

BIRPARA COLLEGE

HISTORY

LESSON PLAN

(UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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LESSON PLAN

HISTORY (HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-I (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –I (HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO c.AD 650)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 66

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Geographical Background : Physiography; impact of geography on history; major routes of communication; environments; people and languages,	02
Unit 2: Sources and approaches to ancient Indian history : Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics.	02
Unit 3: Prehistory: Paleolithic culture; Mesolithic culture & Neolithic culture.	02
Unit 4: Protohistory : Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat. The Harappan civilization-origin & antiquity, distribution, morphology of major sites, Agrarian base, craft production & trade, religious beliefs & practices, art & architecture, & script, The problem of Urban decline.	04
Unit 5: Background to the emergence of early historic India: The Aryans, The Aryan problem, original homeland, spread of the Aryans, position of king in Vedic age, social & economic condition in Vedic age , Epics- Ramayana & Mahavarata. Society with special reference to Varna system & position of Women. Iron Age culture.	04
Unit 6: Material and ideological background behind the rise of Buddhism & Jainism	01
Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikas and other system.	02
Unit 7: Mahajanapada to Empire: Sixteen Mahajanapadas, growth of Magadhan imperialism –The Haryanka Dynasty, The Sisunaga Dynasty, The Nanda Dynasty.	03
The Persian & the Macedonian invasion.	01
Unit 8: The Mauryan Empire : Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara.	01
Ashoka & Ashoka's dhamma-its nature & propagation. Ashoka's Edicts	01
The later Mauryas: The decline & downfall of the Mauryan Empire.	01
Government , Kautilya's state system, Foreign Relations, Society , Economy and Art & Architecture of The Mauryan Empire .	03
Unit 9: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC- c. 300 AD): The Dynasties of North India after the fall of the Maurya Empire- The Sungas & the Kanvas	02
Invasions & their impact : Bactrian Greeks; Sakas and the Pahlavas or Parthians.	03
The rise & fall of the Kushana power: Sources for the study of Kushana history.	01
The origin & the early history of the Kushanas, The rise of Kushanas in India.	01
Kanishka-I: The date of Kanishka-The Saka Era debate; The conquests & achievements of Kanishka; Religious policy of Kanishka.	02
The political and cultural importance of the Kushana rule in India.	01

The Gandhara School of Art, The Mathura & Amravati School of Art	02
The Dynasties of Deccan after the fall of the Mauryas: The Satavahanas dynasty & the Cheta dynasty	02
Tamil Chieftaincies-Chera, Chola and Pandya.	01
The Sangam Age: society, language & literature.	02
Unit 10: Age of the Guptas: The early Guptas and the foundation of the Gupta Empire: Chandragupta I .	01
Samudragupta and Chandragupta II	02
Skanda Gupta & the successors of Skanda Gupta ; The causes of the downfall of the Gupta Empire.	02
Gupta administration.	01
Literature , Art & Architecture in the Gupta Age.	01
Social & economic condition in the Gupta Age . Science & technology during the Gupta period.	02
Renaissance and Golden Age debate.	01
Unit 11 : Post – Gupta period : North India from the fall of the Gupta Empire to the death of Harshavardhana (535 A.D.- 647 A.D.)	01
Harshavardhana & his administration	02
Bengal under Sasanka	01
Peninsular India: Chalukyas and Pallavas	02
Unit 12: Feudalism in ancient India, irrigation system in ancient India, Guild system in ancient India	03
Evolution of caste system in ancient India	01
Universities in ancient India- Nalanda & others Universities	01
Various forms of religion-based architecture-Stupas, Chaityas & Viharas.	01

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LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-I (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –I I (HISTORY OF INDIA c.AD 650-1550)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 60

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Historiography: In interpreting ancient Indian History-1. Orientalist School. 2. Nationalist School 3. Marxist School .	03
Unit 2: Early Arab contact with India- condition of India: Arab conquest of Sind & the effects of Arab invasion in the history of India.	01
Tripartite Struggle among the Palas, Rastrakutas and Gurjara-Pratiharas. Its historical significance.	01
Unit 3: Regional powers : The Rastrakutas-Political history of the Rastrakutas from Dantidurga to Amoghavarsha.	01
The Pallavas-Origin of the Pallavas; The rise & fall of the Pallavas in the history of Deccan. The art & architecture of the Pallavas.	01
The Chola Kingdom-political expansion of Chola kingdom under Raja-I and Rajendra Chola-I. Maritime & Commercial activities of the Cholas. Chief features of Chola administration. Chola art & architecture.	02
Bengal under the Palas and the Senas: Gopala & the foundation of Pala dynasty; Mahipala-I; Kaivarta Revolt during the Pala period.	02
Origin & the early history of the Senas; Ballalasena & kulinism; Lakshmanasena & the Turkish invasion of Bengal.	02
Economic condition of Bengal during the Pala-Sena period.	01
Cultural life of Bengal during the Pala- Sena period.	01
Art, Architecture, Painting & Religion during the Pala-Sena period. Universities of Pala period.	01
Unit 4: Debates regarding the existence of Feudalism in early medieval India.	01
Commercial & cultural contacts between India and the South-East Asia.	01
Organization & function of merchant guilds during the early medieval India.	01
Organization of trading guilds in South India during the early medieval India. Inland & Maritime trade during the 2 nd phase of early medieval India.	02
Religious movement in South India in 8 th century A.D.-Nathpanthis, Vaishnava Saints & Lingayatism	01
Unit 5: Turkish invasion of India: Political & Social condition of India on the eve of the Turkish invasion.	01
The invasion of India by Sultan Mahmud -Nature & Character of the invasion.	01
Invasion of India by Muhammad Ghuri & the impact of the Turkish conquest on India.	01

