Mahatma Gandhi University
MEGHALAYA
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SYLLABUS MANUAL

TRADITIONAL PROGRAMME
Program Code --- 715

Master of Arts in History (MAHT)

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4.7 Summary
4.8 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
4.9 Self-Assessment Questions
4.10 Answers to ‘Self-Assessment Questions’
4.11 Suggested Reading

UNIT 5 FINAL YEARS
5.1 The Second World War
5.1.1 The Civil Wars
5.1.2 European Occupations and Agreements
5.1.3 The Start of the War
5.1.4 War Breaks Out in Europe
5.1.5 Axis Advances
5.1.6 The End of the War
5.1.7 Establishment of the United Nations
5.1.8 Major causes of the Second World War
5.2 League of Nations
5.2.1 Its Origin
5.2.2 The Goals
5.2.3 The Span
5.2.4 Principal Organs
5.2.5 Members
5.2.6 Resolving Territorial Disputes
5.3 The United Nations Organization
5.3.1 The Idea
5.3.2 The Origination
5.3.3 Establishment
5.3.4 The High Hopes
5.3.5 The Aim
5.3.6 The Six Principal Organs
5.3.7 Legal Basis of Establishment
5.3.8 The General Assembly
5.3.9 UN Headquarters in New York City
5.3.10 Structure and Associated Organizations
5.4 Emergence of China, Japan and Turkey as Modern Nations
5.4.1 Introduction: Nation or Nation State
5.4.2 Eric Hobsbawm
5.4.3 Benedict Anderson
5.4.4 Nation States and their Characteristics
5.4.5 Growth of Japan as a Nation State
5.4.6 Growth of China as a Nation State
5.4.7 Growth of Turkey as a Nation State
5.5 Summary
UNIT 1 THE GREAT MARATHAS
1.1 Historical Background of the Marathas
  1.1.1 Shahji Bhonsle
  1.1.2 Shivaji
  1.1.3 Shambhaji (1680-1689)
  1.1.4 Rajaram (1689-1700)
  1.1.5 Tarabai (1700-1707)
  1.1.6 Balaji Viswanath (1713-1720)
  1.1.7 Baji Rao I (1720-1740)
  1.1.8 Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761)
1.2 Causes and Consequences of Third Battle of Panipat
  1.2.1 Causes of Third Battle of Panipat
  1.2.2 Third Battle of Panipat (1761)
  1.2.3 Consequences of Third Battle of Panipat
  1.2.4 Peshwa Madhav Rao I (1761-1772)
  1.2.5 Effects and Importance of the Third Battle of Panipat
  1.2.6 Causes of the Failure of Marathas in Panipat
1.3 Marathas under Mahadji Scindia and Nana Phadnavis
1.4 Maratha Struggle with British
  1.4.1 Maratha Confederacy
  1.4.2 The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782)
  1.4.3 The Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1806)
  1.4.4 The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)
1.5 Causes of the Failure of Marathas
1.6 Summary
1.7 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
1.8 Self-Assessment Questions
1.9 Answers to Self-Assessment Questions

UNIT 2 BRITISH EXPANSION
2.1 The Carnatic Wars
  2.1.1 Anglo-French Rivalry
  2.1.2 The First Carnatic War (1746–48)
  2.1.3 The Second Carnatic War (1749–54)
  2.1.4 The Third Carnatic War (1758–63)
  2.1.5 Causes for the Success of the British against the French
2.2 The British Conquest of Bengal
  2.2.1 The Battle of Plassey (1757)
  2.2.2 The Battle of Buxer (1764)
2.3 Mysore and its Resistance to British Expansion
  2.3.1 HyderAli (1760-82)
  2.3.2 Tipu Sultan (1782–99)
2.3.3 The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69)  
2.3.4 The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)  
2.3.5 The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92)  
2.3.6 The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (March-May 1799)  
2.4 Early Structure of British Raj with Special Reference to Punjab and Awadh  
2.4.1 Punjab  
2.4.2 Awadh  
2.5 Regulating and Pitt’s India Acts  
2.5.1 Regulating Act, 1773  
2.5.2 The Pitt’s India Act, 1784  
2.6 Summary  
2.7 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’  
2.8 Self-Assessment Questions  
2.9 Answers to Self-Assessment Questions  

