

Mughal Empire – Babur – Humayun – The Suris – Shershah – Akbar – Jehanghir – Shahajahan – Aurangazeb – Decline of Mughal Empire.

Mughal Administrations – Mansabdari and Jagirdari, Economy aspects:- Land revenue system – Society and culture – Mughal art and Architecture.

SocioReligious Moments :- Sufisim – BhaktiCult- Basaveshwara – Kabhir – Chaitanya – Merabhai – Gurunanak.

**Unit-9** : Vijayanagara and Bahamanis – The Rise – Expansion and the Disintegration.

The Marathas – Shivaji – The Peshawas – Administration.

Rise of Hyderali and TippuSultan – Wodeyars of Mysore – The making of modern Mysore.

**Unit-10:** Modern Indian History:-

Sources and Historiography – Archieval, Biographys ,Official Letters, NewsPapers,Oral Evidences , Literature.

Modern Indian Historography – Imperialist , Nationalist – Maxist and Subaltash.

**Unit-11:** European Traders in India :-

Portugues – Dutch – French and British. Establishment of British power in India – Subjugation of Bengal – Oudh – Hyderabad , Maratas, Mysore and Sikhs.

Consolidation of British power in India.

Acts from 1773-1858.

Local self government , Constitutional changes from 1909- 1935.

Indian Civil services , Judiciary,Police and Army under company and crown.

Economic policy - Expansion and commercialization of agriculture, Land selltements,Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour.

Decline of local industries , Changing of socio-economic conditions- Railways and Road Transport , Famines , Epidemics and the government policy.

Economic Thought – English Utilitarians:- Indian Economic Historians – The Drain theory.

Changes in Indian society:- Christian Missionaries , The new education , English language – Modern Science.

Socio-Religious Reforms – RajaRamMohanRoy , DayanandaSaraswati – Dr.Anniebesant - Swamy Vivekananda – Sir Sayyad AhamadKhan.

**Unit-12** : Towards Independence:-

Rise of Indian Nationalism – Revolt of 1857 – Tribal and Peasant Movements.

Indian National Congress – 1885- 1920 – Swadeshi Movements.

Gandhian Mass movements – Justice party – Left wing politics , Communilism and Genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Indian Independence and Partition.

India after Independence – 1947-1964:-

Rehabilitation after Partition .

Integration of Princely states – Kashmir Questions – Making of Indian Constitutions – Dr.B.R Ambedkar.

Economic Policies and the Planning Process – Linguistic reorganization of states.

Foreign Policy – India’s relations with neighbours.

**Unit-13**: Asiain Continental History:-

Colonialism and its growth in Asia :China – BoxerRebellion – Revolution of 1911 , Dr Sunyatsen – Achviements of nationalist governments – Ywanshikai – Maotse-Thung – People’s Repulic of China – Foreign Policy – India and China relation.

Japan:- Emergence of Japan on world power.

Sino-Japanese conflicts – Anglo-Japenese alliances – Russo-Japanese war – Japan and world wars - Reconstructions of Japan scop.

Rise of Arab National Movement – OPEC and Oil Deplomacy.

Rise of Isreil and Palestine question – Aims and Objectives of South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC and NAM)

**Unit-14**: Modern World:-

Renaissance – Reformation – Geographical discoveries – Imperialism– Socialism – Enlightened Despots.

French Revolution – Napoleon Bonaparte – Unification of italy – Germany.

Russian Revolution of 1917.Fascism and Nazism.

Second World War- UNO – Cold War – Disintegration of USSR – Formation of European union – Liberalization and Globalization – American Imperialism