



DETAILED SYLLABUS

for

M.A HISTORY

(I Semester)

SYLLABUS

With Effect From

2025-26 and onwards...

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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YERGERA, 584133

REVISED SYLLABUS

M.A. HISTORY

Semester-I

Course Code: HISHC 1.1

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – I

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Understanding Historical Methodology: Students will define and differentiate types of history and causation in historical analysis. They will explore history as a subject, including its objectivity, descriptive nature, and moral judgments, and understand its relationship with other disciplines such as Geography, Science, Economics, Political Science, and Literature.
2. Research Fundamentals: Students will grasp the concept and types of historical research, prerequisites for researchers, and the need for research in history. They will identify and differentiate between primary and secondary sources, including oral traditions, archival documents, manuscripts, and digital sources. They will also understand the significance of hypothesis in historical research.
3. Data Collection Skills: Students will develop skills in data collection, including identification, documentation, and oral history. They will practice note-taking techniques and understand the importance of field visits, archives, libraries, museums, and digital repositories in gathering authentic data.
4. Utilizing Data Collection Tools: Students will be proficient in using various data collection tools and methods, including fieldwork, interviews, case histories, surveys, and historical methods. They will explore the role of computers and internet sources in historical research, including data storage, analysis, digitalization of records, and cybersecurity.
5. Application of Digital Tools: Students will gain practical experience with digital tools and software for historical research, including search engines, data analysis, digitalization techniques, and exploring digital repositories like INFONET and INFLIBINET. They will understand the impact of technology on historical research and data security.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Comprehensive Historical Analysis: Graduates will be able to define and apply various historical methods and understand history's interdisciplinary connections, enhancing their analytical and interpretive skills in historical research.
2. Effective Research Practices: They will demonstrate proficiency in researching historical topics, utilizing both primary and secondary sources effectively, and formulating and testing hypotheses.
3. Advanced Data Collection Techniques: Graduates will be skilled in collecting, documenting, and analyzing historical data using traditional and modern methods, including oral history and digital tools.
4. Expert Use of Research Tools: They will be adept at using a range of data collection and analysis tools, including fieldwork techniques, interviews, and digital technologies, to support historical research.
5. Integration of Digital Technologies: Graduates will be capable of integrating digital technologies into historical research, employing software packages and online resources for data analysis and preservation, while ensuring data security and accuracy.

Unit- I History, meaning and relation with other subjects

- History: Meaning and types. Causations in History.
- Subject Matter, Objectivity in History. Understanding History as discipline, moral Judgement in History.
- History relation with other Subjects: Geography, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Literature, Science and Technology.

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Unit- II Introduction to Research Methodology.

- Research: Concept and Types, characteristics, Pre-requisitions of researchers and Historicism.
- Research in History: need, Selection of Research problem. Problems of researcher literary survey, research objective
- Sources: Primary- Oral traditions, Anonymous, Chronology, Eye witness, Archival documents, Manuscripts, Genealogy. Secondary Sources: Books- Biographies, Autobiographies, Articles and Documentaries, Pictorial Sources. Digital sources, Cross verification of Sources.

Unit - III Hypothesis and Methods of Data Collections

- Orienting research objectives. Hypothesis- meaning, importance in History Research.
- Methods and tools of Data collection: Field work, Interview, Case History, Survey.
- Historical method, Excavation, Estmpage.

Unit - IV Data Centres and Collection

- Data Identification, Documentation skill and Oral History as sources. Notes taking techniques.
- Centres of data: Field Visit, Archives, Libraries, Museums, Digital repositories, ICHR, Genuinity of data.
- Historical Manumentes, Inscriptions, Herostons.

Unit - V Computer and Internet in Research.

- Computers in Research: Internet, Sources of Historical records, Information storage, Major Tools and simulators, Search engines.
- Data analysis, Digitalisation of Historical Records, Exploring, 3D recording.
- Websites, INFONET, INFLIBINET, Software packages for Historical research. Cyber security.

