# **HISTORY-314**



# Syllabus for Class 12

IAS ACADEMY

Note:

There will be one Question Paper which will have 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.

#### **HISTORY**

#### Unit I: The Story of the First Cities Harappan Archaeology

Broad overview: Early urban centres.

Story of discovery: Harappan civilization.

Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site. Discussion: how it has been utilized by

archaeologists/historians.

#### Unit II: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story

Broad overview: Political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period.

Story of discovery: Inscriptions and the decipherment of the script. Shifts in the understanding of political andeconomic history.

Excerpt: Asokan inscription and Gupta period land grant.

Discussion: Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.

#### Unit III: Social Histories using the Mahabharata

Broad overview: Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship, and gender.

Story of discovery: Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata.

Excerpt: From the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.

#### Unit IV: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa

Broad overview:

- (a) A brief review of religious histories of Vedicreligion, Jainism, Vaisnavism, and Saivism.
- (b) Focus on Buddhism.

Story of discovery: Sanchi stupa.

Excerpt: Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi. Discussion: Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, and other sources for reconstructing thehistory of Buddhism.

#### **Unit V: Medieval Society Through Travellers' Accounts**

Broad Overview: Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers' accounts.

Story of their writings: A discussion of where they travelled, why they travelled, what they wrote, and Forwhom they wrote.

*Excerpts*: from Alberuni, Ibn Batuta, Bernier.

*Discussion*: What these travel accounts can tell us and how they have been interpreted by historians?

#### Unit VI: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition

Broad Overview:

(a) Outline of religious developments during this period.

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(b) Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints.

Story of Transmission: How Bhakti-Sufi compositionshave been preserved.

Excerpt: Extracts from selected Bhakti Sufi works.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians.

#### Unit VII: New Architecture: Hampi

Broad Overview:

(a) Outline of new buildings during the Vijayanagarperiod — temples, forts, irrigation facilities.

(b) Relationship between architecture and the political system.

Story of Discovery: Account of how Hampi was found.

Excerpt: Visuals of buildings at Hampi.

Discussion: Ways in which historians have analyzed and interpreted these structures.

## Unit VIII: Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari

Broad overview:

(a) Structure of agrarian relations in the 16th and 17th centuries.

(b) Patterns of change over the period.

Story of Discovery: Account of the compilation and translation of Ain-i-Akbari.

Excerpt: From the Ain-i-Akbari

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the textto reconstruct history.

#### Unit IX: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles

Broad Overview:

- (a) Outline of political history c. 15th-17th centuries.
- (b) Discussion of the Mughal court and politics.

Story of Discovery: Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission

Excerpts: from the Akbarnama and Padshahnama.

Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the textsto reconstruct political histories.

#### Unit X: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports

Broad overview:

- (a) Life of zamindars, peasants, and artisans in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (b) East India Company, revenue settlements, and surveys.
- (c) Changes over the nineteenth century.

*Story of official records*: An account of why official investigations into rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.

*Excerpts*: From Firminger's *Fifth Report*, Accounts of Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report. *Discussion*: What do the official records tell and do not tell, and how they have been used by historians?

#### **Unit XI: Representations of 1857**

Broad Overview:

(a) The events of 1857-58.

(b) How these events were recorded and narrated.

Focus: Lucknow.

Excerpts: Pictures of 1857. Extracts from contemporary accounts.

Discussion: How the pictures of 1857 shaped British opinion of what had happened.

# Unit XII: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

Broad Overview: The growth of Mumbai, Chennai, hill stations, and cantonments in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

*Excerpts*: Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract from town plan reports. Focus on Kolkata town planning.

Discussion: How the above sources can be used to reconstruct the history of towns? What these sources do not reveal.

### Unit XIII: Mahatma Gandhi Through Contemporary Eyes

Broad Overview:

(a) The nationalist movement 1918-48,

(b) The nature of Gandhian politics and leadership.

Focus: Mahatma Gandhi in 1931.

Excerpts: Reports from English and Indian languagenewspapers and other contemporary writings.

Discussion: How newspapers can be a source of history.

#### **Unit XIV: Partition through Oral Sources**

Broad Overview:

(a) The history of the 1940s;

(b) Nationalism, Communalism, and Partition.

Focus: Punjab and Bengal.

Excerpts: Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been analyzed to reconstruct the history of the event.

#### **Unit XV: The Making of the Constitution**

Broad Overview:

(a) Independence and the new nation-state.

(b) The making of the Constitution.

Focus: The Constitutional Assembly debates.

Excerpts: From the debates.

Discussion: What do such debates reveal and how they canbe analyzed?