Causes of the failure of the Hindus to resist the Muslim invaders.	01
Unit 6: Sources for the study of history of India during the Sultanate period: Chand Bardoi , Alberuni, Ami Khusrau, Minhaj-uddin-Siraj, Ziauddin Barani, Ibn Batuta.	02
Unit 7: The Delhi Sultanate: The Slave Dynasty-The foundation of Delhi Sultanate by Qutbuddin Aibek; Iltutmish & the consolidation of Delhi Sultanate; Sultan Raziya & the reasons for the failure of Raziya as a sovereign; Balban & his theory of kingship.	03
Khalji Dynasty: Khalji Revolution & its Significance; Alauddin's theory of kingship; Comparison of Alauddin's conquest in the North India & Deccan. ; Alauddin's economic measures.	04
Tughluq Dynasty: Schemes of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq & their results; Character of Muhammad –bin-Tughluq; Economic reforms of Firoz Shah Tughluq & The comparison of Firoz Shah Tughluq with Akbar.	03
The Mongols & the measures adopted by the Sultans of Delhi to resist their raids.	01
The Sayyid & The Lodi Dynasty: The causes of decline of Delhi Sultanate.	01
Unit 8: The Taxation policy of the Sultanate; Role of the Ulemas in State: How far the Sultanate a theocracy; The Iqta system in the Sultanate period; Important towns & the factors for the urbanization during the sultanate period; Economic condition of India during the Sultanate period.	05
Development of Science & Technology during the Sultanate period.	01
Agricultural & non-agricultural production during the Sultanate period.	01
Unit 9: Bhakti movement & its contributions.	01
Sufism-The role of Chisti & Suharwardi Silsilas.	01
The growth of Persian & indigenous literature during the Sultanate period.	01
Unit 10: The Illias Shahi Rule in Bengal & its contributions; Raja Ganesh (1415-1418 A.D.)	02
The Hussain Shahi Rule in Bengal- Political, Social & Economic developments during the Hussain Shahi Rule.	01
The Vijayanagar Kingdom: Harihara-II; The achievements of Krishna Deva Raja of Vijayanagar Kingdom; Cultural life of the Vijayanagar Empire; Society & economy of Vijayanagar Empire.	03
The Bahamani Kingdom: The rise & fall of Mahamud Gawan of Bahamani kingdom.	01
Unit 11: Babur & the foundation of Mughal Empire.	
The Mughal-Afghan contest for supremacy during Humayun's time & Humayun's own responsibility for his failure.	01
The administrative policy of Sher Shah.	01
Unit 12: 18 th century India –a Dark Age.	01

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LESSON PLAN

HISTORY (HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-II (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –III (HISTORY OF INDIA c.AD 1550-1750)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 54

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Historiography and Sources: Different sources for the reconstruction of Mughal Indian history. Different approaches for the writing of Mughal Indian history. Analytical view of the Mughal Indian Historiography.	03
The view of the British Historians about Mughal India.	01
The view of Aligarh School of Historians about Mughal India.	01
The writings of Abul Fazal , Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori & their approach.	02
The evolution of Mughal economic Historiography from Moreland to present historians.	01
The historical writings of Sir Jadunath Sarkar & the significance of the writings of Muhammad Habib for the study of medieval Indian history.	02
Unit 2: Akbar, the Great : Major conquest of Akbar- was Akbar a naked annexationist ? Akbar's Rajput policy.	01
Akbar's religious policy & Din-i-Ilahi.	01
Organization of Mansabdari system under Akbar - its limitations & later date crisis.	01
Land revenue system of Akbar & its impact on peasantry.	01
Unit 3: Jahangir & Shah Jahan: Influence of Nur Jahan on Jahangir, Jahangir & the English, Jahangir as a patron of literature, art & painting.	02
Central Asian policy of Shah Jahan.	01
North-western policy of Mughal emperors with special reference to Akbar & Shah Jahan.	01
Unit 4: Aurangzeb: Deccan policy of Aurangzeb & its impact on Mughal Empire.	01
Religious policy of Aurangzeb & the shift from his predecessors.	01
Jaigirdari Crisis during the time of Aurangzeb.	01
Agrarian Crisis & the Peasant revolt during the time of Aurangzeb.	01
Unit 5: The later Mughal Emperors after Aurangzeb & the fall of the Mughal Empire: The growth of parties & politics in the Mughal Court between 1707-1740 & its impact on Empire.	02
The causes for the fall of the Mughal Empire.	01
Unit 6: Regional polity: Bengal – Social & economic condition of Bengal during Mughal rule.	01
The development of Bengali literature between 16 th & 18 th century.	01
Murshid Quli Khan's Land Revenue System & its significances.	01
Alivardi's rule in Bengal & its significance.	01

Maharashtra-The social & economic factors that prepared the ground for Shivaji's rise to power.	01
Was Shivaji guided by any ideology in his attempt to build a regional State ?	01
The administrative system of Shivaji & his role in building a strong Maratha state.	01
The Military system of the Marathas & its limitations.	01
Unit 7: Religious movement: The Bhakti Movement- The teachings of Guru Nanak & Kabir.	01
The Sufism.	01
Unit 8:The Mughal administration: The Army, Finance, Currency & the revenue administration.	01
Unit 9: Some social groups of Mughal India: The Zamindars, Jaigirdars & the Peasants	01
Unit 10: The Mughal Economy: The internal trade during the Mughal period & the role of state in it.	01
The Indian Ocean Trade during 17 th century.	01
The irrigation system of the Mughals.	01
The Forest Policy of the Mughals.	01
The Karkhana system of the Mughals.	01
The major agricultural & non-agricultural productions in the Mughal India.	
The process & extent of urbanization during the Mughal period Or The development of cities from 16 th to 18 th century.	01
The trading centres in Mughal India & their importance . Special mention of Sea ports.	01
The Bankers & merchant communities in Mughal India.	01
The main features of land ownership during the Mughal period.	01
The technical devices adopted by the peasant in the agricultural sector during the Mughal rule.	01
Unit 11: Art & Culture during the Mughal period: The contributions of the Mughals in the field of architecture.	01
The basic features of Mughal visual & performing art.	01
The role of the Mughal Emperors & ruling class in the development of paintings.	01
The historical literature of Mughal India.	01
Unit 12: Interpreting the 18 th century: The debate about interpreting the 18 th century as the period of crisis in Indian history.	01
Jaigirdari Crisis in Mughal India.	01
Agrarian Crisis & the peasant revolt in Mughal India.	01
18 th century India-a Dark Age?	01

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HISTORY (HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-II (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –IV(HISTORY OF INDIA c.AD 1750-1950)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 75