References:

1. "The History of History: A Study of Historical Methods and Theory" by Michael Bentley
2. "What Is History?" by E.H. Carr
3. "Historiography: An Introduction" by E.H. Carr and Richard J. Evans
4. "Geography and History: Bridging the Divide" by Andrew C. Isserman
5. "Science and Technology in World History: An Introduction" by James E. McClellan III and Harold Dorn
6. "The Economic History of the World" by Paul Bairoch
7. "Political Science and History: The Crossroads of Research" by Robert E. Goodin
8. "Literature and History: An Interdisciplinary Approach" by Jonathan Bate
9. "Research Methods in History" by M.C. Curthoys and A. C. McKernan
10. "The Craft of Research" by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams
11. "Doing Historical Research" by Iain McCalman
12. "Oral History: An Introduction for Students" by Edward D. C. D'Angelo

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M.A HISTORY

Semester – I

Course Code: HISHC 1.2

ANCIENT WORLD HISTORY: EARLIEST TO 1453 C.E

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will understand the significance of ancient civilizations, including Hebrews, Egyptians, and Mesopotamians, and their contributions to history.
2. They will explore major world religions, including Taoism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, and Christianity, and analyse the legacy of Greek and Roman civilizations.
3. They will examine the contributions and decline of the Byzantine Empire, including the Justinian Code, and the impact of Mongol invasions.
4. They will study the rise of Islam, the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the influence of feudalism in Europe, including key figures like Joan of Arc and events like the fall of Constantinople.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will have a deep understanding of the significance and impact of early civilizations and their contributions to global history.
2. They will be able to analyse the development and influence of major world religions and classical civilizations on Western culture.
3. They will evaluate the historical contributions and decline of empires, including Byzantine and Mongol influences.
4. They will understand the historical context and implications of significant events such as the Crusades, the Renaissance, and the fall of Constantinople.
5. Graduates will be prepared to critically assess the development of medieval Europe and its interaction with other cultures.

Unit-I Prehistory and the Rise of Civilization

- Human origins and early societies
- The Palaeolithic Era: Hunter- gatherer Societies and early art and technology
- The Neolithic Revolution and rise of agriculture, common features of early civilizations

Unit-II Introduction to World History

- Sources and Chronology, Significance, Scope and uses of World History.
- Hebrews, Egyptian Civilization, Pharaoh, Position of women – Great Pyramid- Sphinx – Mesopotamia.
- The Fertile Crescent- code of Hammurabi.

Unit-III World Religions

- Taoism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity- Teachings and Spread,
- Legacy of Greece – City States- Philosophers- Socrates, Plato, Aristotle,
- Roman Empire- General Constantine- Julius Caesar- Cleopatra, Golden Age of Augustus- Pax Roman (Roman Peace) – Epics- Architecture - colosseum - Fall of Roman empire (476 C.E)

Unit-IV Eastern Roman Empire

- Byzantine Empire-Contributions of Byzantine civilization.
- Justinian code, Decline of Byzantine Empire.
- Mongols in Asia. Holy Roman empire- The Church and medieval life, Charlemagne- Extinct of Holy Roman Empire (887 CE) Gothic Architecture.

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Unit-V Rise of Islam

- Rise of Islam and cultural influence, Crusades and Children Crusades- Causes, Results.
- Renaissance, Feudalism in Europe, Early Middle age, Church authority, challenges to church authority,
- Joan of Arc- Heroine of France. The fall of Constantinople (1453 CE).

