

# Domkal Girls' College

## Curriculum Distribution

### Department of History (2018-2019)

| Title of The Paper                                      | Course Code                       | Units  | Contents   | Name of Faculty Members | Number of Lectures |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>The Rise of Modern West (15th to 18th Centuries)</b> | B.A PART-II (HONOURS) PAPER - III | UNIT 1 | a. Renaissance: its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe; and art.  | TOORSA DEY              | 5                  |
|   |                                   |        | b. Reformation: origin; course and results; The Thirty Year's War and its significance.  |                         | 6                  |
|   |                                   |        | c. European State system: Spain; France; England; and Russia.  |                         | 6                  |
|   |                                   |        | d. Colonial expansions and economic developments: motives; voyages; explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; and price revolution. patterns of settlement and cultural changes - emergence of caste society, organized religion and state territoriality - the Vedic literature | ESARUL ISLAM            | 8                  |

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|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|----|
|  |                                | UNIT 2                  | a. Crisis in Europe in 17 th century: economic, social and political dimensions.   | ESARUL ISLAM  | 6  |
|  |                                |                         | b. The English Revolution: major issues, and political and intellectual currents.  |               | 4  |
|  |                                |                         | c. Scientific revolution up to the 18 th century.  | TOORSA DEY    | 5  |
|  |                                |                         | d. Mercantilism and European economies: 17 th and 18th centuries.  | ESARUL ISLAM  | 5  |
|  |                                |                         | e. American War of Independence: political and economic issues; and significance.  | ANASUA BAGCHI | 6  |
|  |                                |                         | f. European political patterns in the 18 th century: parliamentary monarchy; and patterns of Absolutism in Europe                |               | 7  |
|  |                                |                         | g. The Industrial Revolution: Problems of origin.  |               | 5  |
|  |                                |                         | h. Debate on the transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems; and theories.  |               | 7  |
|  |                                |                         |  |               |    |
|  | B.A PART-II (HONOURS) Paper IV | Unit 1 : 1789 – 1815 AD | a. The Idea of Europe: the Eighteenth Century Background – Society, Economy, Politics, and Enlightenment – Role of Philosophers. | ANASUA BAGCHI | 10 |

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|---|-------------------------------|--|--|----|----|
| History of Europe<br>from 1789 to 1919 A<br>D |                               |  | b. Trends in the French Revolution: Aristocratic Revolt – Bourgeois, Popular and Peasant – the Constituent Assembly and its Achievements – Girondins and Jacobins – the Reign of Terror and the Rise and fall of the Jac obin Republic – the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory – Interpreting the French Revolution – Creation of a new political culture. |    | 10 |
|   |                               |  | c. Napoleon Bonaparte: The legacy of the Revolution – the Reorganization of France and the new elite – Napoleonic Empire and Europe – fall of Bonaparte – conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.   |    | 8  |
|   | Unit 2:<br>1815 –<br>1870 A D | a. The Vienna Congress: Metternich and the Conservative Order in Europe – Liberalism – Nationalism and the Revolutionary Challenge to the Conservative Order – an overview. The Revolution of 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and other Central European countries – Collapse of the Revolution. | TOORSA DEY   | 8  |    |
|   |                               | b. The Emergence of National States in Central Europe – Unification of Italy and Germany – Russian modernization – emancipation of the Serfs and Liberal Reforms in Russia – France under the Second Empire.   |  | 8  |    |
|   |                               | c. Industrialization in Europe: Difference in the Industrialization process between England and the Continent – French, German and Russian industrialization – Rise of the Working Class; Working Class movement and the Socialist though t.   |  | 6  |    |
|   | Unit 3:<br>1871 –<br>1918 A D | a. European Imperialism: The impetus behind Colonial Expansion – Scramble for Colonies in Asia and Africa  | ESARUL ISLAM   | 4  |    |
|   |                               | b. Eastern Question in the late 19 th Century and the Balkan Nationalism – Wilhelm II and the New Course in German foreign policy – Anglo-German antagonism – Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the Emergence of Two Armed Camps – the Origins of the First World War.                                   |  | 10 |    |

