



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
**JIWAJI UNIVERSITY**  
Gwalior, MP

PAPER-I

# **HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIME TO 1200 AD**



# HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIME TO 1200 AD

Paper I



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
**JIWAJI UNIVERSITY**  
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# Syllabus

## History of India from earliest time to 1200 AD

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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 – Palaeolithic, Mesolithic (with special reference to rock art) and Neolithic Culture.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Saraswati Civilization (Harappan Civilization) – Origin, Extent, Decline, Social Economic &amp; Culture Life, Megalithic Cultures, Vedic Period &amp; Aryan Society, Policy, Economy, Culture and Religion, Later Vedic Period – Social Condition – Varna, Jati, Occupational Categories, Marriage, Sixteen Sanskars and Four Purusharthas. Iron age.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sixteen Mahajanpads, Rise of Magadha, Rise of New Religious Movements in North India. Buddhism and Jainism Iranian Invasion, Alexander’s Invasion and its Impact; The Mauryan Empire – Chandragupt, Kautilya and Arthashastra Administration and Economy, Ashoka’s Dhamma, Mauryan Art and Architecture, downfall of Mauryan Empire, Post Mauryan Period: Foreign Invaders – Shakas and Kushanas – Administration and Cultural Development, Sunga, and Satavahana Period – Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Life. Mathura and Gandhar Art.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gupta Empire – Golden period of Indian History Art and Architecture, Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Life. Vakataka, Dynasty, Harshavardhan and his Times. Important Dynasties of the North India – Gurjar-Pratihara, Kalchuries, Chandelas and Parmars – Social Economic and Cultural Conditions. History of Kashmir – Karkot and Lohar Dynasty.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Important Dynasties of South India – Rashtrakutas, Cholas, Pallavas and Chalukyas – Socio-economic, Cultural Life, Art and Architecture, Philosophy of Shankracharya and Vedant, Sangam Age Greater India (Spread of India Culture abroad) Arab Invasion: Mohammad-bin-Qasim, Turkish Invasion Mahmud Gazanvi and Mohammad Ghor.</li></ul>

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## History of India from earliest time to 1200 AD

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<b>UNIT 2</b>	Chapter 6 : Saraswati Civilization – Origin And Extent Chapter 7 : Megalithic Cultures Chapter 8 : Vedic Period & Aryan Society Chapter 9 : Policy, Economy, Culture And Religion Chapter 10 : Later Vedic Period – Social Condition Chapter 11 : Sixteen Sanskars And Four Purusharthas Chapter 12 : Iron Age
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<b>UNIT 4</b>	Chapter 24 : Gupta Empire – Indian History Art and Architecture Chapter 25 : Vakataka, Dynasty, Harshavardhan and his Times Chapter 26 : Important Dynasties of the North India Chapter 27 : Social Economic and Cultural Conditions Chapter 28 : History of Kashmir – Karkot and Lohar Dynasty
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# WESTERN WORLD (MID 15TH CENTURY TO 1870)

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
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# Syllabus

## Western World (Mid 15th Century to 1870)

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Industrial Revolution. Industrial Revolution in England Causes and Impact on Society, Industrialization in Other Countries USA, Germany, Russia, Japan. Glorious Revolution of 1688 A.D.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• American Revolution (1776 A.D.) Causes and Effects, French Revolution – Nature, Causes and Effects and its Aftermath.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age of Napoleon Bonaparte – Rise and Fall, Vienna Congress (1815), Age of Metternich, Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 A.D. and their Impact over Europe, Eastern Question up to Crimean War.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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## Western World (Mid 15th Century to 1870)

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<b>UNIT 3</b>	Chapter 11 : American Revolution (1776 A.D.) – Causes and Effects Chapter 12 : French Revolution – Nature, Causes and Effects and its Aftermath
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# HISTORY OF INDIA

## (1200 TO 1739 A.D.)

Paper I



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## History of India (1200 to 1739 A.D.)

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Sources of Medieval Indian History, Foundation and Consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate – Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish, Razia and Balban, The Khilji Revolution, Alauddin Khilji, his conquests and reforms. The Mongol Invasion.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Mohammad Bin Tughluq, Firozshah Tughluq. Decline of Delhi Sultanate Vijaynagar and Bahamani Kingdoms. Timurs invasion and its Impact. Lodhi Dynasty, Invasion of the Mughals, Babur, Humayun and Sher Shah Suri, role of Rana Kumbha and Rana Sanga in Indian History.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 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, Nadirshah’s invasion and its impact.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Sufi Movements. The sant tradition in India during Sultanate period – Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Economic and Administrative System.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 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.</li></ul>

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# MAIN CURRENTS OF WORLD HISTORY FROM 1871 TO 2001 A.D.