References:

1. Candice Goucher and Linda Walton : World History: Journey from Past to Present
2. B V Rao : World History from Early times to A D 2000
3. Susan Wise Bauer: The History of the Ancient World
4. Glencoe: World History
5. Eugene Berger: World History: Cultures, States, and Societies to 1500
6. Catherine Nixey : The Darkening Age
7. David Stasavage: The Decline and Rise of Democracy- a Global History from Antiquity to Today
8. Will and Ariel Durant: The Lessons of History

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M.A. HISTORY

Semester – I

Course Code: HISHC 1.3

ANCIENT INDIA (EARLIEST TO 1206 C.E)

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will understand the concept of Bharath, including archaeological and literary sources, the Harappa Civilization, and theories on its origin, distribution, and decline.
2. They will explore the Vedic Age, focusing on Rigvedic society, polity, religion, and later Vedic developments, as well as the life and teachings of Mahavira and Buddha.
3. They will analyze the Mauryan and post-Mauryan periods, including Chandragupta and Ashoka's administration, Ashoka's Dhamma, and the Gupta and Vardhana empires' contributions to polity, administration, and culture.
4. They will examine the Vakatakas and Vardhanas' administration, education, and art, including key centers of learning like Nalanda and Taxila, and the Chola administration.
5. They will study the impact of Arab invasions and resistance by figures like Mohammad of Ghaznavid and Ghorid, and understand the roles of regional rulers in resisting Islamic expansion.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will be proficient in analyzing early Indian history, including ancient civilizations and their contributions to cultural and political developments.
2. They will understand the evolution of Vedic society and religion, including the impact of major religious figures like Mahavira and Buddha.
3. They will be able to evaluate the political and cultural achievements of the Mauryan, Gupta, and Vardhana periods, including administration and art.
4. They will gain insights into the historical significance of educational centers and regional governance, including Chola administration.
5. Graduates will be prepared to critically assess the effects of early Islamic invasions and the resistance efforts by Indian rulers.

Unit- I The idea of Bharath and Indus Civilization

- Geographical features of India. The idea of Bharath.
- Sources: Archaeological and literary and foreign accounts
- Harappa Civilization- Origin, distribution, features, decline and theories, Survivals, Iron Age.

Unit- II The Vedic Age and Religions

- Rigvedic and Later Vedic- polity, economy, society and religion and ritual practices status of women.
- Religions: Sanatana. Jainism-Mahaveera, Buddhism-Bhuddha- Life, teachings and spread, Boudha Mahasabhas.
- Sangam age – Society, literature. Kushanas contributions.

Unit-III Mahajanapadas Mauryas and Guptas.

- Sixteen Mahajanapadas- administration and causes for decline
- Mauryan Empire: Chandragupta, Ashoka-polity, administration, Economy, society, Ashoka's Dhamma and edicts.
- Gupta Empires: Polity, administration, Feudalism. Literature, art and architecture (Golden Age).

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Unit- IV Vardhanas, Vakatakas and Cholas

- Vardhanas, Vakatakas Polity, Religion and cultural contributions.
- Cholas: spread of empire, Polity, Administration and local self-government. Education centres- Nalanda, Taxila and Vikramashila.
- Arab invasions on Sindh: Muhammad-bin-Qasim, Raja Dahir. Bappa Rawal, Chauhans and other dynasties. Islamic invasions: Ghaznavid and Ghourid.

Unit- V The Greater India's - Colonies

- India's relations with Central Asia and the West India's relations with Tibet Korea.
- India's connection with China, Japan -Indian colonies in Southeast Asia Champa Kingdom Kambuja (Cambodia) Kingdom Angkor Thom
- Angkor Wat Shailendra Empire Boro Burdu Shailendras and their relationship with Cholas - Kadiri Kingdom - Bali Burma - Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

References:

