

# **VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY**

## **HISTORY** (Honours & General)



### **Under Graduate Syllabus** (3 Tier Examination Pattern) w.e.f. 2014-2015

**Vidyasagar University**  
Midnapore 721 102  
West Bengal

**Part I**  
**HONOURS**  
**Paper I**  
**History of India, from Earliest Times to the End of 12<sup>th</sup> century**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Sources of early Indian history: literary and archaeological.

UNIT II: Harappan civilization: the first urbanization; significance of early Harappan phase; general features of early Harappan settlements; trade, religious practices; decline of urbanization.

UNIT III: Vedic civilization: the Vedas and historical sources; early and later Vedic texts; Indo-Aryans, original homeland, polity, tribes and wars; emergence of monarchy; economy and society – gender; transition from pastoralism to agrarian society; household, varna and religion.

UNIT IV: State formation: nature of state formation in early India; state in the historical period (6<sup>th</sup> century BCE); early Magadha and Buddhism; tradition of renunciation – Ajivikas and early Buddhist doctrine; Jainism and the 6<sup>th</sup> Century society.

UNIT V: The empire: the Maurya dynasty, character of state, causes of decline; Ashoka and Buddhism; sculpture and architecture.

UNIT VI: Post Mauryan India: rise of regional power centres in the post-Mauryan period; the Shaka Kshatrapas of western India and the Satavahanas; trade and economy (200 BCE-300 BCE); the Kushanas.

UNIT VII: Gupta and Vakataka period in Indian history: state and economic base, revenue resources of the state; land ownership, agrarian system and royal land-grant; history of the urban society and non-agrarian production; aspects of social structure (300 C.E. to 600 C.E.).

UNIT VIII: Expansion of the Gupta Empire: administrative structure; decline & its causes; the classical age of art and architecture; Sanskrit literature and science.

UNIT IX: Regional confederation in north and south India; the early medieval economy and social structure; the Feudalism debate.

UNIT X: South India (earliest period to 1200 CE): the Megalithic phase; society and literature in Sangam Age; early medieval south India (6<sup>th</sup> Century CE to 12<sup>th</sup> Century CE); nature of south Indian state and administrative structure; rural society; urbanization and trade.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. K. Datta, R. C. Majumdar, & H. C. Roychaudhuri: *An Advanced History of India*
2. A. L. Basham: *The Wonder that was India (Atiter Ujjwal Bharat)*
3. U. Singh: *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*
4. D. D. Kosambi: *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*
5. R. Thapar: *Asoka and Decline of Mauryas (Ashok o Mauryader Patan)*
6. R. S. Sharma: *India's Ancient Past (Bharater Prachin Atit)*
7. H. C. Roychaudhuri: *Political History of Ancient India (Prachin Bharater Rajnaitik Itihas)*
8. K. A. N. Shastri: *A History of South India*

9. R. C. Majumdar (ed.): *History and Culture of the Indian People (volumes I-V)*
10. M. Wheeler: *Indus Civilization*
11. S. Piggot: *Pre-historic India*
12. B. N. Mukherjee: *Genesis of Buddhism its Social Content*
13. P. L. Gupta: *Gupta Empire*
19. S. R. Goyal: *History of Imperial Guptas*
20. D. D. Kosambi: *Culture and Civilization of Ancient India*
21. R. Chakrabarty: *Bharat Itihaser Adiparba*
22. R. Chakrabarty: *Prachin Bharater Arthanaitik Itihaser Sandhane*
23. S. Chattopadhyay: *Prachin Bharater Itihas (Volumes 1 & 2)*
24. R. S. Sharma: *Prachin Bharater Samajik o Arthnaitik Itihas*
25. D. K. Chakrabarty: *Bharatbarsher Pragitihās*
26. D. K. Ganguly: *Bharat-Itihaser Sandhane (volumes 1 & 2)*
27. I. Habib: *Sindhu Sabhyata (see also subsequent volumes)*
28. N. Ray: *Bangalir Itihar (Adiparba)*
29. R. C. Majumdar: *Bangladesher Itihas*
30. S. Ratnagar: *Harappa Sabhyatar Sandhane*

**Part I**  
**HONOURS**  
**Paper II**  
**History of India, c. 1200-c. 1765**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Sources and their interpretations – historiography and recent debates – consolidation of the authority of the Crown (Delhi) sovereignty; theory of kingship; evolution of state power (Balban and Alauddin Khilji).

UNIT II: Nature and composition of ruling groups; polity and institutional structure – evolution of the iqta system; relation with military structure – significance of the Khalji Revolution – Administrative and economic policy of Alauddin Khilji.

UNIT III: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad bin Tughluq – political, administrative, and economic experiments and their effects – Firuz Shah Tughlaq, an assessment – Sayyads and Lodhis – disintegration of the Sultanate – regional polity formations in eastern and peninsular India: Bengal, Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdoms.

UNIT IV: The Mughals, foundation and consolidation of their empire – India on the eve of Babur's invasion conquest – struggle for empire – the Afghans and their contribution – significance of Babur and Humayun's reigns – the empire under Akbar; the new imperial system; Mansab, Jagir and nobility as the backbone of the empire; military aspects – Nur Jahan and her role in imperial politics (*junta debate*) – the Mughals and the north-western frontier and Central Asia.

UNIT V: Ideology and state in Mughal Empire – evolution and changes in the imperial policy towards religion and state in the 17<sup>th</sup> century – Mughal-Rajput alliance; Akbar to Aurangzeb – the Maratha factor – Sikhs & Bundelas – popular revolts within the Mughal Empire.

UNIT VI: Agricultural production – revenue system – urbanization – non-agricultural production, monetary system, and trade – nature of land rights – zamindars and the peasantry – merchant communities – artisans and bankers.

UNIT VII: Decline of the Mughals and its interpretations – emergence of the regional powers; case studies of Maharashtra, Awadh and Bengal.

UNIT VIII: Science and technology: irrigation, agricultural technology, building techniques – textile production, military technology.

UNIT IX: Culture and religion – literature – Persian and regional languages with special reference to Bengali literature – architectural forms – miniature paintings – Bhakti & Sufism, their origin, precepts, practices – evolution of a composite culture.