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Understanding Modern India concepts, terminologies & approaches: Cambridge, Nationalist, Marxist & Subaltern approaches for the understanding of Modern Indian history.	04
The concept of James S. Mill and W.W. Hunter for the understanding of Indian history.	01
Unit 2: Expansion and consolidation of British Rule in India: Bengal- The course of events leading to the battle of Plessey & How did the British victory in the battle strengthen the company's position in India ?	01
The circumstances leading to the conflict between Mirquasim & the English in Bengal & the importance of the battle of Buxar.	01
The obtain of Dewani by the English East India Company and its political & economic implications.	01
The meaning of the term Drain of Wealth & its affect on the economy of Bengal.	01
Mysore- The Anglo-Mysore relation under Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan	02
The reasons of Haider's success and Tipu's failure against the British.	01
The major economic reforms undertaken by Tipu Sultan.	01
Marathas- The far-reaching consequences of the third battle of Panipath (1761).	01
The background & different phases of the first Anglo-Maratha war & the significance of the treaty of Salbai	01
The Second & the Third Anglo- Maratha War.	01
Causes for the defeat of the Marathas.	01
Punjab-The Anglo-Sikh relations till the death of Ranjit Singh.	01
The Anglo-Sikh relations from Ranjit Singh's death to the annexation of Punjab.	01
Awadh- The Anglo-Awadh relations in the first half of the 19 th century & the annexation of Awadh.	01
Unit 3: Colonial State and its Ideology: Orientalism, Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism & The theory of rent; laissez fair; colonial paternalism.	02
Colonial state's attitude to Indian social institutions like caste, tribe & communities.	01
Unit 4: Land revenue policy & Indian economy under colonial rule: The introduction of the permanent land revenue settlement in Bengal & its affect on the agrarian society of Bengal.	01
The main features of Ryotwari & Mahalwari settlement & their impact on	01

peasantry.	
The process of de-industrialization in the first half of the 19 th century in India & its affects on Indian economy.	01
The debate on de-industrialization.	01
The commercialization of India agriculture in the 2 nd half of the 19 th century & its consequences.	01
The rural indebtedness of Indian peasant during the British rule.	01
British forest policy.	01
The emergence of Modern industry- Cotton, Jute & Steel in the post 1857 period.	01
Unit 5: The popular resistance to the British rule-Tribal revolts, Civil Rebellions & popular movements: The Chuar and Pindari uprising.	01
Messeihamic Movement & its influence on the Santhal Uprising of 1855.	01
Unit 6: Indian Awakening: Bengal-The contributions of Raja Rammohan Roy in the making of modern India & his limitations.	01
Derozio & the Young Bengal Movement.	01
The role of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar as a social reformer.	01
Analytical review of Renaissance in the 19 th century Bengal & its limitations.	01
Unit 7: Cultural Changes & Social and Religious Reforms Movements: The rise of modern education and Press.	01
The position of women in the 19 th century India.	01
The Brahmo Samaj movement.	01
The Arya Samaj movement.	01
The Prarthana Samaj; The Theosophical Society & The Ramakrishna Movement.	01
The Wahabi Movement.	01
The Farazi Movement.	
Unit 8: The Lower Caste or Depressed Class Movement in Modern India: Ramaswami Naicker & Narayan Guru.	01
Jyotiba Phule and the Satya Shodhak Samaj.	01
Ambedkar & the depressed class movement.	01
Unit 9: The Revolt of 1857: The historiography of the 1857 uprising.	01
The major changes in the administration in the act of 1858.	01
Unit 10: The Growth and Development of the Indian National Movement: The rise of the middle class & the growth of early political associations.	01
The birth of Indian National Congress.	01
The programme of Indian National Congress from 1885-1905 & the contribution of moderate to the growth of economic nationalism.	01
Partition of Bengal & the Boycott & Swadeshi movement, The rise of Extremist politics & the split of Congress in 1907.	03
The Aligarh movement & the foundation of Muslim League.	01
The reasons to bring the Indian National Congress & Muslim League together in Lucknow Congress & its after effects.	01
The rise of Gandhi as a national leader & his basic political ideas.	01
The background of Non-cooperation movement & the launching of Non-cooperation movement & Gandhiji's responsibility for its failure.	01
The Swarajya party, Simon Commission & the Nehru report.	01
The Civil-disobedience movement, Round Table conferences & Communal Award	01
The Morley- Mint Reform Act-1909, The Montague-Chelmsford Reform Act-1919 & the Government of India Act 1935.	01
Revolutionary Nationalism in India and abroad.	01
The rise & growth of Communist movement & its role in the freedom movement.	01

The course of Muslim politics from 1922-1940.	01
The Cripps Mission & the Quit India Movement.	01
INA & Subhash Chandra Bose & the Naval Mutiny.	01
Unit 11: Communal politics & The Partition Of India: The demand for Pakistan, The Rajaji Formula, The Wavell Plan, The Cabinet Mission & The Partition of India	02
Was the Partition of India inevitable ?	01
Unit 12: India 1947-1950: The Migration problem in India, The integration of Princely State & the role of Sardar Patel in it, The framing of Indian Constitution.	3
The Tebhaga and The Telengana Movement.	2

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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LESSON PLAN

HISTORY (HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-III (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –V (THE RISE OF THE MODERN WEST MID 15th TO MID 18th C.) FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 67

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Renaissance: The meaning of the term Renaissance. Its social roots & effects on European society.	01
Northern Renaissance & Southern Renaissance & their special features.	01
Impact of Renaissance on Art & Literature.	01
The growth of humanism during Renaissance. Christian humanism & secular humanism.	01
Unit 2: Reformation & Counter-Reformation Movement: The social & political condition of Europe on the eve of the Reformation.	01
The basic causes of Reformation.	01
The fore-runners of Reformation-John Wycliffe & John Huss & the contribution of Martin Luther to the relative success of the reformation in Germany.	02
The peasant war in Germany in 1525 & Martin Luther.	01
The reformation movement in Germany until the phase of Augsburg in 1556.	01
Zwingli & the reformation movement in Switzerland.	01
The contribution of Calvin to the growth of Protestantism & the relation of Calvinism with Capitalism.	01
The Anabaptist movement.	01
The Contextual meaning of Counter-Reformation. The positive effects of the Counter-Reformation on the church, education & society.	01
The changing relationship between State & Church from Renaissance to Reformation.	01
The thirty years war (1618-1648).	01
The main provisions of the treaty of Westphalia & its importance in the history of modern Europe.	01
The effects of the Reformation movement on the political & economic development of Europe.	01
Unit 3: European State System: Spain, France, England & Russia. : Absolutist State.	01
The debate on the origin & nature of the absolutist State in Europe.	01
Spain under Ferdinand & Isabella.	01
Charles-V of Spain.	01
The reign of Phillip-II of Spain.	01