1. Begley, Vimala and Richard Daniel De Puma(eds), Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Bhattacharya, N.N.: Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents. New Delhi: Manohar.
3. Bongard-Levin, G.M. :Mauryan India, Madhya Pradesh: Oriental University Press.
4. Bose, AtindraNath,:Social and Rural Economy of Northern India, 600 BC – 200 AD, 2 Vols.
5. Burton Stein:PeasantState and Society in Early Medieval South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Chakravarty, Ranabir, ed.,:Trade in Early India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Chakravarty,:Ranabir, Trade and Traders in Early India, Delhi: Manohar.
8. Chakravarty, Uma,:The Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
9. Champakalakshmi, R.,:Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Chattopadhyaya, B.D.,:Making Medieval India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
11. Dirks Nicholas,:Castes of Mind, Colonialism and Making of Modern India, Princeton University Press.
12. Dumont Levis,:Homo Hierarchic us, Caste System and its Implications, University of Chicago.
13. Gurukkal, Rajan :Social Formations of Early South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
14. Habib Irfan and RaychaudhuriTapan, :Economic History of India, Cambridge: Oxford University.
15. Kane, P.V.,:History of Dharma shastra (Vol.II), Pune: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
16. Kosambi D.D.:An Introduction to India History, Hyderabad: Sangam Books Ltd.
17. Kosambi D.D. :Culture and Civilization of Ancient India, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
18. Kulke Hermann,:State in India, Delhi: UP.
19. Liu, Xinriu,: Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Maity, S. K:Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta period

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M.A. HISTORY
Semester – I
HISHC 1.4
ANCIENT KARNATAKA
(UPTO CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA 1189 C.E)

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will analyze the geographical features of Karnataka and the concept of Karunadu, using archaeological, literary, and foreign sources to understand the extent of the Mauryan influence in Karnataka.
2. They will study the Sathavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, and Chalukyas of Badami, focusing on their polity, administration, religion, society, and contributions to art and architecture.
3. They will explore the Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana, and Hoysalas, examining their expansion, cultural achievements, and contributions to literature, art, and architecture, as well as the social movements led by Mahatma Basaveshwara.
4. They will evaluate the life and philosophy of the Acharya trio—Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, and Madhwacharya—and understand the significance of key educational centers such as Balligave, Melukote, and Basavakalyana.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will have a comprehensive understanding of Karnataka's geographical and historical context, including the influence of ancient empires.
2. They will be able to critically assess the contributions of various dynasties to polity, administration, and cultural developments in Karnataka.
3. They will gain insights into the cultural and architectural achievements of the Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, and Chalukyas of Kalyana.
4. Graduates will be knowledgeable about the philosophical contributions of major Acharyas and the historical significance of key educational centers.
5. They will be equipped to analyze and interpret historical and cultural sources related to Karnataka's rich heritage.

Unit- I Introduction to Ancient Karnataka.

- Origin, ancient post and tribes and ethnic groups of Karnatak, Idea of Karunadu
- Nature, scope and importance of Krantaka History

Unit- II

Karnataka in Pre-historic period

Sources and Mouryas in Karnataka

- Geographical features of Karnataka.
- Sources- Archaeological, Literary: Indigenous and Foreign accounts.
- Extent of Nandas and Mouryas in Karnataka.

Unit-III Early Rulers of Kanataka.

- Sathavahanas- Polity, guild and artisans and Contributions.
- Kadambas, Gangas- Polity, administration, Economy, Religion, Society, Literature, Art & Architecture.
- Chalukyas of Badami- Cultural Contributions.

Unit- IV Cultural Leagacy.

- Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana-Expansion, Polity, literature, art and Architecture.
- Hoysalas –Polity, Society, literature, art and Architecture.
- Kalachuris- Social Movement: Basaveshwara-Shakti Vishishtadvaita.

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Unit-V Religious Philosophy of Karnataka.

- Vaidica, Shaiva, Vaishnava, Jaina and Boudha Religions in Karnataka.
- Acharya trios- Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhwacharya, - Life, Philosophy and teachings.
- Education Centers- Balligave, Muduvolalu, Melukote, Sannati, Nagavi, Basavakalyana.