UNIT X: The English East India Company and other European trade companies – the Company's relationship with Indian powers – Delhi, Bengal, Awadh – Battle of Plassey, its causes and consequences – consolidation of the English power, Plassey, Buxar, Dewani.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. I. Habib (ed.): *Medieval India*
2. I. Habib: *Technology in Medieval India*
3. I. Habib: *Agrarian System of Mughal India*

4. Md. Habib & K. A. Nizami: *Comprehensive History of India* (volume 5)
5. S. Verma.: *Mughal Miniature Painting*
6. I. Habib & T. Roychaudhuri (eds.): *Cambridge Economic History of India*
7. S. Alavi: *The Eighteenth Century*
8. A. Ahmad: *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*
9. K. M. Ashraf: *Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan*
10. P. Jackson: *Delhi Sultante: a Political and Military History*
11. S. Kumar: *Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate*
12. S. Chandra: *History of Medieval India* (2 volumes)
13. M. Bharghav: *Exploring Medieval India* (2 volumes)
14. R. Seshan: *Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India*
15. M. Kanne: *Cultural History of Medieval India*
16. M. Juneja: *Architecture in Medieval India*
17. S. A. Farooqui: *A Comprehensive History of Medieval India*
18. A. Roy: *Modhyojuger Bharate Sultani Amol*
19. A. Roy: *Mughal Shaktir Utthan o Patan*
20. G. Bhadra: *Mughal Yuge Krshi Arthaniti o Krshak Bidroha*

**Part II**  
**HONOURS**  
**Paper III**  
**Greek History and Civilization, 510 BCE-356 BCE**  
**Full marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**

**Lectures : 100**

UNIT I: The Greek Polis: origins and characteristics; citizenship in the Polis; forms of constitution – structure of the Polis, the Assembly of Citizens, the Council, and the Magistrates – causes of the decline of the Polis.

UNIT II: Social and economic organization of the Polis: citizens, Metics, Periocci, and slaves, Helots, and other servile classes – role of slavery and serfdom in the economy – economic life of citizens and Metics.

UNIT III: The Spartan Oligarchy: social basis of the Spartan polity, land tenure, Spartan discipline and education, Spartan women, and army organization – Spartan constitution in its fully developed form – the Peloponnesian League and its structure.

UNIT IV: Athenian democracy: social basis and nature in its fully developed form – evolution of the Athenian constitution – constitutional reforms under Ephialtes and Pericles.

UNIT V: The Athenian Empire: growth of Athenian sea-power during and after the Persian War – transformation of the Confederacy of Delos into the Athenian Empire – attainment of commercial hegemony of Athens.



UNIT VI: Domestic and Foreign Affairs: War and Peace: Expansion of Greek economy in the Hellenic Age; features of Athenian foreign policy of expansion; the Delian League; Thirty years' peace.

UNIT VII: The Peloponnesian War: growth of Athenian Alliance System; Sparta joining the Peloponnesian League; Periclean Strategy – end of the War of Attrition with the outbreak of Plague(430 BCE); Periclean funeral oration and moral conviction.

UNIT VIII: Historiography of the War and the Heroes: Thucydides' views of the War – origin and character – morality of the War; Pericles – his vision of Athens as the political, economic and cultural centre of Greece; Cleon, his Mytilene Speech, assessed by Thucydides; Diodotus – his Mytilene debate.

UNIT IX: History as a discipline in classical Greece: emergence of History from logographers to Herodotus – Herodotus' view of the Peloponnesian War – contrast between Herodotus and Thucydides regarding the scope of history and historical method.

UNIT X: Greek thought, drama, and art: philosophical and scientific speculation before Socrates – the Sophists – origin and characteristics of tragedy; Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripedes – comedy and Aristophanes – architectural forms, sculpture, and painting.

### ***Suggested Reading:***

1. G. Grote: *History of Greece*
2. Herodotus : *The Histories* (translated by A.de Selincourt)
3. Thucydides: *The Peloponnesian War* (translated by R. Warner)
4. S. Hornblower: *The Greek World*

5. J. Boardman (ed.): *Oxford History of the Classical World*
6. A. Powell (ed.): *The Greek World*
7. J. B. Bury and R. Meiggs: *A History of Greece*
8. Lahiri, R. M.: *Prachin Greecer Itihas*
9. Kitto, H. D. F.: *The Greeks*
10. Hammond, N. G. L.: *A History of Greece*
11. Stobert, J. C.: *The Glory that was Greece*
12. Finley, M. I.: *The Ancient Greeks*
13. Chattopadhyay, S.: *Prachin Greecer Itihas*
14. Bhadra, S. & Chattopadhyay, K.: *Prachin Greecer Samaj o Samskrti*
15. Henderson, B. W.: *The Great War between Athens and Sparta*
16. Zimmern, A.: *The Greek Commonwealth*
17. *Cambridge History of Ancient Europe (volumes 4 & 5)*

**Part II**  
**HONOURS**  
**Paper IV**  
**Option A**  
**History of Europe, c.800-c.1250**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Islam and the Carolingian Empire: Mohammed and Charlemagne and the Pirenne thesis; establishment of Arab control over the Mediterranean, its impact on West European society; Charlemagne inconceivable without Mohammed? – the coronation of Charlemagne, who inspired it and what did it signify – contending Papal and Carolingian concepts of the Empire – Frankish institutions under Charlemagne – Carolingian Renaissance.

UNIT II: The darkest hour in the West: dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, reasons for the break-up – Western Europe besieged from three sides, Norsemen, Magyars, and Arabs; feudalisation of the besieged West; lessons and consequences of the invasions – the significance of Norse migrations in history.

UNIT III: Birth and development of the German Empire: revival of German kingship under Henry the Fowler and Otto I; Otto I and Italy; long term consequences of German involvement in Italy – evolution of the pattern of relations between the Emperor, the German feudal mobility and the German church up to the Investiture Contest – consolidation of German unity under a strong monarch till 1075 - Frederick Barbarossa

and the renewed struggle of Empire and Papacy – Barbarossa and Italian politics – growth of the Italian communities – imperfect defeat and recovery.

UNIT IV: Church reform and rise of the Papacy: condition of the church since Charlemagne; Cluny and monastic revival – reform and growth of the Papacy to Hildebrand; restructuring of the Papal government and its tightening hold over the Western church – Gregory VII, Henry IV, and the Concordat of Worms; growth of the papal government to the pontificate; the political triumph of the Papacy in Western Christendom – the Crusades.