The reign of Henry-IV of France.	01
The basic features of the ' New Monarchies ' of Renaissance Europe.	01
The distinctive features of the Renaissance monarchy in France.	01
The factors leading to the rise of the nation states during the 16 th century.	01
Unit 4: Colonial expansion and economic development: Voyages & explorations- Portugal & Spain.	01
Spanish colonial empire.	01
The effects of the Geographical discoveries on the economic development in Europe.	01
The general pattern of the Mediterranean trade in the 16 th century .	01
The shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to Atlantic Ocean.	01
Cartography in the 16 th century.	01
The use of gunpowder transform the art of warfare between 1450-1550.	01
The causes of Price revolution of 16 th century & its effects on the economic life of Western Europe.	01
Industrial organization in the early modern Europe.	01
The basic features of fair in early modern Europe.	01
The growth of banking & stock exchanges in the early modern Europe.	01
The development of different type of business organizations in early modern Europe.	01
The uneven development of regional economics of Europe in the early modern Europe with special reference to the eastern & western divide.	01
Unit 5: Crisis in Europe in the 17 th Century: The economic, social & political Crisis in Europe in the 17 th century.	01
The economic issues influences the 17 th century crisis in Europe.	01
Unit 6: The English Revolution: The civil war(1642-1649) in England in the 17 th century.	01
The role of the Puritanism in the English revolution.	01
How did English civil war generate medical ideas.	01
The Restoration Settlement in England in 1660.	01
The Glorious Revolution (1688) in England & its significance.	01
The Leveller and Digger movement in the 17 th century England.	01
The Leveller theory of vetting rights related to their theories of freedom & property in general.	01
The social philosophy of Witsanley & its limitations.	01
Unit 7:Scientific Revolution up to the 18 th century: Scientific Revolution.	01
The Scientific Revolution of the 16 th & 17 th century was one of the decisive turning points in European history.	01
The development of technology in the 16 th & 17 th century.	01
Unit 8:Mercantilism & European Economy in the 17 th and 18 th centuries : The chef tenets of Mercantilism & the evolution of this philosophy .	01
Mercantilism & the Mercantilist confrontation of European power in the 17 th century.	01
Slave trade and its impact in Europe.	01
Unit 9: American War of Independence: The causes of conflict between England and American colonies.	01
The economic issues involved in the American War of Independence.	01
The impact of the American War of Independence.	01
Unit 10: European political pattern in the 18 th century: Monarchical Absolutism & the character of monarchies in Prussia & Austria in the mid & 2 nd half of the 18 th c.	01

The origin of enlightenment.	01
Unit 11: The industrial Revolution: The causes of the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in England.	01
The political impact of Industrial Revolution.	01
The Industrial Revolution brought about a sharp polarization of society-capitalization and improvisation.	01
The Industrial Revolution & Capitalism brought about the end of the remnants of Feudalism.	01
The Industrial Revolution is more truly a revolution than any other such movement in British history. Consider this statement with reference to the course of development in England.	01
Unit 12: The debate on transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.	01

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HISTORY (HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-III (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –VI (HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE c. AD 1780-1939)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 50

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: French Revolution: The Social & Economic condition of France on the eve of the French revolution, 1789.	02
Role of the Philosophers or intellectuals in the French revolution , 1789.	01
Responsibility of the Monarchy for the outbreak of the French revolution,1789.	01
Tennis Court Oath & the fall of Bastille & its significance.	01
The working of the French constituent Assembly-How far was it successful in removing the evils of the Ancient regime ?	02
The reign of Terror in France & Robespierre.	02
The Jacobin and the Girondists.	01
Unit 2: The era of Napoleon Bonaparte:" If the conquests of Napoleon were ephemeral , his civilian work in France was built upon granite"-Fisher. Justification of the statement.	01
Napoleon the heir & executor of the principles of the French revolution-Justification of the statement.	01
The Continental System & its role in the downfall of Napoleon.	01
Unit 3: The political & social development in Europe 1815-1848: The Vienna Settlement of 1815. Can it be termed as the triumph of reaction.	01
The Concert of Europe & the causes of its failure.	01
Metternich system & the causes of its ultimate failure.	01
The July Revolution of 1830 in France.	01
The causes & effects of the February revolution of 1848 in France.	01
Unit 4: The Second Empire in France: The reign of Napoleon III (1852-1871): The foreign policy of Napoleon III. Was the isolation of France in 1870 due primarily to the blunders of Napoleon III?	02
The circumstances leading to the Third Republic in France.	01
Unit 5: The unification of Italy & Germany: The role of Mazzini & Cavour in the unification of Italy . Differences in their approach to the problem.	02
Unification movement of Germany before Bismarck. Bismarck & the unification of Germany	02
Unit 6: The Eastern Question & the Crimean War: The causes & effects of the Crimean War.	01
The meaning of Eastern Question. Did the Congress of Berlin (1878) really solve it.	01
Unit 7: Europe between 1871-1914: The foreign policy of Bismarck 1871-1890.	01

The foreign policy of Kaiser William-II of Germany.	01
The circumstance that led to the formation of the Triple Entente.	01
Unit 8: Industrial Revolution in France, Germany & Russia: The meaning of Industrial Revolution & the causes of initial backwardness of industrial process in France, Germany & Russia.	01
In what ways did the process of industrialization in continental Europe differ from that of England.	01
Unit 9: Russia from 1855-1917: The liberal reforms of Alexander-II & the emancipation of serfs in Russia.	01
The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 & its impact on the contemporary world.	02
Unit 10: The First World War, 1914-1919: The causes of First World War- special mention of the role of imperialism in bringing about the First World War.	02
Wilson's Fourteen Points .	01
The Peace Conference of Paris-the main provision of the treaty of Versailles-a harsh & dictated peace.	01
The Peace settlement of Paris & the principle of self-determination.	01
Unit 11: The World between 1919-1939: The French Search for Security-The Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance-Geneva Protocol-Locarno Pact-Pact of Paris or Kellogg-Briand Pact.	01
The Reparation problem-the Dawes Plan-the Young Plan-the Hoover Moratorium.	01
The Great Economic Depression & its impact on international relations.	01
Italy and the rise of Fascism-factors that led to the rise of Fascism in Italy.	01
Germany and the rise of Nazism-factors behind the rise of Nazism in Germany & its impact on international relations.	01
Appeasement policy of Britain & France- Munich Pact.	01
Spanish civil War-1936-1939.	01
Non-Aggression Pact of 1939.	01
Unit 12: The Collapse of Collective Security & the Origin of the Second World War: The causes for the failure of League of Nation.	01
The background of the Second World War.	01

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HISTORY(HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-III (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –VII (HISTORY OF CHINA AND JAPAN c. AD 1839-1949) FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 54