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|  |  |  | c. The impact of the War on the Old Order – Collapse of the dynastic Empire – Russian Revolution: Origins – the October Revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks. |  | 6 |
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|--|--------------------------------|--------|---|---------------|----|
| History of India from 1556 to 1757 A D | B.A PART-III (HONOURS) Paper V | UNIT 1 | The Mughals: Historiography and sources<br>a. Historiography; different approaches.<br>b. Sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier   | ANASUA BAGCHI | 8  |
|  |                                | UNIT 2 | Polity<br>a. Evolution of the administrative system: mansab and jagir.<br>b. The Mughal ruling classes: nobility and zamindars.<br>c. State and religion: Akbar's religious ideas; Sulh I Kul; relations with religious elites ; Aurangzeb's relations with religious groups and institutions.  |               | 10 |
|  |                                | UNIT 3 | Rural Economy and Society<br>a. Environmental context; forests; and agricultural zones.<br>b. Agricultural production; management of water resources; agricultural technology and crop patterns; growth of cash nexus and rural credit; and role of the state.<br>c. Agrarian structure; land ownership and rights; revenue system; the village community; and peasantry. |               | 9  |
|  |                                | UNIT 4 | Trade, commerce, and monetary system<br>a. Trade routes and the pattern of internal commerce e.<br>b. Indian ocean trade network in the 17 th century.<br>c. Markets; monetary system.  | ESARUL ISLAM  | 8  |
|  |                                | UNIT 5 | Urban Centres<br>a. Morphology of cities – a survey.<br>b. Administration of cities and towns.<br>c. Urban economy; crafts; industries; organization of production; Imperial karkhanas and textiles.<br>d. Urban social structure: merchant communities; bankers; artisans; craftsmen and labourers.  |               | 9  |

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|  |  | UNIT 6 | Cultural Developments<br>a. Language and literature.<br>b. Art and architecture.   |            | 5  |
|  |  | UNIT 7 | Decline of the Mughal Empire and Emergence Of<br>Successor States<br>a. Bengal<br>b. Awadh<br>c. Mysore<br>d. Hyderabad                                | TOORSA DEY | 7  |
|  |  | UNIT 8 | Pattern of Regional Polity<br>The case study of Maharashtra; Rise of the Marathas;<br>Shivaji; the Mughal-Maratha conflict; the Peshwas; the<br>Sikhs. |            | 10 |
|  |  | UNIT 9 | Interpreting the Eighteenth century  |            | 4  |
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| History of India from<br>1757 to 1964 A D | B.A PART-III<br>(HONOURS)<br>Paper VI | UNIT 1 | Understanding Modern Indian History<br>Concepts, Terminologies, Approaches  | ESARUL ISLAM | 3 |
|   |                                       | UNIT 2 | Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special<br>reference to<br>a. Bengal<br>b. Mysore<br>c. Maratha<br>d. Punjab<br>e. Awadh | TOORSA DEY   | 7 |

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|  |  | <p>Colonial State and its Ideology</p> <p>a. Orientalism</p> <p>b. Utilitarianism</p> <p>c. Classical Political Thought in relation to India Theory of rent; Laissez faire; and Colonial Paternalism</p> <p>d. Colonial State's attitude to social institutions such as caste, tribe, and community</p>  |              | 6  |
|  |  | <p>Rural Economy and Society</p> <p>a. The Rural Agrarian Social Structure</p> <p>b. Land revenue Settlements</p> <p>c. Commercialization of Agriculture</p> <p>d. Peasant and Landless Labour</p> <p>e. Rural Credit and Indebtedness</p> <p>f. The Tribal Dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world</p>  |              | 7  |
|  |  | <p>Trade and Industry</p> <p>a. Changes in the trading economy of India in the 18 th century: Surat, Bengal, Coromandel; Trade and Trade Routes</p> <p>c. Banking – Indigenous and Modern</p> <p>d. De-industrialization: a myth or reality; Traditional industries in the late colonial period.</p> <p>e. Emergence of modern industries – Cotton, jute and Steel</p> <p>f. National Income, Demography, and Occupational Structure</p> | ESARUL ISLAM | 10 |
|  |  | <p>Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements</p> <p>a. Rise of the New Intelligentsia and its Social Composition</p> <p>b. Socio-religious revivalist/reform movements</p> <p>c. Sanskritization, Caste movements, Brahmanical and Depressed classes</p>  |              | 6  |

