

HISTORY (HIST)

Class - XII

Theory-80 marks

Project-20 marks

1. Remembering the past

- A: Imagine the past: myths, legends and folk-tales, memory and oral traditions.
- B: Inheritance of the past: the colonial constructions, Indigenous imaginations.
- C: Importance of History as a professional discipline- Methods of "Modern" History writing.
 - I. Museums as institutions of organising the past.
 - II. Brief outline of the development of museums and different types of museums, private collections.

2. Situating colonialism and imperialism in the 19th & 20th Centuries

- A. Brief overview of 17th & 18th century colonisation in Asia & the New World.
- B. **Economic Dynamics of Imperialism and Colonialism**; from Mercantile Capital to Industrial & Finance Capital. Hobson - Lenin thesis on Colonialism and Imperialism.
- C. **The Political Basis of Colonialism**: The necessity of controlling areas on which the imperialist country was economically dependent.
- D. **The Question of Race and its Impact of Colonial Societies**.

3. The Nature of the Colonial Dominance: formal and Informal Empires

A. Case Study 1: India- as a 'colonised' state

- How political hegemony was established
- The instruments of control: Legislature / Bureaucracy / Police / Army
- The economy of the colonial state: revenue collection --- trade patterns --- Deindustrialisation
Introduction of the railways --- late and selective industrialization
- Intellectual justification of the Empire : Mill, Macaulay and the Utilitarian

B Case Study 2 : China - where economic exploitation flourished without formal political control of the imperialist countries

- Domination through economic exploitation - mining rights --- unequal treaties --
-- the Canton trade
- **A comparative study** of the Indian and Chinese experiences

4. Reaction to Imperialistic Hegemony

A : India

- The rise of a middle class - its features --- its acceptance of Western education -- its attitudes to traditional concepts in the social and religious context --- social reform

movements and leaders in Bengal --- Narayan Gure, Veersalingam and others outside Bengal, Sir S.A. Khan and the Aligarh movement.

- Change and transformation in society as a result of the above factors.
- Proliferation of the rural elite: Patidars, Sahukars, money-lenders and middlemen-greater fragmentation of rural classes due to economic reasons.
- The emergence of a new rural elite: patidars, Sahukars, money-lenders and middlemen-greater fragmentation of rural classes due to economic reasons.
- The emergence of an industrial force
- Subaltern groups : Adivasis, Dalits.
- Western ideas and the Indian response:
 - a. The aspiration of the middle class and its fall outs.
 - b. Regional cultural responses, in particular, the 'Bengal Renaissance'
 - c. How Western concepts of 'time', 'health and 'labour for wages' brought about a change in Indian society and the local mindset.

B: China

- Emergence of a Western educated class- the influence of Christianity --- the scholars' response- May Fourth Movement.

C: Migration of indentured labourers: formation of the Indian and Chinese Diaspora.

5. Governing the Colonial State India

- Govt. of India Acts of 1909, 1919, and 1935 as tools for limiting franchise, introducing communal electorates, maintaining administrative control and British hegemony
- The state machinery for suppressing freedom of expression e.g. the Rowlett Act and military / police control:
- The Jalianwala Bagh incident / the Meerut Conspiracy Case
- Divide and Rule policy: using community/caste/perceived/ ethnic groupings to divide and anti-colonial movement, e.g., supporting the demands of the Muslim League; the Communal Award of 1932; interfering in caste politics such as the temple entry issue
- The Princely states and the British Government: the creation of an alternative loyalist base
- Economic policies from 1914 to 1945 e.g. limited industrialisation; currency regulation after the First World War; high taxation even in famine conditions: (Gujarat, 1918,1928): the Bengal Famine

6. The Second World War and the Colonies

A: India, 1940-46

Linlithgow Offer --- Cripps Mission --- the Indian response and the Quit India Movement- Subhas Bose and the INA - INA Trials --- RIN Revolt - the backdrop to the Transfer of Power: The British government's role: Cabinet Mission - Constituent Assembly - Mountbatten's negotiations - Mountbatten Award - Transfer of power - The Indian response.

B: Japan and the Second World War

‘Asia for Asians’--- Japan and China - Japanese advance through South-East Asia and the consequent linking up with the INA.

C: Changed situation in the European colonial in S.E. Asia, e.g. Indochina and Indonesia.

7. The Era of the Cold War

A: The Cold War

Theoretical basis --- inception---developments from 1942 to 1948 --- the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan --- the military alliances --- Impact---the Berlin Crisis---Eastern Europe under the U.S.S.R. ---Suez Crisis---Cuban Missile Crisis---Korea and Vietnam

B: The Nuclear Arms Race and Peace Initiatives

C: Non-Alignment

The Political Background ---its principles ---building up the movement ---Bandung, Belgrade and subsequent conference ---an evaluation

D: The Arab World: Israel vs. the Arab World ---Oil Diplomacy

E: People's Republic of China: Its rise and place in World Politics.

8. Decolonisation

A: Definition of the term; social, political and economic implications manifestations; development programmes and Nation building.

B: Africa: case study - Algeria.

C: South-east Asia: case study - Indonesia.

D: Nation building in South Asia

- Varying political experiences in South Asia - Emergence of Bangladesh - a brief study of political systems in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The economic organisation of India - economic planning - heavy industries and technological advances - socialist underpinnings of economic planning - liberalisation, how successful.
- Regional co-operation - SAARC.

9. The New World

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

A: Interaction of Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces:

Transition from a bi-polar to a unipolar world - its political fallout---Globalisation---the “Clash of Civilisations”

B: Movements of Protest and Dissent

- The Peace Movements: the students' movements of the '60s and others
- Democratic and Civil Right Movements: USA/anti-apartheid movement in South Africa/ movements for universal adult franchise / present-day turmoil in the Arab world, Libya, Egypt etc.
- The movement for women's rights
- Environmental movements ---Chipko, Tehri-Garhwal, Narmada Bachao. Keeping alive the conflict between the First and Third Worlds over environmental issues.
- New Social Movements.
- The new economic order (the depression of 2008-11- a crisis of capitalism? ---the emergence of BRIC.)