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: China and Imperialism during the 19 th century: The pattern of the social structure in pre-modern China.	01
Confucianism and Taoism.	01
The features of Tributary system in China & the causes of its failure.	01
The origin & the structure of Canton trade & the causes of its failure.	01
Unit 2: China as an informal colony: The causes & effects of the first Anglo-Chinese War.	01
The causes & consequences of the 2 nd Anglo-Chinese War.	01
The role of opium in the Anglo-Chinese War & its effects on Chinese economic & political system.	01
“ The Treaty of Nanking Marked the beginning of the opening of China but the actual beginning was affected by the treaties of Tientsin” - Explanation of the statement.	01
Open door policy.	01
Unit 3: Popular and reform movements in China: The background & causes of the Taiping Rebellion.	01
The character of Taiping Rebellion & causes of its failure.	02
The self-strengthening movement in China & the main features of the movement.	01
The self-strengthening movement in China & the defects and limitations of the movement.	01
The “ Hundred Days Reforms” of 1898 in China.	01
Unit 4: Meiji restoration in Japan: Perry Mission & the Treaty of Kanagawa-1854.	01
The causes for the failure of the Shogunate in Japan.	01
A brief account of the Meiji Restoration in Japan (1868). Was this Restoration a mark of a ‘sharp break with the past’. The nature of the Restoration.	02
Unit 5: The processes of modernization after the Restoration: The decline of feudalism & the new military system.	01
The education policy of the Meiji Restoration.	01
The economic policy of the Restoration period.	01
The social & cultural changes after the Restoration.	01
Unit 6: Meiji constitution of 1889: Background of the Constitution-role of Ito .	01
The salient features of the Meiji constitution of 1889 & the nature of the constitution.	01

Unit 7: Emergence of Japan as an Imperial power: Sino-Japanese relation between 1871-1894. The causes of Sino-Japanese War & Chinese defeat. The treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) & the Tripartite intervention .	02
The background of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 & its impact.	01
The causes and consequences of the Russo- Japanese war. The causes for the defeat of Russia in the war.	02
21 demands of Japan to China (1915).	01
Unit 8: Emergence of Nationalism in China: The causes, consequences & the character of the Boxer Movement in China.	01
The Chinese revolution of 1911 & the role of Sun-Yet-Sen in it.	01
The political philosophy of Sun-Yet-Sen.	01
Emergence of republic in China & Yang-Shi-Kai.	01
War lordism-1916-1918.	01
“May Fourth” movement- its nature & significance.	02
Unit 9: Washington conference & Japanese Imperialism: Different factors leading to the Washington conference(1921). Did it restrain Japanese imperialism?	01
The causes & consequences of Japanese aggression at Manchuria in 1931.	01
Unit 10: Democracy & militarism in Japan : The rise of political parties & the failure of democratic system in Japan.	01
The rise of militarism in Japan & the second Sino-Japanese war in 1937.	01
Unit 11: Japan & the Second World War: US-Japan relation from 1921-1941.	01
Why did Japan attack on Pearl Harbour & join in the Second World War? The growth of Japanese Imperialism in the Far East.	02
The main features of Japan’s economic policy during the period of 1937-1945.	01
The causes of the economic development of Japan during the second phase of her modernization.	01
Unit 12: Nationalism & Communism in China: KMT and the first United Front.	01
The career & achievements of Chiang -Kai-Shek.	01
The civil war between the Kuomintang (KMT) & the Communist (CCP) in China (1921-1949).	01
The factors that led Mao-Tse-Tung to organize peasant Soviets in China between 1927-1931. Did the peasant strategy represent a departure from Marxist doctrine?	01
The land reform policy of the Communist controlled areas in China in the 40’s.	01
The origin & development of the Communist movement in China under Mao-Tse-Tung.	01
The contrasting response of China & Japan to the impact of the West.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(HONOURS)

B.A. -PART-III (THREE YEAR HONOUR) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –VIII (THE MAKING OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD)

FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 66

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Impact of the 2 nd World War on the International System: The United Nations-Origins & Organs of the United Nations .	01
Yalta and Potsdam conference.	01
The main features of the world after 1945, which make it very different from the world before the Second World War.	01
Unit 2: Origins of the cold war & the division of Europe: Meaning & Origins of the cold war.	01
The political development between 1945 to 1950, which led to the cold war.	01
Was the cold war an ideological conflict or a power rivalry ?	01
The Truman Doctrine and the Marshal plan.	01
The main changes in the position of Germany from 1945 to 1950 & the significant development in 1990 with regard to the position of Germany.	01
Unit 3: The Emergence of the American & the Soviet spheres of influence- the system of military & economic alliances:	01
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) & Warsaw Treaty Organisation.	01
The features & motives behind the formation of Baghdad pact & South Asian treaty organisation (SEATO).	01
Americanization of Western Europe & Sovietization of Eastern Europe.	01
Unit 4: The decline of European Imperialism: The causes for the decline of imperialism or Decolonization in post-Second World War & its significance.	01
National movement of Asia & Africa-Vietnam, Algeria, Zimbabwe & Namibia.	01
Collapse of French Colonial Empire in Indo-China & the settlement of 1954.	01
The involvement of the Super-power in the Vietnam issues.	01
The emergence of Third World & the impact of cold war on Third World Countries.	01
The emergence of Afro-Asian Nationalism & its effects on the world balance of power after 1945. The African Awakening-Pan Africanism.	01
Non-Alignment movement-alternatives to the cold war.	01
"The outcome of the Non-Alignment movement due to cold war rivalry"-comment on it.	01
"Non-Alignment has become irrelevant with the end of Cold war"- comment on it.	01
Unit 5: Bipolar World & the regional conflicts: Meaning & features of Bi-polarism.	01
Stalinization of Eastern Europe.	01
De-Stalinization and its impact on Soviet Block.	01

Martial Tito of Yugoslavia.	01
Czechoslovakia crisis of 1968 & the reaction of the western powers.	01
Cubin Missile crisis.	01
The major causes of conflicts in Korea & the influence of UNO.	01
Arab Nationalism.	01
The origin of the middle-eastern crisis & the birth of Israel.	01
The Suez Crisis.	01
Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).	01
Islamic Revolution in Iran (1978-79).	01
Unit 6: Meaning of Detente & evolution and phases of Detente-New cold war.	01
Impact of Detente on World politics.	01
Unit 7: The New World System: World Bank & International Monetary Fund (IMF). WTO & GATT.	01
The process and method of western economic domination upon the third world countries with special reference to IMF and GATT.	01
Aid as a tool of imperialism.	01
New Colonialism.	01
Unit 8: Economic Integration: West Europe-European Community.	01
European Union-EU.	01
East European experiences: Molotov and COMINFORM. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or COMECON.	01
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) .Group of 8 (G-8)-Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, USA & Russia.	01
Association of South-East Asian Nations-ASEAN & Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).	01
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation-SAARC & South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement-SAPTA.	01
The organisation of American States (OAS) , North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)& Organisation of African Unity(OAU).	01
Unit 9: From bipolarism to unipolarism: The social and Political roots of the Second Russian Revolution in the 1980s .	01
The impact of 'glasnost' and 'perestroika' on Eastern Europe.	01
The basic factors for the birth of Russian Federation.	01
The results and significance of the fall of the Soviet Union. The responsibility of Gorbachev for the Second Russian Revolution.	01
New World Order: Growing USA hegemony in uni-polar world-American intervention in Afghanistan.	01
Taliban rule in Afghanistan	01
USA-as a global police.	01
The basic features of US foreign policy after the 9/11 incident.	01
Unit 10: Globalization: Meaning of Globalization & its impact on the Third World Countries.	01
Information Technology and Imperialism.	01
Economic liberalism.	01
The role of International Credit System.	01
Unit 11: Meaning of Monopoly Capitalism. On what respect does 'Monopoly Capitalism' differ from the early phase of capitalism.	01
Privatization- its results.	01
The role of multinational companies in the Third World Countries.	01
Unit 12: Apartheid.	01

