ANCIENT WORLD

UNIT - I

STRATEGIES OF SURVIVAL: FROM FORAGING TO FOOD PRODUCTION

1. Human Evolution: A brief introduction
2. Foragers and Hunters
3. Origins of food production and Stock Breeding
4. Changing Technologies and Early Forms of Exchange
5. Social Formations in the Ancient World: Family, Band, Clan, Tribe
6. Transition from Nomadism to Sedentism

UNIT – II

TOWARDS CIVILIZATIONS

1. The idea of civilization
2. Changes in Material Culture
3. Development of class, caste and patriarchy
4. Changes in settlement pattern: Emergence of the first cities
5. Early States and Civilizations

UNIT – III

EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL AUTHORITY

1. The Idea of State
2. Transition from Kinship to Kingship
3. City States
4. First Territorial states
5. Early Empires

READING LIST:
The following list does not claim to be representative. Further readings will be recommended in due course of teaching.

48. R.B. Lee and I de Vore (eds), Man the Hunter, Chicago, 1968.


ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION: 610- 750 A.D.

Unit- I

1. Geographical location, climate and products of Arabian Peninsula; social political and economic structure of pre-Islamic Arabia; basic teachings of Islam and their social relevance; nature of the Islamic state; Prophet’s relations with the non-Muslims, pagan Arabs, the Jews and Christians; development of administration under the Prophet; his last sermon.

2. The Pious Caliphate- origin and development; expansion of state; central, provincial, military and revenue administration; relations with the non-Muslims; status of women.

Unit- II

3. The Umayyads- Caliphate to monarchy; revival of tribal jealousies among the Arabs, mawali, zimmis and slaves, Shu’ubiyya Movement; expansion of state and fall of the Umayyads; central, provincial, military and revenue administration.

4. Rise of sectarianism among the Muslims- Shias, Ismailis and Sunnis; voices of dissent- Kharjites, Mu’tazilites and Murjaites.

Unit- III

5. Umayyad rule in Spain- political institutions, economy- trade, industry and agriculture; contribution to literature, education, art and architecture in Spain.

6. Growth of literature, philosophy and sciences; development of art and architecture in the Islamic world.

READING LIST

1. Hamidullah, M.- Introduction to Islam. 1968
5. Lewis, Bernard- Arabs in History.
8. –do- - Muhammad at Medina. 1956.
10. Imaduddin, S.M.- Political History of the Muslims. (vol. I, Prophet and Pious
13. –do- - God’s Caliph: Religious Authority in the First Centuries of
Islam. 1986.
27. Encyclopaedia of Islam.
29. P. Lockkegaard-Islamic Taxation in the Classical Period.
32. Nadvi, S.A. Muhammad Rasul-Allah (Urdu).
33. Maududi, Abul Ala- Siyasat-o Mulukiyyat. (Urdu)
34. Nadvi, Shah Muinuddin- Tarikh-i Islam. (Urdu)
35. K. P. Sahu- Islam- Udbhav aur Vikas (Hindi).
HISTORY OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIA

Unit I-

Historiography

1. The ‘Dark Age’ and ‘Twilight’ perspectives- contemporary perceptions, colonial and nationalist interpretations.
2. Marxist perspective- Eighteenth century as a period of crisis and decline, the Jagirdari and agrarian crises, colonial transformation, colonization of Indian economy.
3. The ‘Revisionist’ challenge- Interrogating the centralized nature of Mughal state, Mughal decline as a factor in economic and societal progress, continuity and property thesis, emergence of new social groups and ‘portfolio capitalists’, the thesis of indigenous origins of early colonial state and ‘transition’ to colonialism.

Unit II

Disintegration of the Mughal Empire ‘Successor’ states, and Warfare

1. Mughal Empire in the post- Aurangzeb period, parties and politics at the Mughal court, 1707- 1761- the struggle for Wizaarat, the role of Saiyyid Brothers, Nizam- ul Mulk, Najibuddaulah and Safdarjung.
2. ‘Successors’ states and other categories; Maratha state in the eighteenth century, Warfare and society.
3. Foreign invasions and their impact

Unit III

British Conquest and Beginning of Colonization

1. Rise and growth of British power in India during the eighteenth century – colonial conquest of Bengal and South India.
2. Economic impact of colonial conquest and colonization, origins of the Permanent Settlement.
3. Ideology of the early colonial state in India.