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|  | UNIT 7  | Resistance to Colonial Rule: Revolt of 1857   |               | 3  |
|  | UNIT 8  | <p>Nationalism</p> <p>a. Historiography of Indian Nationalism</p> <p>b. Trends up to 1919</p> <p>c. Political Ideology and Organizations: formation of the Indian National Congress</p> <p>d. Moderates and Extremists</p> <p>e. Swadeshi</p> <p>f. Revolutionaries</p> <p>g. Emergence of Communal Consciousness</p> <p>h. Gandhian Ideology and movements: Rowlatt Satyagraha; Khilafat; Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India; Role of Social Groups and Classes; Ideological Trends in the Congress</p> <p>i. Revolutionaries: Left movements and State People's movements; INA.</p> <p>J Simon Commission and Nehru Report; Communal Award; Govt. of India Act of 1935; Working of Provincial Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; and Cabinet Mission</p> | ANASUA BAGCHI | 15 |
|  | UNIT 9  | <p>Communal Politics and Partition</p> <p>a. Demand for Pakistan</p> <p>b. Responses to Pakistan Demand – national and regional</p> <p>c. British Policies</p> <p>d. Partition</p>  |               | 6  |
|  | UNIT 10 | <p>India 1947-1964</p> <p>a. Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation</p> <p>b. Framing of Constitution and establishment of the Democratic Republic of India</p> <p>c. Mixed economy and the Five Year Plan</p> <p>d. Foreign Policy: Non-alignment</p>   |               | 7  |

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| B.A PART-III<br>(HONOURS) Paper VII | B.A PART-III<br>(HONOURS)<br>Paper VII | Unit 1:<br>China | <p>a. China and imperialism during the 19 th century:<br/> 1. Chinese society – social groups and classes; Confucian value system.<br/> 2. Sino centrism.<br/> 3. Canton commercial system.</p> <p>b. China as an ‘informal colony’:<br/> 1. Opium Wars; treaties with imperialist powers; and struggle for concessions in China.<br/> 2. Increasing Western economy in terests.<br/> 3. Open door policy.</p> <p>c. Popular and reform movements: Taiping; self - strengthening; and reforms in this Chinese state, 1860 - 1898.</p>  | TOORSA DEY       | 20 |
|                                     |  |                  | <p>d. Emergence of nationalism in China:<br/> 1. Boxer rebellion and its consequences.<br/> 2. Reforms of 1901-08.<br/> 3. Revolution of 1911 – role of social classes; Sun Yat Sen – principles and politics; emergence of the republic and Yuan-Shi-Kav; Warlordism – 1916-1928.<br/> 4. New intellectual ideas and May Fourth movement – its nature and significance</p> <p>e. Nationalism and communalism in China:<br/> 1. Political crisis in the 1920’s.<br/> 2. Nature of industrialization and changing social structure.<br/> 3. KMT and the first united front.<br/> 4. Communist movement: 1928 to 1949; rise of Mao Tse Tung; making of the red army; the second united front; civil war; Chinese revolution – ideology. Causes and significance.</p> | ESARUL ISLAM     | 20 |
|                                     |  | Unit 2:<br>Japan | <p>a. Meiji restoration: Tokugawa Baku-han system – nature and crisis; encounter with the west; Meiji restoration; and processes of modernization – social, military, political and economic.</p>  | ANASUA<br>BAGCHI | 30 |



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|                          |                                   |        | <p>b. Popular and democratic movements: Satsuma rebellion; popular rights movement and Meiji constitution.</p> <p>c. Emergence of Japan as an imperial power: Sino - Japanese relations; Anglo-Japanese alliance; Russo-Japanese war; World War I and after; and Manchurian crisis.</p> <p>d. Democracy and militarism: rise of political parties and failure of the democratic system; rise of militarism; and second Sino- Japanese war.</p> <p>e. Japan and World War I – its consequences.</p> <p>f. Japan in the Pacific – the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s</p> <p>g. Japan in the Second World War.</p> |              |               |
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| Trends in World Politics | B.A PART-III (HONOURS) Paper VIII | UNIT 1 | Peace settlement of 1919: its long-term consequences – the establishment of the Weimar republic  | ESARUL ISLAM | 8             |
|                          |                                   | UNIT 2 | Europe in the inter-war period: consolidation and development of The Depression – the collapse of the Weimar state and the rise of the Nazi power – the Nazi power of the Soviet state – rise of Fascism in Italy – League of Nations – the Economic state: Germany's aggressive foreign policy – the outbreak of the second World War and historians.   |              | 12            |
|                          |                                   | UNIT 3 | The World after 1945: Origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe – the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence – the system of military and economic alliances.  | TOORSA DEY   | 9             |
|                          |                                   | UNIT 4 | The decline of European imperialism: De -colonization – national movements of Asia and Africa – the emergence of the Third World – impact of the Cold War on the Third World – alternatives to the Cold War – non-aligned movement.  |              | 11            |
|                          |                                   | UNIT 5 | Tensions within the Soviet Bloc: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Bi-polar World and the regional conflicts – Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and Middle East   |              | ANASUA BAGCHI |