The origin & evolution of the Oil Politics.	01
Crisis of 'Nation States' in the last quarter of the 20 th century.	01
Tiananmen massacre.	01
International position of China in the 21 st century.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-I (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –I (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM PRE-HISTORIC AGE TO c. A.D. 300)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Survey of Sources: Archaeological sources and Literary sources for the reconstruction of ancient Indian History.	02
Unit 2: Concept of Neolithic- Chief features of Neolithic and Chalcolithic Cultures.	01
Unit 3: Harappan civilization: Origin extent and urban planning-contact with the outside world-socio-economic and religious life of Harappan civilization-antiquity & authorship- the causes of decline of Harappan civilization.	04
The broad differences between the Harappan and Vedic Civilization.	01
Unit 4: Vedic civilization –Meaning of the term ‘Aryan’ and the different theories regarding the original homeland of the Aryans,	01
Socio-economic & political condition of the Aryans in the Rig-Vedic age and the changes in the later Vedic age. Religious life in the Vedic age.	04
Unit 5: Rise of the religious protest movements in north India in the 6 th century B.C.- Buddhism and Jainism.	01
Socio-economic background for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in India.	01
Unit 6: Rise of the territorial States-Sixteen Mahajanapada & the reasons for the rise of Magadha as an imperial power.	01
Unit 7: The Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta Maurya as an empire builder and as a ruler.	01
Asoka’s Dhamma-its nature and propagations.	01
Mauryan administration and economy.	01
Mauryan Art and Architecture.	01
The causes of the downfall of the Maurya Empire-How far Asoka was responsible for this?	01
Kautilya’s State system.	01
Unit 8: Post Mauryan period: The Sunga dynasty-The rise and fall of the Sunga dynasty in India with special reference to the role of Pushyamitra Sunga.	01
The invasion of Yavana, Sakas and the Pahlavas: Indo-Greeks-Demetrius and Manander. The cultural contribution of the Indo-Greeks in Indian history.	01
The Sakas or Scythians-Rudradaman and the Pahlavas or Parthians-Gondophernes.	01
Unit 9: The Kushanas-The achievements of Kanishka-I with special mention of his patronage towards Buddhism.	01
The political and cultural importance of Kushana rule in India.	01
Gandhara School of Art and Mathura School of Art.	01

Unit 10: The Satavahanas- The achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni as a ruler and conquer.	01
Marriage system during ancient period in India.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY (GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-I (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –II (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM 1200 TO c. A.D. 1556)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Foundation & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate: The different sources for the reconstruction of medieval Indian history.	01
The political and social condition of north India on the eve of Muslim invasion.	01
The foundation of the Delhi sultanate by Qutubuddin Aibak.	01
The expansion and consolidation of the Delhi sultanate under Iltutmish or Why Iltutmish is regarded as the real founder of the Delhi sultanate.	01
The career and achievements of sultana Razia. What was the significance of her reign in the medieval history of India?	01
The consolidation of Delhi sultanate under Balban.	01
Unit 2: The Khalji Revolution. What was its impact?	01
The theory of kingship of sultan Alauddin Khalji.	01
The administrative and economic measures of Alauddin Khalji.	01
Who were the Mongols? What part did the sultans of Delhi play to resist the Mongol invasion ?	01
Unit 3: The main events of the reign of sultan Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq. Do you think that he was a mixture of opposites ?	01
The responsibility of sultan Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq for the decline of the Delhi sultanate.	01
The reforms of sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq. What part did he play for the decline of the Delhi sultanate?	01
The causes of the decline of the Delhi sultanate.	01
Unit 4: The administrative system of the Delhi sultanate.	01
The Iqta system	01
The nature of Delhi sultanate - Do you think that the Delhi sultanate was a theocratic State ?	01
The social condition of India during the sultanate period.	01
Unit 5: Bahamani & Vijaynagar kingdom: The reasons of conflicts between Vijaynagar & Bahamani kingdom.	01
The contribution of Mahmud Gawan to the consolidation of the Bahamani kingdom.	01
The society and economy of the Vijaynagar Empire.	01
The cultural condition of Vijaynagar Empire- art, architecture & literature .	01
The social condition of Vijaynagar empire as described by the foreign travellers.	01
Unit 6: Bengal under Illias Shahi & Hussain Shahi dynasty: The Illias Shahi Rule in	01

Bengal & its contributions; Raja Ganesh (1415-1418 A.D.)	
The significance of the Hussain Shahi rule in Bengal.	01
Unit 7: Bhakti Movement & Sufi Movement: Bhakti Movement and its effects on the contemporary society.	01
Sufi Movement- Chisti & Suharwardi Silsilas.	01
Unit 8: The significance of the Babur's advent to India.	01
The conflicts between Humayun & Sher Shah and the reasons for Humayun's failure.	01
The administrative reforms of Sher Shah.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-I (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –III (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM c. A.D. 1756-1858)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Trace the causes and events leading to the battle of Plassey. What were its significance ?	01
The circumstances leading to the conflict between Mirquasim and the English in Bengal and the significance of the battle of Buxar.	01
The meaning of Dewani and the political and economic significance of Dewani.	01
Unit 2: The Anglo-Mysore relations: The career and achievements of Haider Ali against the British.	01
The relation between the English and Tipu Sultan. Tipu a nationalist leader?	
The major economic reforms under taken by Tipu Sultan.	01
In the context of Anglo-Mysore relations, the reasons of Haider success and Tipu's failure.	01
Unit 3: Anglo-Maratha relation: The far-reaching consequences of the third battle of Panipath (1761).	01
The Anglo-Maratha relations with special reference to the treaty of Salbai and Bassein.	01
Causes of the downfall of the Marathas	01
Unit 4: Anglo-Sikh relation: The Anglo-Sikh relation till the death of Ranjit Singh.	01
The Anglo-Sikh relation from Ranjit Singh's death to the annexation of Punjab.	01
Unit 5: Economic changes: Land revenue settlements: The main features of the permanent settlement and its impact on peasantry.	01
The main features of the Ryotwari settlement and its effects in rural society. The main features of Mahalwari settlement.	01
Rural indebtedness and recurrent famines.	01
Commercialization of agriculture in the second half of 19 th century and its effects.	01
The causes of De-industrialization in the first half of 19 th century	01
The meaning of Drain of Wealth-how did it impoverish Indian economy?	01
Unit 6: Social changes: The spread of western education-Orientalism-Utilitarianism-Evangelicalism. The controversy between Anglicists and Orientalists .	01
The contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy as the father of modern India.	01
The Young Bengal Movement.	01
The Brahmo Samaj Movement.	01
Swami Dayananda and the Arya Samaj Movement.	01
The Prarthana Samaj Movement and Jyotiba Phule and the Satya Sodhak Samaj.	01