READING LIST

Unit I

Richard Barnett, ed., Rethinking Early Modern India, Delhi: Manohar, 2002


**Unit II**


**Unit III**


Richard Barnett, *North Indian Society between Empires Awadh, the Mughal and the British, 1720-1801*, 1980


Inayet Ali Zaidi, “European Mercenaries in the Indian Armies, 1750-1803 A. D.
HMA CoO3  An Economic History of the Emergence of Capitalism in Europe

Economic history explores how human beings transformed resources into income and wealth in history, entering into a variety of unequal social relations in this attempt. This course is a preliminary survey course on the growth of capitalism in Europe, culminating with the beginnings of modern industrial growth in Western Europe. Topics 1 to 7 chronologically trace the decline of feudalism and the economic history of early modern Europe.

Semester:  I
Teaching Weeks: 16  Teaching Hours per week: 3

UNIT I

1. What is Capitalism?  hours 4  1week
2. Economic Structures and Change in Medieval Europe, circa 750-1450: Resources, technology, productivity, population, agriculture, manufactures, trade and towns.  2 weeks
3. The Decline of Feudalism  4 hours  1 week

UNIT II

4. The origins of the Great Divergence: The Seventeenth Century Crisis and the Decline of the Mediterranean  4 hours  1 week
5. Overseas Empires and its impact on the transition to Capitalism: the rise of the Atlantic economies;  8 hours  2 weeks

UNIT III

7. The Emergence of Industrial Societies: Britain, France, Germany  2 weeks
8. Thematic Debates: Institutional Change, Technology, Market, Class configurations, Demographic Change, Sources of capital mobilization, the Industrial Revolution, Spatial economic variations and divergence  2 weeks
9. Contemporary Economic doctrines  1 week
10. Growth and crises in early capitalism  1 week
Reading List: (supplementary readings will be announced in class)

UNIT I


Bois, G., Eng. trans., *The crisis of feudalism* (Cambridge, 1984); also


Hilton, R.H. (ed.) *The transition from feudalism to capitalism* (London, 1976),


E. L. Jones., *Growth Recurring: Economic Change in World History* (Ann Arbor:


UNIT II


Kriedte, P. *Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists: Europe and the World Economy, 1500-1800*

Hamilton, Earl, *American Treasure and the Price Revolution*


**UNIT III**


Course ID- HMA MeC1

STATE FORMATION IN MEDIEVAL INDIA- POLITY AND ADMINISTRATION

Unit- I


Unit II.

2. Process of conquest and expansion: Ghorid conquests; consolidation of the Sultanate under Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban; impact of establishment of the Sultanate.

3. Khaljis and Tughlaqs: consolidation and the expansion of the Sultanate; conquests of the Deccan states; disintegration of the Sultanate and rise of the regional kingdoms- Jaunpur, Malwa, Gujarat and Bengal; Vijaynagar and Bahmani kingdoms- changing pattern of polity, economy and society; Syeds and Lodis.

Unit III.

4. Authority and kingship: concept of kingship of the Early Turkish Sultans, Khaljis, Tughlaqs and the Lodis; composition and organization of the nobility; central and provincial administration, iqta and revenue grants; vizar.

READING LIST

7. – do - Perso- Arabic Sources of information on the Life and Conditions in the Sultanate of Delhi, 1992.
8. Sunil Kumar The Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate, 1192-1286.
10. Elliot and Dowson-History of India as Told by its Historians, vols. I, II, III & IV.
11. R.P. Tripathi- Some Aspects of Muslim Administration, 1936.
12. H.K. Sherwani Early Muslim Political Thought and Administration, 1981.
15. S.B.P. Nigam- Nobility Under the Sultans of Delhi, 1968.
17. Agha Mahdi Husain- The Tughlaq Dynasty.
18. – do - Rise and Fall of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.
20. Peter hardy- Historians of Medieval India.
22. – do - History of Sufism in India, vol. I.