UNIT V: The Church and the people: the new monastic orders of the twelfth century; the contribution of monasticism to Western Civilisation – the Friars, the Orsicans, and Dominicans and their influence – popular religious movements and the growth of heresy – Albigensian Crusade and the Inquisition.

UNIT VI: The emergence of national kingship: Frederick and the imperial tragedy; feudal disintegration; frustration of his attempt to unite Italy – Philip Augustus, St. Louis, and the growth of a strong monarchy in France – why national monarchies in France and England but not in Germany and Italy; reasons for divergent developments.

UNIT VII: The evolution of the feudal society: what is feudal society?; features of feudalism in Western Europe in the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries; vassalage and fief – the origins of feudalism and evolution of fief and vassalage in Carolingian times – the structure of the nobility; disappearance of the older aristocracies of birth and the emergence of a noble class of lords and warriors; transformation of the nobility into a legal and hierarchical class in the later middle ages; gradations and ranks,

barons and knights – growth and decay of feudalism, its legacy and contribution to European civilization.

UNIT VIII: The medieval economy: the manor, its origin and growth – population, agriculture and industry – trade in the early Middle Ages; revival of trade, and factors in the commercial revolutions – medieval trade at zenith; contrasting pattern of the north and the south; long term changes in trade routes and commodities – the question of economic growth in Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; population, agriculture and industry.

UNIT IX: The rise of burgesses and towns: origin and growth of the medieval towns – the merchant class before the urban revolution – permanent establishment of merchants in towns, origin of capital, and concentration of industry in towns – population – the bourgeois ascendancy; acquisition of personal liberty, jurisdictional autonomy and municipal self government by the burgesses; town constitutions – the development of guilds and industrial organization; the impact of guilds on production and economic growth.

UNIT X: Patterns of culture: medieval thought and the Schoolmen; Scholastic philosophy and science in the Middle Ages – the medieval universities – literature and art; transition from Romanesque to Gothic style; the rise of new vernacular literature from epic to romance – 12<sup>th</sup> Century Renaissance.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. Henri Pirenne: *Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe*
2. R. H. Hilton: *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*
3. P. Anderson: *The Lineages of the Absolutist States*
4. A. R. Hall: *The Scientific Revolution 1500-1800*

5. Euan Cameron (ed.): *Oxford History of Early Modern Europe*
6. Peter Burke: *The Renaissance*
8. Manrice Dobb: *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*
9. R. H. Hilton (ed.): *Brenner Debate: Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*
10. Lawrance Stone: *The Crisis of the Aristocracy 1558-1641*
11. G. R. Elton: *Reformation Europe 1517-1559*
12. Philip K. Hitti: *History of the Arabs*
13. E. F. Rice & G. Anthony: *The Foundation of the Early Modern Europe 1460-1559*
14. H. Butterfield: *The Origin of Modern Science, 1300-1800*
15. Amalesh Tripathi: *Italir Renaissance, Bangalir Sanskriti*
16. B. Chakraborty, Chakraborty & Chattopadhyay: *Europe Yugantar*
17. Nirmal Chandra Dutta: *Madhyayug Theke Europer Adhunikatay Uttaran, Mitram*
18. Biswanath Chattopadhyay: *Europer Bibartan*
19. Sayantan Das & Pulakesh Roy: *Uttaraner Pathe Europe*

## **Paper IV**

### **Option B**

#### **Transformation of Europe, c.1300 – c.1700**

UNIT I: The emergence of national monarchies in Portugal and Spain (Castile) – external contacts and invasions – the crisis of the Empire and its impact on medieval kingship – redefinition of relations between the Empire and monarchies – England and France.

UNIT II: The crisis of feudalism: the nature of feudal society and its regional dimensions – the collapse of the feudal order in western Europe and the forms of survival in eastern Europe.

UNIT III: Economic crisis and the commercial decline in Europe in the 14th Century – the urban decay and the epidemics.

UNIT IV: Economic expansion of Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> century – the rise of the European Companies – the new merchant – changes in urban formation – agricultural expansion and the beginning of the Agricultural Revolution? – emergence of capitalism in agriculture and industry.

UNIT V: The formation of the early modern state: the king's officers, a new army, and taxation – Germany and the Hapsburgs – the empire of Charles V – the making of absolutism in England.

UNIT VI: Science, technology and the age of discovery: the printing revolution – new techniques of warfare and the military revolution – the origins of modern science and explorations; the discovery of the New World; voyages toward Asia.

UNIT VII: Renaissance and Humanism: rediscovery of the classics – Humanism as a vocation, social ideology, and the restoration of the dignity of man – implications for education, art and architecture – reception of Humanism in northern Europe.

UNIT VIII: Reformation: Luther and the new religious doctrine – Calvin and the High Church – the new doctrine and the problem of secular authority – reinforcement of absolutism – Reformation in the national context – the State and Reformation in England – French religious wars and political crisis.

UNIT IX: The crisis of absolutism: England in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; the Civil War; the political ideas of the Civil War and the Settlement of 1688 – the beginning of liberalism with special reference to the ideas of John Locke.

UNIT X: The economic expansion of Europe in the 17<sup>th</sup> century – the Agricultural Revolution – Commercial expansion, overseas merchants, trading corporations, and banking – the emergence of Europe as the centre of a World System.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. J. Bryce: *The Holy Roman Empire*
2. C. W. T. Previte Orton: *Shorter Cambridge Medieval History* (2 volumes)
3. J. W. Thomson & E. A. Johnson: *An Introduction to Medieval Europe*
4. R. H. C. Davis: *History of Medieval Europe from Constantine to St. Louis*
5. A. F. Havighurst (ed.): *The Pirenne Thesis: Analysis, Criticism and Revision*
6. T. F. Tout: *The Empire and the Papacy*



7. M. Deansley: *A History of the Medieval Church*
8. C. A. J Hodgett: *A Social and Economic History of Medieval Europe*
9. C. M. Cipolla (ed.): *Fontana Economic History of Europe (volume 1)*
10. M. Bloch: *Feudal Society*
11. G. Barraclough: *Origins of Medieval Germany*
12. C. H. Haskins: *The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century*
13. H. Pirenne: *Medieval Cities*
14. G. Tallennach: *Church, State and Society in the Time of the Investiture Contest*
15. N. C. Dutta: *Madhya Yuger Europe (2 Volumes)*
16. S. Ray: *Madhya Yuger Europe*
17. H. Pirenne: *Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe*

**Part II  
Honours**

**Paper V**

**History of India, 1765-1964**

**Full marks – 100**

**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment - 10)**

**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: East India Company's territorial expansion in India: relations with Avadh, Rohilkhand, Mysore, the Marathas, and the Sikhs – relationship between the Company's trade and territorial acquisitions.