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
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# Syllabus

## Main Currents of World History from 1871 to 2001 A.D.

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Third Republic of France, Kaiser William I, Home and Foreign Policy of Bismarck. Kaiser, William II.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Africa and Turkey – Scramble for Africa Eastern Question, Russo-Turkish War, Berlin Congress (1878), Young Turk Movement and the Balkan Wars I and II, Russian Revolution of 1905.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Europe – First World War – Causes and Results, Russian Revolution 1917, Wilson’s Fourteen Principles, Paris Peace Conference, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● China and Japan, Imperialism and Colonialism in China and Japan, First and Second Opium Wars, Taiping Rebellion, Boxer Movement, Chinese Revolution-1911, Demands for Concessions in China, 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.</li></ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● The Chinese Revolution of 1949, Emergence of Third World and Non-alignment, UNO and Global Disputes, Cold War, End of the Cold War.</li></ul>

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# HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1740 TO 1857 A.D.

Paper I



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## History of India from 1740 to 1857 A.D.

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources of Modern Indian History Political trends in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, Advent of Europeans in India, 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.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Growth of Colonial Administration – Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis, Regulating Act. Pitts’s India Act. Charter Act of 1813 &amp; 1833 A.D., Anglo – Maratha Relations, Anglo-Mysore Relations, Wellesley and the Subsidiary Alliances.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Anglo-Sikh Relations, Lord Hastings and British Paramountcy, Downfall of Marathas, Anglo-Burmese Relations, Anglo-Afghan Relations, Lord Dalhousie and the Doctrine of Lapse, his Administration and Reforms, Resistance to the British Rule, Various Peasant and Tribal Movements, First Freedom Movement of 1857 – Causes, Nature and Results. Role of women in freedom struggle – Laxmi Bai, Awanti Bai, Jhalkari Bai.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Renaissance, Socio-Religious Movements – Raja Rammohan Roy and Brhama Samaj, Lord William Bentinck, Devendra Nath Tagore, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Islamic Revivalism Feraizi and Wahabi Movements, Status of Women, the State of Indigenous Education, Growth of Western Education, Modernization of India, Conspiracy of Lord Macauley, The downward Filteration Theory.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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, Economic Transformation of India, Communication Network Telegraph and Postal Services and Railways.</li> </ul>

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## History of India from 1740 to 1857 A.D.

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<b>UNIT 4</b>	<p>Chap. 23 : Indian Renaissance</p> <p>Chap. 24 : Socio-Religious Movements – Raja Rammohan Roy and Brhama Samaj</p> <p>Chap. 25 : Islamic Revivalism Feraizi and Wahabi Movements</p> <p>Chap. 26 : Status of Women</p> <p>Chap. 27 : The State of Indigenous Education</p> <p>Chap. 28 : Growth of Western Education</p> <p>Chap. 29 : Modernization of India</p> <p>Chap. 30 : Conspiracy of Lord Macauley</p> <p>Chap. 31 : The Downword Filteration Theory</p>
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# HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1858 TO 1950 A.D.

Paper II



INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION  
**JIWAJI UNIVERSITY**  
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# Syllabus

## History of India from 1858 to 1950 A.D.

<b>UNIT 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lord Curzon and the Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, Moderates, Extremists and Revolutionary Movement India and Abroad. Government Act of India-1909, Peasant and Tribal Movements, Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact, Rowlat Act. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Government of India Act 1919 and Dyarchy. Leftism in India and Congress and Communist Party of India.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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. Role of Women and Youth in the Indian National Movement.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cripps Mission, Simla Conference, Cabinet Mission, Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA, Communal politics and the partition of India, Indian Independence Act 1947. Role of Princely States in the Indian National Movement. Integration of Indian princely States. Main features of the Indian Constitution.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIT 5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 – Satya Shodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Muslim reform Movements. Upliftment of Women, Development of Education, Growth of Indian Press. Beginning of Economic Development and Scientific Revolution in Independent India.</li> </ul>

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