References

1. P.B. Deasi: History of Karnataka
2. K.R. Basavarju :History and Culture of Karnataka
3. Hayavadana Rao:Mysore Gazetteer Volumes
4. K.A. NilakantaShastry:History of South India
5. KeshvanVeluthat :State Formation in South India
6. S. Rajashekaran: Karnataka Architecture
7. Champaka Lakshmi: Urbanization in South India
8. Kavyashree G : Punyastreeyaru (Kannada)
9. R.R. Diwakar: Karnataka through the Ages
- 10.B.L. Rice:Mysore Gazetteer Volumes
- 11.Mugali R.S: The Heritage of Karnataka
- 12.R.G. Bandarkar: History of Deccan

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M.A. HISTORY

Semester – I

Course Code: HISSC1.1

HISTORY OF VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE (1336-1646 C.E)

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will understand the foundational aspects of the Vijayanagara Empire, including its origin, key figures like Hakka and Bukka, and the administration, economy, and culture under Devaraya II.
2. They will analyse the political history of the Salvas, focusing on Narasimha II, and evaluate his achievements, administration, and societal impact.
3. They will study the Tuluvas, including Krishnadevaraya, Achyuthadevaraya, and Sadashivaraya, examining their contributions to the consolidation and expansion of the state, as well as their administration, economy, and culture.
4. They will evaluate the political history of the Aravids, focusing on Ramaraya's foreign policy, key battles like Rakkasagi and Tangadigi, and the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire, along with the rise of the Paleyagaras.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will have a comprehensive understanding of the Vijayanagara Empire's foundations, key rulers, and their impact on administration, economy, and culture.
2. They will be able to critically assess the achievements and contributions of different dynasties within the Vijayanagara Empire, including the Salvas.
3. They will understand the role of the Tuluvas in the expansion and consolidation of the Vijayanagara state, as well as their administrative and cultural contributions.
4. Graduates will be proficient in analyzing the decline of the Vijayanagara Empire, the foreign policy of the Aravids, and the rise of the Paleyagaras.
5. They will be equipped to evaluate the broader historical and cultural context of the Vijayanagara Empire and its influence on South Indian history.

Unit- I Introduction:

- Historical Perspective on Vijayanagara.
- Sources and Historiography, Foundation of Vijayanagara.
- Origin of the Founders of the Empire and Theories.

Unit- II Sangamas and Salvas.

- Hakka and Bukka-I –Devaraya-II and His life - Consolidation and expansion of the state – Administration –Economy, Society and Culture.
- Political History of the Salvas – Narasimha-II - Life and Achievements - Administration –Economy, Society and Culture.
- Foreign policy of Sangamas and Salvas.

Unit- III Political History of the Tuluva.

- Krishnadevaraya and his Life- Consolidation and expansion of the state.
- Achyuthadevaraya and Sadashivaraya - Administration –Economy, Society and Culture.
- Cultural Contributions of Tuluva Dynasty

Unit-IV Political History of the Aravids.

- Ramaraya- Fife and Conquests, Foreign policy–Battle of Rakkasa Tangadigi (1565 C.E).
- Decline and fall of The Vijayanagara -Administration–Economy, Society and Culture. Rise of Paleyagaras.
- Vijayanagara and Bahamani Relations.

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Unit-V Contributions of Vijayanagara Empire

- Trade and Commerce during Vijayanagara period
- Nayankara System, Society and Caste, fairs and festivals
- Literature and art and Architecture

References:

1. Appa Dorai: 'Economic Conditions in Southern India'
2. Burton Stein: 'Vijayanagara', 1994.
3. Burton Stein: 'Peasant State and Society in Medieval south India'
4. KrishnaswamyIyengar: 'South India and Her Mohammadan Invaders'
5. KrishnaswamyIyengar: 'Sex Sentenary Value(Vijayanagara)'.
6. Karashima, Noboru, Subbarayalu&Shanmugam P: 'Vijayanagara Rule in'
7. Tamil Country as Revealed Through a Statistical Study o Revenue Terensin
8. Interruptions:Tokio, 1988.
9. Krishnaswamy R.: 'The Tamil Country under Vijayanagara', 1964.
10. Sewell Robert: 'A Forgotten Empire', New Delhi, 1900.
11. Sale tore B.A: 'Social Life under Vijayanagara'.
12. Mahalingam T.V: 'South Indian Polity'.
13. NeelakantaSastri K.A: 'A History of South