UNIT 3 THE 1857 REVOLT AND ONWARDS  
3.1 Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature and Consequences  
3.1.1 Causes of 1857  
3.1.2 Nature of the Revolt  
3.1.3 Events of the Revolt  
3.1.4 Causes of Failure of the Revolt  
3.1.5 Impact of the Revolt  
3.1.6 Reorganization of the Raj (1858 and After)  
3.1.7 Government of India Act, 1858  
3.2 Growth of British Paramount in the Princely States (1858-1947)  
3.3 Main Features of Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari Land Revenue Settlements and their Impact on Peasantry  
3.3.1 Agrarian Settlement  
3.3.2 Permanent Settlement in Bengal  
3.3.3 Ryotwari Settlement in the Deccan  
3.3.4 Mahalwari Settlement in Central India  
3.4 Periodic Settlements and their Effects  
3.4.1 Effects of Permanent Settlement  
3.4.2 Effects of Ryotwari Settlement  
3.4.3 Effects of Mahalwari Settlement  
3.4.4 Export Products  
3.4.5 New Techniques and Mode of Production  
3.5 Summary  
3.6 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’  
3.7 Self-Assessment Questions  
3.8 Answers to Self-Assessment Questions  

UNIT 4 ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL IMPACT OF BRITISH RAJ  
4.1 Indian Economy in the Mid 18th Century  
4.1.1 Early Modern Period (1707–1757)  
4.1.2 British East India Company Rule  
4.1.3 Economic Impact of British Imperialism  
4.1.4 Nature and Structure of Economy: Rural and Urban  
4.1.5 Agrarian and Non-Agrarian Production  
4.1.6 Technology and Methods of Production  
4.1.7 Trade and Indigenous Banking
4.1.8 Debate on the Potentialities of Capitalist Change in the Pre-colonial Economy
4.2 Beginnings of Colonial Economy
4.2.1 Mercantilism and European Interests in India
4.2.2 The Drain of Wealth: A Debate
4.3 Industrial Development and Commerce
4.3.1 The Industrial Pattern in India
4.3.2 Features of Indian Industry before Independence
4.3.3 Internal and External Commerce
4.4 Capitalism and Industry
4.4.1 The Tribute
4.4.2 De-industrialization
4.4.3 De-urbanization
4.4.4 Commercialization of Agriculture and its Effects
4.4.5 Imperialism and Indian Industry
4.5 Heavy Industries and Industrial Labour
4.5.1 Railway: A Tool of Industrial Growth and Its Network
4.5.2 Industries
4.5.3 Nationalist–Imperialist Controversy
4.5.4 Development of Labour Union
4.6 The Concept and Consequences of Drain of Wealth
4.6.1 Drain of Wealth Theory
4.6.2 Effects of the Drain of Wealth
4.6.3 Drain of Wealth and British Overseas Trade
4.7 Economic Impact of British Rule
4.7.1 Economics Changes during British Rule
4.7.2 Commercialization of Agriculture
4.7.3 Destruction of Handicraft Industries
4.7.4 Growth of Agricultural Labour
4.7.5 Trade of Raw Materials
4.7.6 Drain of Wealth
4.8 Foreign Trade and External Trade
4.8.1 External Trade
4.9 Taxes, Tariff and Credit System
4.9.1 Tariff and Excise
4.9.2 Credit System
4.9.3 Monetary System
4.10 Causes of the Emergence of Indian Nationalism
4.11 Role of Moderates and Extremists
4.11.1 The Moderates (1885-1905)
4.11.2 The Extremists
4.12 Salient Features of Government of India Act of 1919 and 1935
4.12.1 Government of India Act, 1919
4.12.2 Government of India Act, 1935
4.13 Summary
4.14 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
4.15 Self-Assessment Questions
4.16 Answers to ‘Self-Assessment Questions’
UNIT 5 INDIA’S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