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|   |  | UNIT 6 | The communist revolution and emergence of China in world politics – Sino-Soviet and Sino-American relations  |                  | 8  |
|   |  | UNIT 7 | From Bi-polarism to Uni-polarism: Politics of Détente – end of the Cold War – German Reunification – Globalization and its impact – Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.  |                  | 14 |
|   |  |        |  |                  |    |
| Indian History<br>(C. 1526 to C. 1914<br>A.D) | B.A.<br>(GENERAL)<br>PART-II<br>PAPER II | UNIT 1 | Disintegration of the Sultanate and foundation of Mughal Empire<br>Significance of the victory of Babar over the Indian adversaries<br>Mughal Afghan contest – Sher Shah as a reformer.  | ESARUL ISLAM     | 4  |
|   |  | UNIT 2 | A. Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire<br>Political expansion; administrative reorganization; relations with the Rajputs – Expansion of Mughal control over Bengal and Deccan – Land Revenue and Mansabdari System – Evolution of religious policy. B. Politics and administration in Post -Akbar India<br>Expanding frontiers of the Empire – consolidation of the Mughal ruling class; reorganization in the Mansab system<br>C. Economy, Society & Culture:<br>Commercial expansion: religious syncretism; art & architecture. |                  | 6  |
|   |  | UNIT 3 | Aurangzeb and the zenith of the Empire<br>Political Expansion: Deccan - Rise of Shivaji, Mughal-Maratha contest and the eventual incorporation of the Marathas within the imperial framework – Rajput Policy – State and religion: changes since the death of Akbar  |                  | 6  |
|   |  | UNIT 4 | Break up of the Mughal Empire<br>Cause thereof – Growth of regional entities and the relation between the centre and the periphery – Trade,  | ANASUA<br>BAGCHI | 3  |

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|  |        | Commerce and the rise of the European trading companies – Eventual success of the English East India Company.  |            |   |
|  | UNIT 5 | Early stages of the rise of the East India Company Plassey, Buxar and the Diwani – Structural reorganization in the administration – Regulating and the Pitts India Acts – Company's relation with the Indian states and its emergence as the dominant power; Marathas, Mysore and Sikhs – Subsidiary Alliance and the enunciation of a new principle of expansion – The course of British annexation in early 19 th century: subjugation of the Marathas. |            | 5 |
|  | UNIT 6 | The Colonial Economy<br>1. Basic features – Land revenue settlements; Bengal, North India, South and West – long term colonial impact on agriculture – changing forms of early colonial impact on trade and commerce: From Monopoly to Free trade.<br>2. Drain of Wealth – De-industrialization – India's internal trade in the second half of the 19 th century – limited developments of modern industries up to 1914 – changes after 1914.              |            | 5 |
|  | UNIT 7 | Early resistance to Colonial Rule<br>Different forms of resistance – rural resistance – resistance by landlords and peasants; Poligar uprising (Madras); Paik rebellion (Orissa) and peasant uprising in Western Bengal – Peasant movement and religion: Wahabi and Farazi – Santal rebellion (1855) – The Revolt of 1857: The Social context; the political context (popular and aristocratic resentment about British Imperial Policies).                |            | 5 |
|  | UNIT 8 | Reformism and Westernization<br>British Orientalism: Bentinck, Macaulay, Western Education and Social Reform. The Indian Response: Rammoh an and Social reform; The Young Bengal – The Brahma Movement – Vidyasagar and social and educational reform; Reformist initiatives in western and southern India, - Prarthana Samaj; Reform from within tradition – Arya Samaj; Aligarh Movement and   | TOORSA DEY | 5 |