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M.A. HISTORY

Semester – I

Course Code: HISSC 1.2

POLITY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will analyze the formation and structure of the Delhi Sultanate, including its kingship theories, market system under Ala-ud-din Khalji, and the Iqta system.
2. They will study the Mughal state's administrative framework, including central and provincial administration, the Mansabdari system, and the roles of Ulema and key figures like Noor Jahan.
3. They will evaluate the nature of governance in the Vijayanagara and early Maratha states, exploring despotic, feudal, segmentary, and patrimonial systems, along with regional administration and policies under Shivaji.
4. They will understand the nature and administration of the Bahamani and Shahi states, focusing on the Adil Shahis and Qutb Shahis and notable figures like Mohammad Gawan and Ibrahim Adilshaha.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will have a thorough understanding of the administrative and theoretical frameworks of the Delhi Sultanate and its key governance features.
2. They will be adept at analyzing the Mughal state's complex administrative systems and the impact of prominent figures on its governance.
3. They will be able to critically assess the nature of governance and administration in Vijayanagara and early Maratha states, including key policies and systems.
4. Graduates will have insights into the Bahamani and Shahi states, including their administrative structures and influential leaders.
5. They will be equipped to apply their knowledge to the study of historical statecraft and governance.

Unit-I Introduction to Medieval Polity.

- Formation of Delhi Sultanate, Nature and Functions of the State under the Delhi Sultanate.
- Islamic theocracy and its influence on Administration, Role of Nobels
- Theory of Kingship; Balban, Market system under Ala-ud-din-Khalji and the Afghans; The Iqta System.

Unit-II The Mughals Polity.

- Central Government, Provincial Administration, Local Administration.
- Nature and Theory of Kingship; Ulema and the State.
- Revenue Administration of Shershah Suri, Mansabdari System, Petticoat rule, Maham Ana and Noor Jahan.

Unit-III Vijayanagar and Marathas.

- The Nature of Vijayanagar and Maratha States in Administrative approach.
- Despotic, Fudal, Segmentary and Patrimonial, Provincial Administration under Vijayanagara.
- Nayankara System, Shivaji Administration, Hindu Padpadashahi, Chouth and Sardeshmukhi.

Unit-IV Bahamani Kingdom

- Nature of Bahamani Administration- Central and Provincial.
- Shahi States- revenue and Military and Administration
- Adil Shahis and Qutb Shahis, Mohammad Gawan, Ibrahim Adilshaha,

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Unit-V Administration of Selected dynasties.

- Yadavs of Devagiri and Kakathiyas Central and Provincial Administration
- Revenue and Judicial administration of Mughals.
- Role of Women in Medieval Indian Administration.

References:

1. Alam, Muzaffar: Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India
2. Alam, Muzaffar and Sanjay : The Mughal State Subrahmanyam (ed)
3. Ali, M. Athar: Apparatus of the Mughal Empire
4. Colley, Linda: Britons : Forging the Nation
5. Jackson, Peter: The Delhi Sultanate
6. Joshi, Shashi and Bhagwan : Struggle for Hegemony in India, Vol. I, II, III
7. Kulke, H.P. Rothermund: State in India : 1000-1750
8. Nigam, S.B.P: Nobility under the Sultans of Delhi
9. Nizami K A., Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in Indian During 13th Century
10. Richards, J.F.: The Mughal Empire
11. Satish Chandra: Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India
12. Stein, Burton: Vijayanagar
13. Tripathi, R.P.: Some Aspects of Muslim Administration in India

7/5/25