UNIT II: East India Company, the British state, and the growth of an administrative framework in India: legislations from the Regulating Act to the Queen's Proclamation – law, police, army, and the ICS.

UNIT III: Colonial economic and social policies in India: agrarian settlements like the Permanent Settlement, Raiyatwari, and Mahalwari – domination in trade – industrial and tariff policies – education policy – social legislations.

UNIT IV: Impact and effects of colonial economic policies: a new agrarian social structure? – commercialisation of agriculture and rural indebtedness – 'deindustrialisation'? – growth of modern industries – emergence of a new working class – peasant/tribal response, with reference to such uprisings as the Chuar, Rangpur, Sanyasi-Fakir, Kol, Santhal, Moplah, Indigo, Pabna, and the Deccan Riots – the Revolt of 1857.

UNIT V: Indian response to colonial social policies: Rammohan Roy, Vidyasagar, and the Young Bengal Movement – Brahmo, Farazi, and Wahabi Movements, Deoband and the Aligarh Movement, the Prarthana Samaj and the Arya Samaj – the debate about an Indian ‘renaissance’ – growth of a new middle class – women as recipients and agents of change, with reference to prominent figures in law, medicine, and literature; factory workers.

UNIT VI: Early phase of the Indian freedom movement: historiography of Indian nationalism – Moderates and Extremists – partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement – revolutionaries in India and abroad – Morley-Minto Reforms – the Muslim League, the demand for separate electorate, and the Lucknow Pact.

UNIT VII: The Gandhian era: reasons behind Gandhi’s rise – Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha – Montague-Chelmsford reforms – character and trends in the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement.

UNIT VIII: New forces and trends in the freedom movement: ideological trends in the Indian National Congress – the Dalits and their agitation – Kisan Sabha agitations and working class movements – Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.

UNIT IX: Pre-war political developments and the Partition: Government of India Act of 1935 and the working of the provincial ministries – Cripps Mission, the Wavell Plan, and the Cabinet Mission – growth of Hindu fundamentalism and Muslim separatism – demand for Pakistan and response to it – Partition and Independence.

UNIT X: India between 1947 and 1964: integration of the Princely states – framing of the Indian Constitution and the establishment of parliamentary

democracy – economic planning – making of a foreign policy, India's neighbours and Non-Alignment.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. S. Bandopadhyay: *Plassey to Partition (Palashi Theke Partition)*
2. S. Bandopadhyay, (ed.): *Bengal: Rethinking Historiography*
3. S. Bhattacharya (ed.): *Approaches to History*
4. S. Bhattacharya: *Oupanibeshik Bharater Arthaniti*
5. S. Bose & A. Jalal: *Modern South Asia*
6. J. Brown: *Gandhi's Rise to Power*
7. D. Chakrabarty: *Rethinking Working Class History*
8. B. Chandra et al: *India since Independence*
9. B. Chandra et al: *India's Struggle for Independence (Bharater Swadhinata Sangram)*
10. A. R. Desai: *Peasant Struggles in India*
11. S. C. Ghosh: *History of Education in Modern India*
12. M. Fisher (ed.): *India's Partition*
13. G. Forbes: *Women in Modern India*
14. S. Gordon: *The Marathas*
15. R. Guha & G. C. Spivak (eds.): *Select Subaltern Studies*
16. J. S. Grewal: *The Sikhs of the Punjab*
17. D. Hardiman: *Peasant Resistance in India*
18. A. Jalal: *The Sole Spokesman. Jinnah, the Muslim League, and the Demand for Pakistan*
19. K. W. Jones: *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*
20. H. Karlekar: *India The First Fifty Years*
21. D. Kopf: *Brahmo Samaj and the Shaping of the Modern Indian Mind*
22. R. Kshirasagara: *Dalit Movements in India and its Leaders*
23. D. Kumar: *Economic History of India (volume 2)*
24. P. J. Marshall: *Bengal The British Bridgehead*
25. J. R. McLane: *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress*

26. B. D. & T. R. Metcalf: *A Concise History of India*
27. G. Prakash (ed.): *The World of the Rural Labourer in Colonial India*
28. R. K. Ray (ed.): *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India*
29. R. K. Ray: *Palashir Sarajantra O Sekaler Samaj*
30. R. K. Ray: *Social Conflict and Social Unrest in Bengal*
31. K. Roy (ed.): *Partition of India*
32. T. Roy: *The Economic History of India*
33. T. Roy: *East India Company. The World's Most Powerful Corporation (trans: East India Company)*
34. S. Sarkar: *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal*
35. S. Sarkar: *Modern India (Adhunik Bharat)*
36. S. & T. Sarkar (eds.): *Women and Social Reform in Modern India*
37. S. Sen: *The Working Class in India*
38. A. Seal: *Emergence of Indian Nationalism*
39. N. K. Sinha (ed.): *History of Bengal*
40. Stein, B.(ed.): *The Making of Agrarian Policy in British India*
41. L. Subramanian: *History of India, 1707-1857*
42. B. Tomlinson: *The Economy of Modern India*
43. A. Tripathi: *The Extremist Challenge (Bharater Mukti Sangrame Charampanthi Parba)*
44. A. Tripathi.: *Swadhinata Sangrame Bharater Jatiya Congress*

**Part III**  
**Honours**  
**Paper VI**  
**History of Europe, 1789-1945**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: France on the Road to Revolution: Crisis of the Ancien Regime, social, political, and economic – the intellectual current behind the Revolution and the role of the philosophers – the Revolution in the making; the Aristocratic Revolt and the consolidation of the Third Estate.

UNIT II: French Revolution and Napoleon: the Constituent Assembly and its achievements – overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of the Republic – the Jacobin Republic, radicalization of the Revolution, and the Thermidorian reaction – social base of the Revolution: *Sans Culottes*, Peasants and Women – the Directory and the rise of Bonaparte – Napoleonic Empire and Europe – fall of Bonaparte – assessing Napoleon – character of the French Revolution.