Ramakrishna Paramhansa-Vivekananda and the Ramakrishna Mission.	01
The contribution of Vidyasagar in the field of social reforms.	01
The salient features and limitations of the 19 th century Renaissance.	01
Unit 7: Popular Resistance to Company's Rule: Pre-mutiny Peasant & Tribal uprising- The Santal uprising.	01
The Wahabi and Faraji Movement.	01
Unit 8: The imperial policy of Lord Wellesley and Lord Dalhousie with special reference to Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse.	01
The Revolt of 1857-causes;nature and results.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY (GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-II (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –IV (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM c. A.D. 300-1200)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: The Gupta Empire: Major sources of information for the study of the Gupta Empire. Original homeland of the Gupta Kings & assessment of Chndragupta -I with special reference to marriage alliance with the Lichchabis.	01
Imperial policy of Samudragupta. How did his Northern conquest differ from the South. Estimate of Samudragupta as a statesman and empire builder.	01
Extension and consolidation of Gupta Empire under Chandragupta-II.	01
How were the Hunas ? The role of Skandagupta in resisting Huna invasion-Can he be called the saviour of India?	01
The socio-economic condition of India during the rule of the imperial Guptas- Special reference to Trade, Industries and Guild system during the Gupta period.	01
Essay on literature, art and architecture of the Gupta Age. How far it is correct to describe the Gupta period as the Golden Age in Indian history?	01
The administrative system of the imperial Guptas.	01
The causes of the decline of the Gupta Empire.	01
Development of science and technology during Gupta and in the post Gupta period.	01
Unit 2: Estimate of Harshavardhana. Can he be called the Lord of North India ?	01
Administrative system of Harshavardhana.	01
The contribution of Sasanka in the history of Bengal. What was his relation with the Pushyabhutis ?	01
Unit 3: Tripartite Struggle between the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rastrakutas. What was its significance ?	01
Political condition of Bengal after the death of Sasanka-“Matsyanyaya”-the end of Matsyanyaya by Gopal & the foundation of Pala dynasty. The political expansion of the Palas under first three Pala rulers-Gopal, Dharmapala & Devpala.	01
The Kaivarta Revolt in Varendra and its nature.	01
Who were the Senas? Critical estimate of the role of the Sena kings in the history of Bengal.	
Who introduced Kulinism in Bengal ? What were its effects ?	01
Cultural achievements of Bengal during the Pala-Sena period.	01
Unit 4: Who were the Chalukya of Vatapi ? Achievements of Pulakesin –II.	01
The history of rise & fall of the Rastrakuta dynasty.	01
Who were the Pallavas ? Art and Architecture of the Pallavas.	01
The Chola administration with particular reference to their local self-government.	01

Art and Architecture of the Chola.	01
The Rajput period-A brief history of Gurjara-Pratiharas.	01
Unit 5: The Sangam Age: Development of literature during the Sangam Age.	01
Social life of the Sangam Age	01
Unit 6: Feudalism: The meaning of Feudalism. The practice of granting the tax-free land gave birth to Feudalism in the 6 th century A.D.	01
Unit 6: Slavery in ancient India.	01
Unit 7: Relations of South Indian states with South East Asia and Sri Lanka.	01
Unit 8: The effects of Arab invasion in the history of India.	01
Career and achievements of Muhammad Ghori.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-II (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –V (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM c. A.D. 1556-1756)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: Mughal Empire: Akbar ,the Great : The problems faced by Akbar during the early years of his reign. What steps did he take to tackle them. The major conquest of Akbar.	01
The main features of Akbar's policy towards the Rajput kingdoms. How far did it succeed.	01
The land revenue system of Akbar and its effects on peasantry.	01
The evolution of Akbar's religious ideas and the concept Din-i Ilahi.	01
Mansabdari System and its main features.	01
Unit 2: Jahangir & Shah Jahan: The contribution of Jahangir and Shah Jahan to the expansion of the Mughal Empire.	01
The central Asian policy of the Mughals with special reference to Shah Jahan.	01
Unit 3: Aurangzeb: Religious Policy of Aurangzeb and its impact on his State Policy.	01
The Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb. How far this policy was responsible for the decline of the empire ?	01
The Rajput Policy of Aurangzeb.	01
Unit 4: Shivaji: Shivaji as a nation builder.	01
The administrative system of Shivaji.	01
The rise of Peshwaship in the Maratha Confederacy.	01
Unit 5: The role of Sayyid Brothers in Mughal court policy.	01
The peasant revolt during the Mughal period.	01
The causes for the decline of Mughal empire.	01
Unit 6: Mughal administration: The principal features of Mughal administration.	01
Mughal land revenue administration and Jagirdari system.	01
Art and architecture of the Mughals.	01
The historical literature of Mughal India.	01
The writing of Abul Fazl and Badauni for the study of Mughal Indian history.	01
Unit 7: Bengal under the Mughals: The chief features of Murshidquli's land revenue system in Bengal and its effects on Bengal rural society.	01
The significance of Alivardi's rule in Bengal.	01
The development of Bengali literature during the 18 th century and the emergence of modern Indian languages & literature.	01
Unit 8: Society – Economy & Religion during the Mughal period: The social condition of Mughal India with special reference to the condition of women.	01

Internal and external sea trade during the Mughal period.	01
Agricultural and non-agricultural productions in Mughal India.	01
The irrigation system during the Mughal period.	01
Bhakti and Sufi Movement.	01
Unit 9: The advent of European powers- Portuguese-French and the English.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-II (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –VI (HISTORY OF INDIA-FROM c. A.D. 1858-1950)