Articles-
Course ID- HMA MeO1

HISTORY OF ISLAM IN MEDIEVAL INDIA, 700-1800

Unit- I
Advent of Islam in India, 700- 1200

1. Historiography of the advent of Islam in India – colonial and nationalist perspectives, the role of serial, religious and economic factors.
2. The early spread of Islam in India- India’s position in medieval Islamic cosmos; Islam in Arab ‘heart land’ and in different regions of India; Sufis, Kings and merchants on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts.
3. Arab conquest of Sindh and its impact, early Muslim communities and Sufis in northern India, the Turkish invasions of 11th – 12th centuries and their impact; establishment of Delhi sultanate and creation of Muslim community in northern India.

Unit II:
Sufis, Ulama and Medieval State, 1200- 1800

1. The Sufis, Silsilahs – the Chishtis, Suhrawardis, Qadiris and Nagshbandis, regional Sufi orders, Sufis and state in medieval India.
2. Islamic intellectual and --- movements in medieval India, system of learning.
3. State, Ulama and religion medieval India- relations between Ulama and state during the Sultanate period, Mughal state and Islam with special reference to Akbar and Aurangzeb.

Unit III
Islamization, Diversity and Philanthropy

1. Various theories of conversions and Islamization, regional variations in the process of Islamization with reference to Bengal, Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujrat and Deccan.
2. Shi – i- sects in India – their beliefs, practices and culture.
3. Philanthropy, charity and social justice in Islam in medieval India.
READING LIST

Aziz Ahmad, Intellectual History of Islam in India, 1969

Richard M. Eaton Sufis of Bijapur; Social Role of Sufis in Medieval India, 1978.
- Do- Essays on Islam and Indian History, 2000
- Do, ed;- India’s Islamic Traditions.

David Gilmartin and Beyond Turk and Hindvi; Religious identities in Islamicate
Bruce B. Lawrence, eds; South Asia, 2002.

M. Ishaq Khan Kashmir’s Transition to Islam, 1994
M. Mujeeb Indian Muslims, 1967
I. H. Qureshi The Muslim Community of the Indo- Pak Subcontinent, 1962.
S. A. A. Rizvi History of Sufism in India, 2 Vols.
- Do- Muslim Revivalist movements in Northern India in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, 1965

Asim Roy The Islamic Tradition in Bengal, 1983
- Do- Islam in Indian History and Politics, 2006

Ann Marie Schimell Islam in India and Pakistan, 1982
R. Aziuddin Aqinl Sufism, Culture and Politics :Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India
Mohammad Habib, Politics and society during the Early Medieval Period (Collected Works of Mohammad Habib, 2
K. A. Nizami Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India During the 13th century, 1961.
Irfan Habib, ed., Akbar and his India, 1997
- Do (ed.)- Religion in Indian History, 2007
Irfan Habib Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization, 2008
Muzaffar Alam The languages of Political Islam in India 1200- 1800, 2004
Course ID- HMA MeO2

POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND REGIONAL POLITIES IN EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA, FROM SIXTH TO THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

Unit I

Understanding Early Medieval India:
1. Transition from early historical to early medieval: historiography with reference to the perceptions of continuity and change, problems of periodisation into ‘ancient’, ‘medieval’ and ‘modern’, the position of early medieval India in history and fixing of the chronology.

2. Historiographical Approaches to early medieval India: theories and perspectives, early medieval India in the pre-1940s works, Marx and Oriental Despotism, Nationalist view of a centralised state, segmentary state concept, integrative and lineage polities, patrimonial bureaucracy, new frame works for the study on the nature of state

Unit II

Structure of Regional Polities, Evolution and Changing Power Configurations
1. Formation of regional polities:, with special reference to the Rajputs, Pallava-Cholas, Orissa, new royalty, landholding and clan structures and relationships, landed bureaucracy and power hierarchy, shifting centres of power, emergence of lineage polities and inter-lineage networks, consolidation of lineage families as ruling elites, landholding rights and integration through hierarchy.