UNIT III: Restoration and reaction in Europe: the Vienna Congress, the Concert of Europe, and the challenges before them – Metternich and the Conservative Order – signs of change; the Greek War of Independence – the Revolutions of 1830 and the challenging of the status quo – the Revolutions of 1848; a possible turning point.

UNIT IV: The age of Nationalism: unification of Italy and Germany – the Second Empire in France and Louis Napoleon; the Third Republic and the

Paris Commune – Russia: Tsarist autocracy and reforms; the emergence of the Revolutionary Movement – the Eastern Question; the Crimean War, the Treaty of Paris, Balkan Nationalism.

UNIT V: Society and economy in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe: industrial transformation in Britain; difference in the industrialization process between England and the continental powers like France, Germany, and Russia – the emergence of working class movements; early Utopian Socialist thought and Marxism – social transformation and economic change – art, literature, and science with special reference to Romanticism and its cultural and political aspects.

UNIT VI: Imperial expansion: Bismarck's diplomacy and a new balance of power; Kaiser Wilhelm II and *Weltpolitik*; new course in the German foreign policy – imperial expansion in Africa, the Pacific, and Asia and the Near East and colonial rivalries; colonial conflicts as a background to the outbreak of World War I – the Eastern Question in late 19<sup>th</sup> century with reference to the Treaty of San Stefano & the Treaty of Berlin; the Balkan Wars (1912-13).

UNIT VII: World War I and its aftermath: Anglo-German antagonism; rivalries and confrontation of alliances; two armed camps; origin of the First World War and the question of responsibility – the course of War; the impact of the War on the Old Order – origins of the Russian Revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks – the Peace Settlement of 1919 and its long term consequences – The League of Nations.

UNIT VIII: Challenges to the New European Order: consolidation and development of the power of the Soviet State – French search for security – rise of Fascism in Italy – rise of Nazism in Germany – World economic depression and the crisis of inter-war European order.

UNIT IX: The Road to Second World War: Germany's aggressive foreign policy; the role of the war economy – Mussolini's foreign policy and Abyssinian crisis – formation of the 'Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis'.

UNIT X: World War II and the Quest for Peace: outbreak of the Second World War – the course of the War – the quest for peace – evolution of the UNO.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. M. S. Anderson: *The Ascendancy of Europe, 1815-1914*
2. T. C. W. Blanning (ed.): *The Oxford Illustrated History of Modern Europe*
3. T. C. W. Blanning: *The French Revolution: Class War or Culture Clash?*
4. A. Briggs and P. Clavin: *Modern Europe, 1789-Present*
5. E. H. Carr: *International Relations Between the Two World Wars, 1919-1939*
6. E. H. Carr: *The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1923* (3 volumes)
7. R. Chakrabarti: *A History of the Modern World: An Outline*
8. R. Chickering, S. Forster and B. Greiner, eds.: *A World at Total War: Global Conflict and the Politics of Destruction, 1937-1945*
9. C. M. Cipolla: *Fontana Economic History of Europe*, Vol. III (Volumes 3 & 4 [Part 1 & 2])
10. A. Cobban: *A History of Modern France* (Volumes 1-3)
11. C. Cook, & J. Stevenson: *The Longman Handbook of Modern European History 1763-1997*
12. P. Deane: *The First Industrial Revolution*
13. Doyle, William: *The French Revolution: A Short Introduction*
14. J. Droz: *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848*
15. J. Evans: *The Foundations of a Modern State in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe*



16. A. Goodwin: *The French Revolution*
17. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Nation and Nationalism*
18. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Age of Revolution: 1789-1848*
19. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Age of Capital: 1848-1875*
20. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Age of Empire: 1875-1914*
21. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991*
22. E. J. Hobsbawm: *Industry and Empire: From 1750 to the Present Day*
23. J. Joll: *Europe since 1870*
24. J. Joll & G. Martel: *The Origins of the First World War*
25. W. R. Keylor: *The Twentieth Century World – An International History*
26. G. Lefebvre: *The Coming of the French Revolution*
27. G. Lefebvre: *The French Revolution*
28. G. Lefebvre: *Napoleon*
29. J. M. Roberts: *Europe 1880-1945*
30. G. Rude: *The French Revolution*
31. G. Rude: *The Crowd in the French Revolution*
32. S. Schama: *Citizens: A Chronicle of the French Revolution*
33. S. N. Sen: *Europe and the World: From the Renaissance to the Second World War*
34. A. J. P. Taylor: *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918*
35. A. J. P Taylor: *The Origins of the Second World War*
36. D. Thomson: *Europe since Napoleon*

**Part III**  
**Honours**  
**Paper VII**  
**The Making of the Contemporary World (1945-c.2000)**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: The Cold War – Policy of Containment and formation of *Cordon Sanitaire* – the emergence of the American and Soviet blocs.

UNIT II: Bipolarism and regional conflicts – the Stalin and the post-Stalin eras: the European scene (Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland) and Asia and Latin America (Vietnam, Korea, Cuba) – Afghanistan diplomacy of the Big Powers.

UNIT III: Imperialism in transition – national movements and decolonisation in Asia and Africa – the emergence of the Third World – the impact of the Cold War on the Third World – problems of economic development in the Third World.

UNIT IV: The rise of Communist China – changes in world politics – the second Cold War – *d’entente*.

UNIT V: The oil politics of post-War world – OPEC and the imperialist strategy – the rise of Arab nationalism and conflict with Israel – Iranian revolution – Iran-Iraq relations – the Arab League.

UNIT VI: De-Stalinisation and Soviet politics from Khrushchev to Gorbachev – Glasnost and Perestroika – disintegration of the Soviet Union

and crisis in the Socialist world – the East European scenario; the reunification of Germany.

UNIT VII: Globalisation – its socio-economic and cultural impact on the First and Third Worlds.

UNIT VIII: NAM, its rise and growth – the Third World's reaction to the domination of the USA and the UNO – rise of regional organisations like ASEAN and SAARC.

UNIT IX: India's foreign policy in the post-War world – Nehru and post-Nehru eras – relations with the USA and the USSR.