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|------------------------------|---|---------|---|------------------|---|
|                              |   |         | modernization of Islam in India; Westernization and Indian social conservatism: The Age of Consent Agitation.   |                  |   |
|                              |   | UNIT 9  | Indian Politics: 1858 -1885<br>Provincial associations: Bengal, Madras, Bombay – Background to the emergence of Indian National Congress – The foundation of the Congress – the nature of the early Congress.   |                  | 4 |
|                              |   | UNIT 10 | Indian Politics: 1885-1914<br>Congress under Moderate Leadership – Hindu Revivalism – Militant nationalism – Ideology and Programme of militant nationalists – Swadeshi Movement: Its varied dimensions – The birth of All India Muslim League and Separate electorate – Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal and the Punjab.<br>Note: |                  | 7 |
|                              |   |         |   |                  |   |
| Modern Europe<br>(1789-1939) | B.A.<br>(GENERAL)<br>PART-II<br>PAPER III | UNIT 1  | Foundation of Modern Europe<br>1. Eighteenth Century Background.<br>2. The French Revolution – Socio-Economic Background – Progress of the revolution – Popular Movements – Jacobins and Girondins.<br>3. Rise of Napoleon – Internal Reconstruction – Napoleon and Europe – Napoleon and Revolution                                | ANASUA<br>BAGCHI | 9 |
|                              |   | UNIT 2  | Political Developments in Europe<br>1. Triumph of conservatism – the Metternich System.<br>2. Nationalism, Liberalism and the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.<br>3. Stages of Italian unification.<br>4. Unification and consolidation of Germany.<br>5. Russia: Attempts at England and the continent.                               |                  | 9 |
|                              |   | UNIT 3  | Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe<br>1. Industrial Advances in England and the continent<br>2. Labour movements<br>3. Utopian Socialism and Marxism<br>4. Art and Culture, Literatures and Science   | TOORSA DEY       | 8 |

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|  |  | UNIT 4 | <p>Neo Imperialism: 1971 - 1914</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Europe in 1871 – New Balance of Power</li> <li>2. Scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa</li> <li>3. The Eastern Question in later Nineteenth century</li> <li>4. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps</li> </ol> |              | 8 |
|  |  | UNIT 5 | <p>First World War (1914 – 1919)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Origins of the First World War – Issues and Stakes</li> <li>2. Russian Revolution of 1917</li> <li>3. Peace Settlement of 1919 – its long term consequences</li> </ol> <p>–</p> <p>Birth of German Republic</p>                                    | ESARUL ISLAM | 8 |
|  |  | UNIT 6 | <p>Europe in the Inter-War Period (1919 – 1939)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aftermath of the War</li> <li>2. Emergence of Soviet Union</li> <li>3. Rise of Fascism and its impact</li> <li>4. Outbreak of the World War II</li> </ol>   |              | 8 |

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| India and the World<br>1914 – 1964:<br>Selected Themes | B.A.<br>(GENERAL)<br>PART-III<br>PAPER IV | UNIT 1 | <p>First World War &amp; its aftermath</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impact of the First World War on Indian economy, society and polity</li> <li>2. Emergence of Gandhi in Indian nationalist politics; concept of 'Satyagraha'; Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad and Rowlatt Satyagrahas.</li> </ol>  | ANASUA<br>BAGCHI | 8 |
|  |   | UNIT 2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gandhian Mass Movements – Khilafat – Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements</li> <li>2. Revolutionary Nationalism during the 1930s</li> <li>3. The Government of India Act of 1935; 1937 Election and formation of Congress Provincial Ministries</li> <li>4. Quit India Movement of 1942</li> </ol> |                  | 8 |

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|--|--------|--|--------------|---|
|  | UNIT 3 | Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and Indian Freedom Movement  |              | 2 |
|  | UNIT 4 | 1. Demand for creation of Pakistan and its repercussions on Indian Politics and Society<br>2. Communal Politics on India   | ESARUL ISLAM | 8 |
|  | UNIT 5 | 1. Post-War upsurge and different strands of protest politics<br>2. Partition and the Transfer of Power, Adoption of a republican constitution in 1950                             |              | 8 |
|  | UNIT 6 | 1. The Nehru era in independent India<br>2. Development of parliamentary democracy<br>3. Economic planning<br>4. Movements for social justice<br>5. India and Non-aligned Movement | TOORSA DEY   | 8 |
|  | UNIT 7 | 1. Emergence of bi-polarism and its impact on post -1945 world politics<br>2. The rise of the Third World<br>3. Impact of the Cold War on the Third World                          |              | 8 |

*Baschi* 12/07/2018

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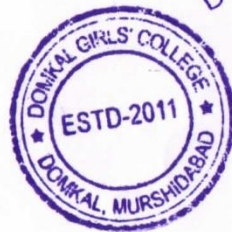
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

DOMKAL GIRLS' COLLEGE

Head of the Department  
History  
Domkal Girls' College

*Approved*

*23/03/22*  
PRINCIPAL  
Domkal Girls' College  
Domkal, Murshidabad



*Baschi* 13/07/2018

TEACHER IN CHARGE

DOMKAL GIRLS' COLLEGE

Teacher-in-Charge  
Domkal Girls College  
Domkal Murshidabad