
Schedule of History Optional Enrichment Programme

| <u>History Optional Enrichment Programme 2024</u> | | | |
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| Sr. Number | Date | Section | Syllabus |
| 1 | 28/10/23 | Modern World History | Enlightenment and Modern ideas: (i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau. (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies. (iii) Enlightened Despotism |
| 2 | 29/10/23 | Modern World History | Origins of Modern Politics: (i) European States System. (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution. (iii) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery. |

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| 3 | 4/11/23 | Modern World History | <p>Origins of Modern Politics: (i) French Revolution (1787 -1799)</p> <p>(ii) Napoleonic era (1799-1815)</p> |
| 4 | 5/11/23 | Modern World History | <p>Industrialisation:^[L]_{SEP}(i) English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society.^[L]_{SEP}(ii) Industrialisation in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.^[L]_{SEP}(iii) Industrialisation and Globalisation.</p> <p>(iv) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.</p> |
| 5 | 11/11/23 | Modern World History | European politics from the fall of Napoleon (1815) to the beginning of World War I (1914) |
| 6 | 12/11/23 | Modern World History | <p>World Wars:</p> <p>(i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications.</p> <p>(ii) World War I: Causes and Consequences. (iii) World War II: Causes and Consequences.</p> |

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| 7 | 18/11/ 23 | Modern World History | World Wars continue... |
| 8 | 19/11/ 23 | Modern World History | <p>The World after World War II:</p> <p>(i) Emergence of Two power blocs.</p> <p>(ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.</p> <p>(iii) UNO and the global disputes.</p> |
| 9 | 25/11/ 23 | Modern World History | Decolonisation in SouthEast Asia, Africa, South America |
| 10 | 2/12/2 3 | Modern India History | <p>European Penetration into India The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.</p> |

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| 11 | 3/12/2 3 | Modern India History | <p>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:^[L]_[SEP](a)</p> <p>Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialisation of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.^[L]_[SEP](b) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.</p> |

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| 12 | 9/12/23 | Modern India History | <p>Social and Cultural Developments: The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature, and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of science; Christian missionary activities in India.</p> <p>Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas: Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage, etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.</p> |
| 13 | 10/12/23 | Modern India History | <p>Indian Response to British Rule: Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 –Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.</p> |

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| 14 | 16/12/ 23 | Modern India History | Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non Cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working-class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission. |
| 15 | 17/12/ 23 | Modern India History | |
| 16 | 23/12/ 23 | Modern India History | |
| 17 | 24/12/ 23 | Modern India History | Other strands in the National Movement. The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India. The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence. |

REVISION BREAK FOR PAPER-II

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| 18 | 6/1/24 | Ancient India | Sources for the study of ancient India, various approaches - Literary and archeological sources |
| 19 | 7/1/24 | Ancient India | Pre-History and Prehistory - Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (palaeolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic) |
| 20 | 13/1/24 | Ancient India | Indus Valley Civilisation: Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. Megalithic Cultures: Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry. |
| 21 | 14/1/24 | Ancient India | Aryans and Vedic Period: Expansions of Aryans in India: Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social, and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system. |

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| 22 | 20/1/24 | Ancient India | Period of Mahajanapadas: Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact. |
| 23 | 21/1/24 | Ancient India | Mauryan Empire: Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya, and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture, and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas. |
| 24 | 27/1/24 | Ancient India | Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas): Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature, and science. |
| 25 | 28/1/24 | Ancient India | Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan, and South India: Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds, and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture. |

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| 26 | 3/2/24 | Ancient India | Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas: Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art, and architecture. |
| 27 | 4/2/24 | Ancient India | Regional States during Gupta Era: The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity, and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society. |
| 28 | 10/2/24 | Early Medieval India | Political, Socio-economic and cultural themes |

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| 29 | 11/2/24 | Medieval India | <p>The Thirteenth Century:</p> <p>Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.</p> <p>Economic, Social and cultural consequences.</p> <p>Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.</p> <p>Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.</p> |
| 30 | 17/2/24 | Medieval India | <p>The Fourteenth Century:</p> <p>“The Khalji Revolution”.</p> <p>Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.</p> <p>Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.</p> <p>Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.</p> |

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| 31 | 18/2/24 | Medieval India | <p>Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:</p> <p>Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.</p> <p>Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.</p> <p>Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade, and commerce.</p> |
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| 32 | 24/2/24 | Medieval India | <p>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:</p> <p>Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.</p> <p>Malwa, Bahmanids.</p> <p>The Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p>Lodis. – Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur, Humayun.</p> <p>The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration.</p> <p>Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti, and Sufi Movements.</p> |
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| 33 | 25/2/24 | Medieval India | <p>Akbar:</p> <p>Conquests and consolidation of empire.</p> <p>Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.</p> <p>Rajput policy.</p> <p>Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.</p> <p>Court patronage of art and technology.</p> |
| 34 | 2/3/24 | Medieval India | <p>Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:</p> <p>Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan, and Aurangzeb.</p> <p>The Empire and the Zamindars.</p> <p>Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan, and Aurangzeb.</p> <p>Nature of the Mughal State.</p> <p>Late Seventeenth-Century crisis and the revolts.</p> <p>The Ahom kingdom.</p> |

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| | | | Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom. |
| 35 | 3/3/24 | Medieval India | <p>Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:</p> <p>Population Agricultural and craft production.</p> <p>Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies: a trade revolution.</p> <p>Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance, and credit systems.</p> <p>Conditions of peasants, Conditions of Women.</p> <p>Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.</p> |

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| 36 | 9/3/24 | Medieval India | Culture during the Mughal period, The Eighteenth century |