UNIT X: India and her Asian neighbours – China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. P. Calvocoressi: *World Politics since 1945*
2. W. Knapp: *History of War and Peace*
3. K. P. Bajpai & H. C. Shukul: *Interpreting World Politics*
4. D. Nayyar (ed.): *Governing Globalisation*
5. A. Dev & I. A. Dev: *World Politics*
6. U. Sharma & S. K. Sharma: *International Relations* (2 volumes)
7. W. C. McWilliams & H. Piotrowski: *The World since 1945*
8. A. Wenger & D. Zimmermann: *International Relations*
9. J. Bandyopadhyay: *The Making of India's Foreign Policy*
10. H. Kapur: *India's Foreign Policy, 1947-92*
11. A. Ghosh: *Antarjatic Samparka o Bartaman Bishwa*
12. P. Chattopadhyay: *Antarjatic Samparker Itihas*
13. D. Harowitz: *From Yalta to Vietnam*

**PART III**  
**Honours**  
**Paper VIII**  
**Option A**  
**History of East Asia, 1839-1949**  
**Full Marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Chinese traditional society: social groups and classes; peasantry, gentry, bureaucracy and central control – traditional Chinese economy.

UNIT II: Sino-European conflict in the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the Tribute System, its origin, growth, and decline – the Canton trade, its origin, features, and collapse – the First and Second Opium Wars, causes and results – treaty relations with imperialist powers – increasing western economic interests; emergence of a coastal enclave economy.

UNIT III: Rebellion: Taiping Rebellion, its causes, nature, results, failure and significance – Boxer Rebellion, causes, results, and failure, and significance – other contemporary rebellions.

UNIT IV: Restoration, reform, and revolution: Tungchi Restoration and the self-strengthening movement – Hundred Days Reform Movement of 1898 – Dynastic reform, 1901-1908 – Republican Revolution of 1911 – Dr. Sun Yat Sen, his principles and politics.

UNIT V: Nationalism and Communism: from Warlordism to nationalism; Yuan Shi Kai and other warlords (1916-1925) – May Fourth Movement,

its background, nature, and significance; intellectual and cultural progress – economic development and industrial growth – Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China, collaboration and conflict – Communist movement and Mao Tse Tung – the Red Army, the second United Front, the Long March, and civil war – the Chinese Revolution of 1949, its ideology, causes, and significance; founding of People's Republic of China and the establishment of a new regime.

UNIT VI: Pre-Restoration Japan: the Tokugawa Shogunate and the political, social, and economic condition of Japan in the 19<sup>th</sup> century – Perry Mission, the opening of Japan (1853), and the fall of the Shogunate.

UNIT VII: The Meiji Restoration (1867-1868): nature of, and different classes in, the Restoration – the modernization process; social, economic, and military reforms – industrialization and the role of the state and private entrepreneurs; the Zaibatsu.

UNIT VIII: Popular and democratic movements: Satsuma Rebellion, Popular Rights Movement, and the Meiji Constitution.

UNIT IX: Emergence of Japan as an imperial power: the First Sino-Japanese War; the Treaty of Shimonoseki – Anglo-Japanese alliance – the Russo-Japanese War; the Treaty of Portsmouth.

UNIT X: Japanese militarism and the World Wars: Japan in World War I; the Twenty-one Demands; Washington Conference; the Manchurian Crisis – failure of the democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s – the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937) – Japan in World War II; its consequences.

### ***Suggested Reading:***

1. R. Storry: *A History of Modern Japan*
2. J. K. Fairbank, E. O. Reischauer, A. M. Craig: *Far East: Tradition and Transformation*
3. J. K. Fairbank: *China: A New History*
4. J. Gernet: *A History of Chinese Civilization*
5. A. Cotterall: *China: A History*
6. A. Gordon: *The Modern History of Japan*
7. M. B. Jansen: *The Making of Modern Japan*
8. H. M. Vinacke: *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*
9. S. Guha Ray: *Adhunik Chin-Japaner Itihas*
10. S. R. Ray: *A Short History of the Far East*
11. H. Chattopadhyay: *Chiner Itihas*
12. H. Chattopadhyay: *Japaner Itihas*
13. A. Bandopadhyay: *Adhunik Purba Asia – Chin o Japan*

**Paper VIII**  
**Option B**

**History of South West Bengal, from late 18<sup>th</sup> century to 1947**  
**(the districts of Purulia, Bankura & Undivided Medinipur)**

UNIT I: Maratha raids in Bankura & Medinipur; role of Malla ruler Gopal Singh of Bishnupur; steps taken by Vansittart in Medinipur – internal feuds of the Malla dynasty & the intervention of British – early British administration in Medinipur – condition of Medinipur zamindars in the colonial context: Bogri, Mahishadal, Mainachura, Kasijora, Sujamutha, Jalamutha, Tamluk and so on.

UNIT II: Sannyasi Uprising in Medinipur and Paik Rebellion in South West Bengal – popular resistance in South West Bengal, the Chuar Uprising and the role of Rani Shiromoni – revolt of Durjan Singh of Raipur – circumstances leading to the extinction of Malla rule during the reign of Chaitanya Singh in 1806 & its impact on popular psyche.

UNIT III: Regional kingdoms in modern Purulia, Barabhum, Manbhum, and Panchet and their relation with the British – circumstances leading to the formation of Jangal Mahals in 1805 – selection of the town of Bankura as administrative headquarters of Jangal Mahals instead of Bishnupur.

UNIT IV: Rising of 1832, popularly known as *Ganganarayani Hangama* – administrative changes as a result of the disturbances; formation of South West Frontier Agency – Revolt of 1857 in South West Bengal – circumstances leading to the formation of the District of Manbhum in 1879.

UNIT V: Land Revenue Administration of the British in South West Bengal and its impact on agrarian society – rural indebtedness – periodic

famines & epidemics in the region – indigo planters & their activities in Medinipur & Bankura.

UNIT VI: The decline of indigenous centres of trade (chiefly cotton industry) like Sonamukhi, Bishnupur, Ghatal, Kharar, Khirpai, Chandrakona, Raghunathpur and so on – urbanisation in the colonial context and the formation of municipal towns like Sonamukhi, Bishnupur, Bankura, Ghatal, Kharar, Khirpai, Chandrakona, Tamluk, Ramjibanpur, Medinipur, Purulia and Jhalda – growth of local self government; Bankura & Medinipur District Boards; their role in public life – the role of ‘rurban’ middle class in modernising the district; philanthropic activities.