2. Islam and Early Medieval India: conquest of Sindh, aspects of interaction with West Asia and the regional states, coming of the Turks and establishment of the Delhi Sultanate, issues of representations, ideas of ‘invasions’, ‘iconoclasm’, ‘Hindu-Muslim interface’.

Unit III

Forms of Royal Legitimation and Control:
1. Brhamana-kshatriya network, acculturation of local population, caste and varna hierarchies, brhamanical ideologies, origin myths and legends, genealogies and rituals of kingship, forms of local and supra local control.
2. Networks of royal control through religious, agrarian and other types of institutions like the temples, brahmadeyas, land grants.
3. Symbols and modes of royal legitimation, development of cult centres, temple complexes and consolidation of pilgrimage network as institutions of power and control, wars and conquests and development of political iconography with special reference to some case studies of temples and early mosques.

READING LIST
_____________.Representing the Other? Sanskrit Sources and the Muslims.
Champakalakshmi, R. Trade, Ideology and Urbanization in South India. 300 BC to 300 AD.1996.
__________ and S.Gopal eds., Tradition, Dissent and Ideology. Essays in Honour of Romila Thapar. 1996.
Elliot, H.M and J.Dowson. The History of India as told by its Historians, Vol. I and II.
Kumar, Sunil, ed., Demolishing Myths or Mosques and Temples? Readings on History and Temple Desecration in Medieval India. 2008.
Mahalingam, T.V. South Indian Polity. 1955.
Alberuni. Al-Hind.
___________.Indian Feudalism. 1965.
___________. Urban Decay in India c.300 to c.1000.1987.
Stein, Burton. Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India. 1980.

___________. Early Medieval South India. 2009.

Select Articles will be recommended in the course of teaching.
Course ID- HMA MeO3

HISTORY OF CENTRAL ASIA- 13TH TO EARLY 16TH CENTURY

Unit- I


   (b). Geographical background of Central Asia- location and the concept of the region, etymology of Turan, Transoxiana and Turkestan; geographical features and its impact on the economy; cultural patterns – settled, pastoral and nomadic; ethnic and lingual groups of the people of Central Asia- Turks, Tajiks, Uzbegs, Persians, Mongols; religio-political and socio-economic condition of Mongolia at the time of the rise of Chingiz Khan.

2. Central Asia on the eve of Mongol invasion; Chingiz Khan and Jalaluddin Mangbarni, downfall of the Khwarizmian Empire and the division of the Turko- Mongol state; the Chaghtai Horde; aftermath of the invasion- whether totally destructive; successors of Chingiz Khan – Juji, Ogedei, Mongke and Kebek; social, and tribal structure, religious beliefs.

Unit- II

3. Organization of the military- oriented empire- army of the Mongols, the concept of Yurt; impact of Mongol occupation on Central Asia; struggle among the different social groups. The Chaghtai state, the bifurcation of the Chaghtai Horde and disintegration of the Chaghtai Khanate.

4. Rise of Timur- military campaigns in Central Asia, Iran, India, Turkey and against the Golden Horde ; concept of sovereignty; administrative structure; ruling classes, nobility; religion and state; agrarian reforms; growth of urban centers, cultural development and efflorescence of fine arts.

Unit- III

5. War of succession after Timur- accession of Shahrukh; relations with neighbouring powers. Ulugh Beg- political projects and intellectual attainments. Formation of Uzbeg state in Dasht-i Qipchaq; Sultan Abu Saeed Mirza; Moghulistan and the rise of Yunus Khan.
Later Timurids; matrimonial alliances with the Mongols and mutual rivalry among the Mirzas; role of nobility and religious groups. Naqshbandi saints and their role in the polity. Sultan Husain Mirza and his achievements. Babur’s struggle for Central Asia. Fall of the Timurids.

READING LIST

4. Sharfuddin Yazdi- Zafar Namah- Eng. tr. Elliot & Dowson
6. V. V. Barthold- Turkestan Down the Mongol Invasion.
12. Peter Brent- The Mongol Empire.
13. M. Prawdin- The Mongol Empire.
15. A.J. Boyle- The Cambridge History of Iran.
17. Hilda Hookham- Tamerlane the Conquerer.
19. Grousset- The Empire of the Steppes.
21. – do- Indo-Central Asian Relations.
22. - do- Medieval Central Asia.
23. Lamb- Timur.