FULL MARKS : 50

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 30

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1: The basic features of the tribal movements with particular reference to the Kol and Santal Movements. The peasant movement during post-mutiny period.	01
The constitutional importance of the Act of 1858.	01
The various factors that led to the growth of Indian nationalism in the 19 th century.	01
The genesis of the Indian National Congress with particular reference to the role of A.O. Hume and S.N. Banerjee.	01
The role of the Moderates during the period from 1885 - 1905.	01
The contribution of the Moderates to the growth of 'Economic Nationalism'.	01
Unit 2: The policy behind the partition of Bengal in 1905 and its reaction in Bengal.	01
The characteristics of the swadeshi and Boycott movement in Bengal.	01
The rise of extremism at the turn of the 19 th century.	01
Unit 3: The role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the regeneration of the Muslims in the second half of the 19 th century. The contribution of Aligarh Movement in Muslim revivalism.	01
The factors responsible for the birth of Muslim League in India and the aims & objectives of the Muslim League.	01
The growth and nature of the Muslim politics till 1919 with special reference to Lucknow Pact (1916).	01
Unit 4: The revolutionary activities of the militant nationalists in India & abroad.	01
The rise of Mahatma Gandhi as a national leader.	01
The main provisions of the Govt. Of India Act of 1919	01
The events leading to the Non-cooperation Movement. Why did Gandhi withdraw it	01
The activities of the Swaraj Party.	01
Civil Disobedience movement & its results.	01
The main provisions of the Govt. Of India Act of 1935.	01
The different forms of Muslim reaction to the congress policy from 1919-1940.	01
Unit 5: What led to the sending of the Cripps Mission to India ? why did it fail ?	01
The Quit India Movement and its importance.	01
The contribution of Netaji t Subhas Chandra Bose to the struggle for India's freedom	01
The salient features of the Naval Mutiny of 1046. How did it precipitate the fall of the British Empire in India.	01
Unit 6: Rajaji formula and Wavell plan	01
Cabinet Mission proposals and the reaction of Muslim League to it.	01

Mountbatten plan and the partition of India.	01
The role of Vallabh Bhai Patel in the post-Independence integration of India.	01
The problem of migration following the Partition of India.	01
The foreign policy of Independent India or India's role in the Non-Alignment Movement.	01

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRPARA COLLEGE

LESSON PLAN

HISTORY(GENERAL)

B.A. -PART-III (THREE YEAR GENERAL) UNDER 1+1+1 SYSTEM

PAPER –VII (WESTERN WORLD FROM MID 15TH CENTURY TO WORLD WAR II)- FULL MARKS : 100

TOTAL NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED : 54

TOPIC	NUMBER OF LECTURES ALLOTTED
Unit 1:Decline of Feudalism & the rise of modern era-Renaissance & Reformation: The causes of the decline of feudalism. How did it indicate the rise of modern era ?	01
The meaning of the term Renaissance & its chief features.	01
Literature and art in Renaissance period.	01
The meaning of the term Humanism & the Humanist movement in Europe.	01
Reformation movement in Europe-main causes of reformation movement in Europe.	01
The role of Martin Luther in the Reformation Movement in Europe.	01
Calvinism and the differences between Calvinism & Lutherism.	01
The basic causes for the spread of Calvinism in Europe.	01
Unit 2: Economic origins of the modern western world-Mercantilism-Commercial Revolution & the beginning of Colonialism: Meaning of the term Mercantilism & its chief features.	01
The effects of commercial revolution on Europe.	01
Meaning of the term Colonialism. How did Mercantilism & Commercial Revolution pave the way of imperialism or Colonialism.	01
Unit 3: Rise of absolutist state: The background of the emergence of absolute states in Europe.	01
The rise of Spain as an absolutist power under Ferdinand and Isabella.	01
How did Spain become a colonial power in the 16 th century.	01
The emergence of France as an absolutist state.	01
Unit 4: Scientific Revolution-Agricultural Revolution - Industrial Revolution: Meaning of Scientific Revolution & the Scientific Revolution in Europe.	01
Meaning of Agrarian Revolution and its impact on England.	01
How did the Agricultural revolution aggravate the industrial revolution ?	01
Meaning of Industrial Revolution & why did the Industrial Revolution first occur in England ?	01
The different causes of initial backwardness of industrial process in France , Germany and Russia.	01
The social and economic effects of the industrial revolution on Europe.	01
Unit 5: Glorious Revolution (1688): The causes of Glorious Revolution (1688) in England and its significance. Why the Glorious revolution is so called 'Glorious'.	01
Unit 6: American Revolution: The causes and significance of American revolution or American war of independence.	01

The role of George Washington in the American Revolution.	01
The effects of American revolution on Europe.	01
Unit 7: French Revolution (1789): Socio-economic condition of French on the eve of the French Revolution.	01
Responsibility of the Monarchy for the outbreak of French Revolution of 1789.	01
The role of the philosophers in the French Revolution.	01
The work of the Constituent Assembly or the various reforms of the Constituent Assembly . Why did it fail ?	01
The Reign of Terror. Was it necessary for France ?	01
Unit 8: The Era of Napoleon: The reforms of Napoleon-I as first consul.	01
Was Napoleon 'the child of revolution' or 'the destroyer of the revolution'.	01
The Continental System.	01
The causes of Napoleon's downfall.	01
Unit 9: The success and failure of the Vienna Congress of 1815.	01
The Metternich System. Why did it fail ?	01
The working of the concert of Europe. Why did it fail ?	01
The effects of the February Revolution (1848)	01
The American Civil War & the role of Abraham Lincoln in the American Civil War.	01
Utopian socialism and Scientific socialism.	01
Unit 10: The unification of Italy & Germany: The role of Mazzini, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel in the Italian unification movement.	01
The foreign policy of Bismarck from 1862-1870. Was unified Germany a creation of Bismarck's diplomatic skill ?	01
The foreign policy of Bismarck during 1870-1890.	01
Unit 11: The First World War: The different causes of the World War-I. How far imperialism was responsible for the First World War ?	01
Wilsonian Fourteen Points.	01
The Treaty of Versailles. Was the Treaty of Versailles a 'dictated peace'.	01
The different causes for the outbreak of Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. What was the role of Lenin in it.	01
Unit 12: The main factors behind the rise of fascism in Italy.	01
The factors behind the rise of Nazism in Germany. What were the impact of the Nazi Revolution in Europe ?	01
The economic depression in Europe in the 1930's.	01
The Spanish civil war.	01
The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939.	01
The major causes of the 2 nd World War.	01
De-Colonization after the Second World War.	01