UNIT VII: Growth of western education and the development of the Press (*Manbhum, Bankura Darpan, Medinibani, Medini, Nihar, Tamoluk Patrika, Purulia Darpan*) – role of Christian missionaries; their educational, evangelistic & social work – establishment of literary institutions like Haripriya Sahitya Mandir in Purulia, Medinipur Sahitya Parishad and so on – role of voluntary associations like Lok Sevak Sangha, and Shakti Sangha and so on in Purulia, and Bankura Sammilani in distress eradication – growth of the tradition of writing local history of South West Bengal in the colonial period.

UNIT VIII: Development of means of communication in South West Bengal: roads, railways, rivers, and canals – growth of Kharagpur as a railway town – emigration to tea gardens from the districts of Bankura & Purulia.

UNIT IX: National movement in Medinipur: the Swadeshi Movement & revolutionary terrorism – Gandhi, Non Co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements; Birendranath Sasmal – workers’ and students’ movements – Sushil Dhara, Satish Samanta, and *Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar*.



UNIT X: National movement in Bankura & Purulia: the Swadeshi Movement and revolutionary terrorism in Bankura – the Gandhian trend, as in Non Co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements – role of Anil Baran Ray – Amarkanan Ashram and Govinda Prasad Singha in Bankura – influence of the Swarajya Party in Bankura – freedom movement in Purulia with special reference to Nibaranchandra Dasgupta.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. A. Mallik: *History of Bishnupur Raj*
2. B. Chattopadhyay: *Crime and Control in early Colonial Bengal, 1770-1860*
3. S. B. Chaudhuri: *Civil Disturbances During British Rule in India*
4. B. S. Dash: *Changing Profile of Frontier Bengal*
5. B. S. Dash: *Civil Rebellion in Frontier Bengal*
6. C. Palit: *Tensions in Bengal Rural Society : Landlords, Planters and Colonial Rule, 1830-1860*
7. R. Ray: *Changes in Bengal Agrarian Society, c. 1760-1850*
8. P. K. Saha: *Some Aspects of Malla Rule in Bishnupur (1590-1833)*
9. A. Samanta: *Malarial Fever in Colonial Bengal : Social History of an Epidemic (1820-1939)*
10. Sanyal, H.: 'Mallabhum' in Sinha, S. (ed.): *Tribal Politics and State Systems in Pre-Colonial Eastern and North Eastern India*
11. S. Sarkar: *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*
12. K. Sengupta: *The Christian Missionaries in Bengal*
13. N. N. Das: *History of Midnapore* (volumes 1 & 2)
14. C. Panda: *Decline of Bengal Zamindars/Midnapur*
15. T. Mukherjee: *Political Culture & Economy in 18<sup>th</sup> Century Bengal*
16. S. R. Mondal: *The Cracked Portrait of a Patriot*
17. R. Chowdhury: *Bankurajaner Itihas-Sangshkriti*

18. R. Chowdhury: *Atit Bankurar Arthachitra*
19. R. K. Ray: *Palasir Sarajantra o Sekaler Samaj*
20. H. Sanyal: *Swarajer Pathe*
21. P. Roy: *Ghataler Katha*
22. J. C. Basu: *Medinipurer Itihas*
23. A. K. Sen: *Bankura Parikrama*
24. M. L. Singha: *Paschim Rarh tatha Bankura Sangshkriti*
25. S. S. Bandopadhyay: *Bankura Saharer Gorar Katha*
26. R. Kar: *Banura Jelar Bibaran*
27. S. Ray: *Bharater Krshak-Bidroho O Ganatantrik Sangram*

**HISTORY  
GENERAL  
PART I**

**Paper I**

**History of India, Prehistoric Times to the End of 15<sup>th</sup> Century**

**Full Marks – 100**

**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**

**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Literary and archaeological sources of pre-colonial Indian history – growth and decline of the Indus Valley Civilization.

UNIT II: Indian polity in the Vedic period – the Mahajanapadas – the Mauryan Empire – the Satavahanas and the Kushanas – the Imperial Guptas – the tripartite struggle – Harshavardhana and Shasanka – the Palas and the Senas – political developments in the South with special reference to the Cholas.

UNIT III: Impact of Islam and political change in India – brief overview of the Delhi Sultanate – political ideology of the Sultanate and its administration – the independent Sultans of Bengal – the Vijaynagara Empire.

UNIT IV: Land systems and agriculture in early India – urban centres – internal and overseas trade – crafts and guilds – Indian feudalism, issues and debates.

UNIT V: Changing framework of agriculture during the rule of the Delhi Sultanate – the *Iqta* system – emergence of new urban centres – reorientation of commercial life.

UNIT VI: Social structure and social life in early India – from varna to jati – family life and the status of women.

UNIT VII: Vedic religion – the basic framework of Brahmanical religion – Buddhism, Jainism as protest movements – Shaivism, Viasnavism, and the cult of Mother Goddess.

UNIT VIII: The Islamic religion and its impact on sub-continental society – Sufism – the Bhakti movement.

UNIT IX: Early Indian art and architecture, different styles in north and south India – Islam, the introduction of new forms, and the emergence of an Indo-Sarassenic style.

UNIT X: Literature in early India – the epics and the Puranas – scientific knowledge with reference to astronomy, mathematics, and medicine – post-13<sup>th</sup> century developments – history writing during the Sultanate.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. R. S. Sharma: *India's Ancient Past (Bharater Prachin Atit)*
2. R. Thapar: *History of Early India.*
3. U. Singh: *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.*
4. R. C. Majumdar (ed.): *History and Culture of the Indian People* (volumes I to V).
5. D. N. Jha: *Ancient India.*
6. R. Chakrabarty: *Prachin Bharater Arthanaitik Itihaser Sandhane.*
7. I. Habib: *Sindhu Sabhyata*
8. R. Chakrabarty: *Bharat Itihaser Adiparba*

**Part II**  
**Paper II**  
**History of India, 1526-1914**  
**Full marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Disintegration of the Sultanate and the foundation of the Mughal Empire – the Mughal-Afgan contest and Sher Shah's rule – political expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb – Mughal control over Bengal and the Deccan – Mughal Rajput policy – the rise of Shivaji and his contest with the Mughals.

UNIT II: Sher Shah's land reforms – Mughal land revenue system; the Mansabdari system – commercial policy and trade during Mughal rule – crafts and industry.

UNIT III: The Mughal ruling class as a social category – Mughal religious policy – Islam and religious syncretism – art, literature, history-writing, and architecture – position of women in Mughal times.