Articles-
2. – do- Army organization under Timur and his successors, IHC, 1975.
6. – do – Mongol traditions and their survival in Central Asia
UNIT I
Successor States and their Polity

1. Debate on the 18th century
2. Emerging political rivalry between states
3. Political patronage and European trade
4. European rivalry and the bid for political Power

UNIT II
Politics of Territorial Aggrandizement

1. Foundation of East India Company’s rule
2. British relations with Mysore
3. Anglo-Maratha rivalry
4. Anglo-Sikh relations

UNIT III
Colonial Rule and Early Policies

1. Institutional changes (Revenue, Law, Administration, Education and Social legislation)
2. Impact of colonial rule in India
3. Anti colonial protests before 1857
4. Making of the revolt
5. Revolt and its regional dimensions

READING LIST

1. Richard B. Barnett, North India Between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British, UCP 1980
2. Seema Alavi, Eighteenth Century, OUP
3. Bernard S. Cohn, Anthropologist among the Historians, OUP 1987
7. Sudipta Sen, Empire of Free Trade, Pennsylvania, 1998
8. C.A. Bayly, Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of Expansion, 1770-1870 CUP 1983
9. C.A. Bayly, Indian Society and the Making of British India, 1988
11. Carol Breckenbridge and Peter van der Veer (eds.), Orientalism and the Post-Colonial Predicament, Pennsylvania 1993
13. C.A. Bayly, Empire and Information: Political Intelligence and Social Communication in North India, CUP 1996
14. Mridu Rai, Hindu Rulers, Muslim Subjects Delhi 2004
16. Rudrangshu Mukherjee, Awadh in Revolt, OUP 1984
18. T.R. Metcalf, Ideologies of the Raj,
Agrarian Protests and Movements 1830-1951

UNIT-I 19th Century Uprisings (Wahabi and Farazi, Santhal, Indigo, Pabna and Deccan uprisings)
  - Land revenue administration and the agrarian structure
  - Tenancy issues
  - Commercialization and its concomitants
  - Local consciousness and political mobilization

UNIT-II Peasant Ideologies (Champaran, Kheda, Bardoli, Moplah, and Kisan Sabha)
  - Politics of mass mobilization and the peasants
  - Gandhi and peasant nationalism
  - Left and the new political agenda
  - Interplay of caste, class, community and nation

UNIT III Search for New Political Base (Tebhaga, Telangana, Wodi and Punnapevayalar)
  - Consolidation of non-secular identities
  - Challenges before the Left
  - Search for stable agrarian base
  - Land reforms and emerging trends in peasant politics

Readings:
1. James Scott, The Moral Economy of the Peasant: Rebellion and Subsistence in Southeast Asia, Yale 1976
2. A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India, Delhi 1979
3. D.N. Dhanagare, Peasant Movements in India 1920-50, Delhi 1983
4. Ranajit Guha, Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India, Delhi 1983
6. David Hardiman, Peasant Resistance in India 1858-1914, Delhi 1992
7. K.N. Panikkar, National and Left Movements in India, Delhi 1980
8. Ranajit Guha ed., Subaltern Studies series
12. Narahari Kaviraj, Wahabi and Farazi Rebels of Bengal, Delhi 1982
16. K.N. Panikkar, Against Lord and State: Religion and Peasant Uprising in Malabar 1836-1921
17. J. Pouchpedass, 'Local Leaders and the Intelligentsia in the Champaran Satyagraha; a study in peasant mobilisation' Contributions to Indian Sociology. 1974
19. S. Heningham, Peasant Movements in Colonial India: North Bihar 1917-1942, Canberra 1982
20. M.H. Siddiqi, Agrarian Unrest in North India: The United Provinces 1918-1922
27. Adrienne Cooper, Sharecropping and Sharecroppers’ Struggles in Bengal 1930-1950, K.P. Bagchi, 1988
30. Richard Fox, From Zamindar to Ballot Box: community change in a North Indian market, Ithaca, 1969