

BA II HISTORY

SEMESTER III

JULY	Introduction to Modern India History
AUGUST	1. Foundation of British Rule: Circumstances leading to the battles of Plassey and Buxar and their significance; Reforms of Warren Hastings. 2. Administrative Reforms: Reforms of Cornwallis; William Bentinck and Dalhousie. 3. The Uprising of 1857: Political, socio-religious, economic and immediate causes; failure; results.
SEPTEMBER	4. Economic Changes and Response: British Agrarian policies and commercialization of agriculture; rural indebtedness; Tribal and Peasant Uprisings w.r.t. Santhal, Bhil, Munda Rebellions. 5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements: Brahmo Samaj; Arya Samaj; Ramakrishna Mission; Aligarh Movement. 6. Depressed Classes Movement: Contribution of Jyotiba Phule; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
OCTOBER	7. Growth of Political Consciousness: Foundation and growth of the Indian National Congress from 1885- 1905; Growth of Nationalism 1905-1919 8. Indian National Movement: Circumstances leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-22; the Civil Disobedience Movement. 9. Rise of Communal Politics: Factors responsible for the growth of communal politics; Separate electorate; Muslim League and Pakistan Resolution.
NOVEMBER	10. Towards Partition and Independence: Quit India Movement; British proposals for independence; Indian Independence Act of 1947. 11. Significant Developments after Independence, 1947- 64 : Making of the constitution; integration of princely states;

	<p>the reorganisation of states.</p> <p>12. Map: (a) Important Historical Places – Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Goa, Surat, Plassey, Buxar, Gwalior, Jhansi, Hyderabad, Sabarmati, Amritsar, Lucknow, Lahore and Aligarh.</p> <p>(b) Extent of the British Empire in 1856.</p> <p>(c) Republic of India in 1950.</p>
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BA II HISTORY
SEMESTER IV
2023-24

JULY	Introduction to Panjab History 1469-1966
AUGUST	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation of Sikhism: Life and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev; Contribution of Guru Angad and Guru Amar Das for the development of Sikhism. 2. Consolidation of Sikhism: Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjun Dev; Compilation of Adi Granth; Causes and Significance of Martyrdom Guru Arjun Dev. 3. Transformation of Sikhism: Guru Hargobind's new policy; Causes and Significance of Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur; Creation of Khalsa by Guru Gobind and its significance.
SEPTEMBER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Sikh Struggle in the 18th century: Establishment of Independent Rule by Banda Singh Bahadur; Sikh misls, Dal Khalsa and Gurmata. 5. Punjab under Ranjit Singh: Civil, Military and Revenue Administration; Anglo-Sikh relations up to 1839. 6. Modern Punjab: Anglo-Sikh Wars and annexation; New Administrative Structure, 1849-1857.
OCTOBER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. New British Policies: Education; Irrigation; Transport and Communication. 8. Socio-Religious Reform Movements: Nirankaris; Namdharis; Ad-dharm; Singh Sabha and Ahmediyas. 9. Political Awakening: Agitation of 1907; Gadhar Movement.
NOVEMBER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Growth of Political Consciousness: Jallianwala Bagh; Bhagat Singh; Gurudwara Reform Movement. 11. Developments from 1947-1966:

	<p>Circumstances leading to Partition and Rehabilitation; Demand for</p> <p>Punjab Suba.</p> <p>13. MAP: Important Historical Places - Anandpur Sahib, Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Hargobindpur, Kartarpur, Nankana Sahib, Lahore, Mukhlispur, Qadian, Ropar, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Sargodha, Machhiwara, Jaito.</p>
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