UNIT IV: Causes of the break-up of the Mughal Empire – emergence of 'successor' states in Bengal, Avadh, Hyderabad, and so on – European companies in Indian trading and commercial world – eventual success of the English India Company.

UNIT V: Emergence and consolidation of British rule; Plassey, Buxar, and the Diwani – relations with Mysore, Marathas, and the Sikhs – Subsidiary Alliance Policy – relation between the British Parliament and the

Company; the various Acts – colonial police and bureaucratic administration.

UNIT VI: Colonial land revenue settlements – Drain of Wealth – de-industrialisation and the development of modern industries.

UNIT VII: Tribal-peasant resistance to colonial rule; for example, Santhal, Kol, Wahabi, Faraizi, Pabna and so on – the Revolt of 1857 and the debate about its nature.

UNIT VIII: Colonial education policy – growth of a middle class – social reform initiatives and movements like that of Rammohan, Vidyasagar, the Prarthana Samaj, Aligarh, Arya Samaj and so on – was there a ‘Renaissance’ in 19<sup>th</sup> century India?

UNIT IX: Politics of associations among Indians – birth of the Indian National Congress – the organisation and aims of the Moderates – rise of Extremism; its ideological and political background.

UNIT X: Partition of Bengal, its administrative and political reasons – the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal and elsewhere – birth of the All India Muslim League and the demand for separate electorate – Hindu politics – militant nationalism in Bengal, Maharashtra, and the Punjab.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. R. C. Majumdar (ed.): *History and Culture of the Indian People* (volumes V-XI)
2. T. Roychaudhuri & D. Kumar (eds.): *Economic History of India* (volumes I & II)
3. S. Bhattacharya: *Oupanibeshik Bharater Arthaniti*
4. S. Chandra: *History of Medieval India* (volumes I & II)
5. A. Ray: *Madhyajuger Bharater Itihas Sultani Aamal*
6. A. Ray: *Mughal Samrajyer Utthaan O Patan* (volumes I & II)
7. S. Bandopadhyay: *From Plassey to Partition (Palashi Theke Partition)*
8. S. Sarkar: *Modern India (Adhunik Bharat)*

**Part II**  
**Paper III**  
**History of Europe, 1789-1945**  
**Full marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Revolution and Napoleon: the French Revolution, its socio-economic background – progress of the revolution, popular movements, Jacobins and Girondins – rise of Napoleon – his internal reforms – Napoleon and Europe – Napoleon and the Revolution.

UNIT II: Triumph of conservatism: Vienna Congress – Concert of Europe – the Metternich System.

UNIT III: The return of revolution: the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 – patterns and collapse of the revolutions.

UNIT IV: Nationalism triumphant: stages of Italian unification – unification and consolidation of Germany.

UNIT V: Russian attempt at reforms: Alexander II, the Emancipation Edict and other reforms – their consequences.

UNIT VI: New economy in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe: industrial advances in England and the continental powers like France, Germany, and Russia – labour movements – Utopian Socialism and Marxism.

UNIT VII: Art, literature, and science – the Romantic Movement.



UNIT VIII: Imperialism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century: Europe in 1871 – a new balance of power – the Eastern Question – the Triple alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps.

UNIT IX: World War I; its origins, issues and stakes – Russian Revolution of 1917 – the Peace Settlement of 1919 and its long term consequences – the rise of Fascism and Nazism – the Economic Depression.

UNIT X: World War II and its aftermath: debate regarding the causes of the war – the course of the war – post-war Peace Settlements – the UNO.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. D. Thomson: *Europe since Napoleon*
2. H. A. L. Fisher: *History of Europe*
3. J. Grant, A. Ramm, & H. W. V. Temperley: *Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries*
4. *New Cambridge History of Modern Europe* (volumes VIII-X)
5. P. K. Chakrabarty: *Farasi Biplab*
6. S. N. Sen: *Europe and the World: From the Renaissance to the Second World War*
7. S. R. Chakrabarty: *Europar Itihas*

**Part III**  
**Paper IV**  
**India and the World, 1914-1964**  
**Full marks – 100**  
**(University Exam – 90 & Internal Assessment – 10)**  
**Lectures: 100**

UNIT I: Emergence of Gandhi: impact of World War I; reasons for Gandhi's mass appeal – Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, and the anti-Rowlatt satyagraha.

UNIT II: Gandhian nationalism and its variants: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements – Quit India Movement and the INA.

UNIT III: Nationalism and social aspirations: landlords, peasants, tribes, labourers, Dalits, women, business groups – their demands and movements.

UNIT IV: Nationalism and communalism: Muslim League and its activities, the role of Md. Ali Jinnah – Hindu Mahasbha and its activities.

UNIT V: Independence and Partition: negotiations for independence and partition – popular movements and partition riots – was the partition inevitable?

UNIT VI: Emergence of a new state: making of the Constitution – integration of Princely States – Nehru and the development of parliamentary democracy.

UNIT VII: Nehruvian economy: Planning Commission for a mixed economic model – agriculture and industry – land reforms and movements for social justice.

UNIT VIII: India's foreign policy: its determinants – India and the Big Powers – Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment.

UNIT IX: India's relations with her neighbours: Pakistan and the Kashmir Question – China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.

UNIT X: The Cold War and India: the impact of the Cold War on the Third World – India's role in Korea, and the crises in the Suez and Hungary.

***Suggested Reading:***

1. H. Karlekar: *Independent India*
2. B. Chandra et al: *India after Independence*
3. J. C. Johari: *Indian Government and Politics*
4. A. S. Narang: *Government and Politics in India*
5. K. P. M. Sundaram & G. Dutt: *India's Economy*
6. R. Chakraborty: *India's Foreign policy*
7. P. Brass: *The Politics of India since Independence*
8. B. Chandra : *Modern India (Adhunik Bharat)*
9. B. Chandra et al: *India's Struggle for Independence (Bharater Swadhinata Sangram)*
10. S. Sarkar: *Modern India (Adhunik Bharat)*
11. S. Bandopadhyay: *From Plassey to Partition (Palashi Theke Partition)*
12. P. Calvocaressi: *International Relations since 1945*
13. G. Bhadra & P. Chattopadhyay: *Nimnabarger Itihas*
14. P. Chattopadhyay: *Antarjatik Samparker Itihas*