#### 3RD SEMESTER

Course Code: HIS-200

Credit-4

## History of Early Medieval India (650-1206 C.E.)

Course Objective: This course covers the broad socio-economic, political and cultural developments of early medieval India.

Learning Outcome: Students will know about the sources relating to early medieval Indian history. They will also understand political, social, economic, and cultural developments which crystallized into distinct regional formations and patterns.

### Unit I: Introduction to Early Medieval India

Conceptualizing early Medieval India-Debates on Feudalism; Sources; disintegration of India during post-Harshavardhana period and emergence of regional kingdoms with reference to Salasthamba and Pala of Kamarupa, Pala of Bengal, Chalukyas of Vatapi, Gurjara-Pratiharas of Central India and Karkota of Kashmir.

#### Unit II: Political Developments

Origin of Rajputs: Various theories; political history of Chahmana, Chandela, Parmara, Pallava, Rashtrakuta and Chola; Tripartite struggle for supremacy.

#### Unit III: Society, Economy and Culture

Agrarian structure- land grants and its importance; Village administration in South India under the Cholas; religion- rise of Bhakti, Alvars and Nayannars, art and architecture under the Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Chandela and Cholas; maritime trade under the Cholas.

#### Unit IV: Foreign invasions

Nature, causes, and consequences—Arab invasion of Sindh; invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad of Ghor.

### Suggested Readings:

Basham, A.L., *The Wonder that was India*, Rupa &Co., New Delhi, 2002 reprint. Chakravarti, Ranabir, Exploring *Early India: Up to C.AD.1300*, Ratnasagar, Delhi, 2016.

Champaklakshmi, R., Trade Urbanization and Ideology in South India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D., The Making of Early Medieval India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1997.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India, K. P. Bagchi and Co, Calcutta and New Delhi, 1990

Kosambi, D.D. An Introduction to The Study of Indian History, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1956.

Lahiri, Nayanjot, Pre-Ahom Assam: Studies in the Inscriptions of Assam between the Fifth and the Thirteenth Centuries AD, MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi, 1991.

Majumdar, A.K., Bhakti Renaissance, Bhartiya Vidyabhawan, Calcutta, 1979.

Majumdar, R.C. et.al. (ed), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols.IV-V (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series, Delhi, 1945-1960, latest editions.

Mukhia, Harbans (ed.), The Feudalism Debate, Manohar, New Delhi, 1999.

Nandi, R. N., State Formation, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India c. AD 600–1200. Manohar, New Delhi, 2000.

Sharma, R.S., Urban Decay in India (c. 300-c.1000), MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi, 1987.

Sharma. R.S., Indian Feudalism, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2006.

Shastri, Nilakanta K.A., History of South India, OUP, Delhi, 1996.

Singh, Upinder, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Pearson, Delhi, 2008.

Thapar, Romila, A History of India, Vol.1, Penguin Books, Delhi, 1996 reprint.

Thapar, Romila, The Penguin History of Early India, Penguin books, New Delhi, 2002.

Veluthat, Kesavan, The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1993.

Yadava, B. N. S. Society and Culture in Northern India in the Twelfth Century. Central Book Depot Allahabad: 1973.

Course Code: HIS-201

Credit-4

# History of World Civilizations

Course Objective: To introduce students to the socio-cultural developments that characterized Bronze and Iron Age Civilizations up to the rise of the medieval world

Learning Outcome: Students will be able to comprehend the socio-cultural transformations that marked the Bronze and Iron Age civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, Greece, Persia and Rome. They will be familiar with the broad socio-economic features and cultural developments that characterized the ancient society under study.

Unit I: An overview of Bronze Age Civilizations: Mesopotamia, Egypt and China; Political developments, society, economy, administration, religion, law, art and architecture during the period.