

HISTORY (HIST)

Class - XI

Theory-80 marks

Project-20 marks

1. Understanding History

- 1.1 Pre-History, Proto-History, History.
Early sources and their nature.
Forms of recorded History.
Facts and their interpretation.
Itihasa-Purana tradition.
Indo-Persian traditions of History writing in Medieval India
- 1.2 Notion of time in History: Linear and Cyclical.
Periodisation in History and chronological sequencing.
Rationale behind:
 - a) conventional tripartite divisions.
 - b) Recent trends in periodisation.
- 1.3 Time frame and focus covered in class XI: focus on main markers and transitions.

2. From Primitive Man to Early Civilizations.

- 2.1 Epochs in the stream of time: A brief outline of archaeological cultures- Pleistocene, Paleolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic.
- 2.2 Early Africa and Primitive Man - Hunter-gatherers and their culture. Changing Climates; Landscape features; migrations.
- 2.3 Early Pastoralists and Agriculturists; Riverine Civilizations:
 - a) Indian subcontinent: Mehargarh and Harappa (First Urbanisation)
 - b) Egypt and Sumer.

3. Evolution of Polities: Concept of Governance and Institutions.

- 3.1 City-States: Classical Greece.
- 3.2 Monarchies: From Janapadas to Mahajanapadas (Chiefdoms to Kingdoms).
- 3.3 Empires: Definition; Difference with Monarchy.

Empires compared:
 - a) The Mauryan Empire and Macedonian Empire.
 - b) The Roman Empire and The Gupta Empire.
 - c) The Mughal Empire and The Ottoman Empire.

4. Nature of the State and its apparatus.

- 4.1 Nature of the State: The ideal Proto-type.
 - a) Indian context: Kautilya, The Arthashastra and State Craft; Ziauddin Barani, Fatawa-i-Jahandari and the nature of the State under the Delhi Sultans.

SYLLABUS

- b) European context: Cicero and the Roman World, Thomas Cromwell and the New Monarchy; Intellectual underpinnings of the Early Modern State.
- 4.2 Apparatus of Governance:
 - a) Persia: Satraps.
 - b) China: Mandarins.
 - c) Delhi Sultanate: Iqtadars.
 - d) Mughal: Mansabadars.

5. Aspects of Economy.

- 5.1 Slave Economy and Slavery as an Institution:
 - a) Rome and Egypt
 - b) India
- 5.2 Feudal Economy:
 - a) Western Europe, The Classical Model
 - b) Indian experiences: Gupta Empire and The Delhi Sultanate;
- 5.3 Trade and urbanisation. Between Expansion and Contraction: European and Indian Experiences compared.

6. Dynamics of Society.

- 6.1 Social Stratification:
 - a) Slave Society: Greece-Helot, Perioeci, and their relationship with Citizens.
 - b) Varna and Jati (special mention of Forest-dwellers viz Nisadas)
 - c) Fallen Ksatriyas- Yavanas, sakas, Hunas
 - d) Rajputs as a status group.
- 6.2 Women in society: Indian context.
 - a) Education of Women
 - b) Forms of Marriage and the Household
 - c) Inheritance and Property Rights (Streedhan)
 - d) Outstanding Women in Political authority: Egypt: Nefertiti, Cleopatra; India: Rani Durgavati, Razia, Noor-Jahan.

7. Religion.

- 7.1 Religion and the State:
 - a) India: Asoke and Dhamma,
Alauddin Khalji, The Sharit and the Ulema.
Akbar, Din-i-Ilahi and Sulh-i-Kul
 - b) Western Europe: The Holy Roman Empire and papacy.
Crusades.
 - c) Arab World: The Universal Caliphate.
- 7.2 Religion and Society:
 - a) Vedic religion.
 - b) Polytheism and the European context.
 - c) New religious movements (Buddhism and Jainism).
 - d) Reformation movements in Europe.

8. Expanding Horizons.

- 8.1 Origins of Modern Science: Alchemy to chemistry, Astrology to Astronomy- towards a Solar- centric Universe.
- 8.2 Technological advances: Agricultural, Military and technologies of Production, Ship building.
- 8.3 Printing revolution in Western Europe (Mention the contributions of China and the Arab world to the art of printing).
- 8.4 Geographical Explorations - towards a 'New world'.

9. Cultural and intellectual traditions.

(For Project Work- on any one topic, 750-800 words)

- 9.1 The European context.
 - a) Renaissance - Definition of the term; critiquing the validity of the proposition.
 - b) Twelfth Century renaissance.
 - c) Renaissance Humanism.
 - d) Italian Renaissance - Impact on art, culture and Political thinking; Role of Patronage - different roles of the Pope, the Medicis, The Sforzas, Flemish burghers.
- 9.2 Systems of Knowledge and Literature: the Indian context.
 - a) Schools of Indian Philosophy - an overview
 - b) The Sciences, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, Technology.
 - c) Court literature: Sangram, Sanskrit, Persian.
 - d) Vernacular literature - special reference to Bengali literature (from Charyapada to Vaishnave literature Mangala Kavya and translations).
- 9.3 Architecture, Sculpture and Painting: The Indian context
 - a) Painting: Cave painting (From Bhimbetka to Ajanta), Miniatures (Mughal and Rajputs).
 - b) Sculpture: Buddhist, Shaiva, Vaishnave Iconography.
 - c) Temple architecture: Chola temples and Bengal Temple architecture
 - d) Tombs, Mosques and forts in medieval India.