5.1 Establishment of Congress
5.2 Home Rule League Movement
5.3 Non-cooperation Movement (1920)
5.4 Struggles for Freedom Movement from 1922 to 1947
   5.4.1 Swaraj Party
   5.4.2 The Revolutionary Movement
   5.4.3 Boycott of Simon Commission
   5.4.4 Civil Disobedience Movement
   5.4.5 Revolutionary Movements and Rise of the Left
   5.4.6 Participation of Congress in Legislatures
   5.4.7 August Offer (1940)
   5.4.8 Cripps Mission (1942)
   5.4.9 Quit India Movement
5.5 Growth of Communal Politics
   5.5.1 Seeds of Communalism
   5.5.2 Anti-Muslim British Policy
   5.5.3 Role of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan
   5.5.4 Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 and Communalism
   5.5.5 Communalism in Interpretation of Indian History
   5.5.6 Militant Nationalism with Communal Overtone
   5.5.7 Foundation of the Muslim League
   5.5.8 Jinnah’s Two-Nation Theory
   5.5.9 Hindu Communalism
5.6 Factors Leading to Independence and Partition of India
   5.6.1 C. R. Formula (1944)
   5.6.2 Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)
   5.6.3 Desai-Liaqat Pact (1945)
   5.6.4 Wavell Plan and Simla Conference (1945)
   5.6.5 Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)
   5.6.6 Direct Action Day
   5.6.7 Atlee’s Announcement
   5.6.8 Mountbatten Plan
   5.6.9 Indian Independence Act 1947
5.7 Main Features of the Indian Constitution of 1950
5.8 Integration of Princely States into Indian Dominion: An Overview
   5.8.1 Integration of Princely States
   5.8.2 S K Dhar Commission
   5.8.3 JVP Committee
   5.8.4 Provisions Regarding Territories in the Constitution
   5.8.5 State Reorganization Commission
5.9 Summary
5.10 Answers to ‘Check Your Progress’
5.11 Self-Assessment Questions
5.12 Answers to Self-Assessment Questions
YEAR II

MAHT21 --- History: Its Theory And Methods

Unit 1: Meaning and Scope of History
Unit 2: Ancient, Medieval and Modern Traditions of Historical Writing
Unit 3: Ancient, Medieval and Modern Traditions of Historical Writing in India
Unit 4: Methods of Recording and Writing History
Unit 5: Theories of History through the Ages
Unit 6: Categorization of Themes in History
Unit 7: Major Traditional Approaches to the Study of History
Unit 8: Recent Approaches to the Study of History
Unit 9: Eminent Philosophers: Influences on Society
Unit 10: Research Methodology
Unit 11: Constructions and Representations of Indian History
Unit 12: Role of Myth, Memory and Folklore in History

MAHT22 --- Economic History Of Modern India (1757-1947)

Unit 1: Economic Scenario of Medieval India
Unit 2: Indian Economy in Mid-18th century & Colonial Perspectives
Unit 3: Industrial Development and Trade
Unit 4: Revenue Settlements and Their Impact on Agriculture
Unit 5: Capitalism, Industry and Industrial Labour
Unit 6: Impact of British Rule on Trade and Indian Economy

MAHT23 --- History Of India From Earliest Times Upto 600 AD

Unit 1: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Societies in India
Unit 2: Indus Valley Civilization and Its Decline
Unit 3: Vedic and Post-Vedic Age: Social Stratification, Caste System and Technological Development
Unit 4: Emergence of Mahajanapadas: Rise of Magadha and the Nanda Dynasty
Unit 5: Achaemenian and Greek Invasions
Unit 6: The Mauryan Empire and Administration
Unit 7: The Sunga and Kushana Dynasties in North India
Unit 8: The Satavahanas, Pallavas and Chalukyas in South India
Unit 9: The Golden Age of the Guptas
Unit 10: Rise of Harshavardhana.

MAHT24 --- History Of India Under The Mughals (1526-1761)

Unit 1: India on the Eve of Babur’s Invasion
Unit 2: Babur – Founder of the Mughal Empire
Unit 3: Life and Times of Humayun
Unit 4: Sher Shah Suri: The Afghan Outsider
Unit 5: Akbar – The Greatest Mughal
Unit 6: Jahangir’s Reign
Unit 7: Shah Jahan – The Architect and Builder
Unit 8: Aurangzeb and the Decline of the Mughal Empire
Unit 9: Mughal Administration, Art and Architecture
Unit 10: Socio-Economic Life under the Mughals & the Sufi and Bhakti Movements
Unit 11: Rise of the Marathas

MAHT25 --- Twentieth Century World (Till 1914)

Unit 1: Age of Enlightenment: Scientific and Technological Advances during and after the Industrial Revolution.
Unit 2: Evolution of Nation States & Growth of Parliamentary Institutions
Unit 3: Spread and Growth of Colonialism, Imperialism, Mercantilism and Nationalism in Asia & Africa
Unit 4: The American War of Independence
Unit 5: The French Revolution: Causes, Events, Results & Significance
Unit 6: The Napoleonic Era: Rise to Power, Reforms, War Against Russia
Unit 7: Socialist and Labour Movements in Europe
Unit 8: Unification of Italy and Germany
Unit 9: The Ottoman Empire in the 19th Century
Unit 10: China and Japan: Carving Individual Footholds
Unit 11: Causes, Events and Results of World War I