

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN
Three Year Degree Course in History (Honours)
Syllabus (1 + 1 + 1 Year Pattern)
To be effective from the academic session-2005-2006

PART-I

- Paper- I** History of India with special reference to Bengal
(from earliest times to 1206 A.D.)
- Paper-II** History of India with special reference to Bengal (1206-1757 A.D.)

PART-II

- Paper-III** Greek History and Civilization (510 BC.-356 BC.) or History of Medieval Europe (800-1250 A.D.)
- Paper-IV** Transformation of Europe (15th - 17th centuries)

PART-III

- Paper-V** History of India with special reference to Bengal (1757-1964 A.D.)
- Paper-VI** History of Europe (1789-1945 A.D.)
- Paper-VII** The Making of the Contemporary World.
- Paper-VIII** History of East Asia since 1839.

Each paper carries 100 marks and ideally should be covered in 60 lectures of one hour each. Of the eight papers, Paper I & II should be studied in Part I, Papers III & IV in Part II and Papers V to VIII in Part III.

Part-I
PAPER-I

HISTORY OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BENGAL
(FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1206 A.D.)

- A. Politics and Administration
1. The Harappan civilization – origin, antiquity, extent, general features, downfall.
 2. The Aryans in different directions of India.
 3. Magadhah imperialism – the early phase –the Mauryas –Chandra Gupta-Ashoka - Maurya administration, downfall

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4. Foreigners in India- Greeks, Sakas, Pallavas (in brief)- Kushanas – Kadphises group and Kanishka Group - Kanishka-extent of empire and political exploits.
5. Satavahanas in the Deccan – early kings – Gautamiputra Satakarni – Saka-Satavahana Struggle in the 1st century A.D.
6. Gupta imperialism- early history-Samudragupta – Chandragupta II – Gupta history between Kumaragupta I and Budhagupta – Gupta administration – downfall.
7. Harshavardhana – career and achievements.
8. Bengal-Bengal under the Guptas- Sasanka – the Pala Dynasty (Dharmapala, Devapala, Mahipala I and Rampala)-the Sena dynasty (Vijaysena and Lakshmansena) – downfall.
9. South India – Pallavas, Western Chalukyas and Cholas with special reference to local self – government.

B. Society

1. Social life of the Aryans in the Vedic times—emergence of the caste system (Varnabheda)—position of women.
2. Mauryan society as revealed in the Arthasastra, the Indika and the Asokan Edicts.
3. Society under the Satavahanas—Strengthening of the caste system.
4. Growth of social patterns upto the Gupta period—the evidence of the Manu Samhita and other Dharmasastras and Smriti texts.
5. Slavery in ancient India—untouchability and caste rigidity.
6. Indian society in transition—advent of the foreigners—caste divisions and sub-divisions (mixed castes).
7. Changes in the social layers during the early medieval period.

C. Economy

1. Indian economy from the time of the Aryans to the 3rd century B. C.—from animal rearing to agriculture, trade, industry, trade-routes, coinage.
2. Mauryan economy as revealed in the Arthasastra, the Indika and contemporary writings.
3. Economy under the Satavahanas—Indo-Roman trade—Inland and maritime trade with china and other foreign countries.

4. Role of economic factors in political history as exemplified by the history of the Kushanas.
5. Gupta economy—Land system, Revenue system, Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce—Corporate economic life (guild)—commencement of donations of land—rise of feudal economy—growth, climax and decline of feudalism upto 12th/13th century A. D.
6. The Chola maritime trade.

D. Art and Culture, Religion and Literature.

1. Maurya and Sunga Art.
2. Gandhara Art and the emergence of the Buddha image—Art in Mathura, Vengi (including other important centres like Amaravati and Nagarjunakunda).
3. Rise of Buddhist architecture—Stupa, Chaitya, Sangharama, Vihara.
4. Gupta Art—Gupta sculpture—Temple architecture in the Gupta period—Cave paintings in Ajanta and Ellora.
5. Art and architecture of Pallavas—the Chola Art.
6. Religious faith of the Indus people and the Aryans.
7. Protestant religions—Buddhism and Jainism—Asokan Dhamma—Hinayana—Mahayana split.
8. Revival of Brahmanism in the Gupta period—Vaisnavism, Saivism, Saktism etc.—Buddhism and Jainism in the Gupta period—Buddhism in the Pala Age.
9. The vedic-literature—occasional actions—Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanisad and Sutra (Vedanga).
10. The Epic—Ramayana and Mahabharata—Manimekalai and Sillappadikaram—the Sangam Literature.
11. Sanskrit literature in the Gupta period—Kalidasa.
12. Major historical biographies (Rajavrittis) in the early medieval period—Harsacharita of Banabhatta, Gaudavaho of Vakpatiraja, Vikramankadevacharita of Bilhana, Ramcharita of Sandhyakaranandi, Prithviraja Vijaya Kavya of Jayanaka—Regional chronicle—Rajtarangini of Kalhana.
13. The theory of the Gupta Golden Age—the recent debate.

14. Development of scientific knowledge with reference to Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine.

First Reading

1. B. and R. Allchin—*The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1982.
2. A. L. Basham—*A Cultural History of India*, OUP, 1988.
3. Ranabir Chakravarti (ed.)—*Trade in Early India*, OUP, 2001.
4. D. N. Jha—*Ancient India—An Introductory Outline*, Delhi, 1977.
5. D. D. Kosambi—*An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Mumbai, 1985.
6. A. K. Majumdar—*Concise History of Ancient India*, Vol. I (1977), II (1980) and III (1983), Delhi.
7. R. C. Majumdar—*History of Ancient Bengal*, Calcutta, 1971.
8. নীহাররঞ্জন রায়—*বঙ্গালীর ইতিহাস, আদিপর্ব*, দেজ পাবলিশিং, কোলকাতা, ১৯৯৩।
9. H. C. Raychaudhuri—*Political History of Ancient India with a commentary by B. N. Mukherjee*, New Delhi, 1996.
10. K. A. N. Shastri—*A History of South India from Pre-historic times to the fall of Vijaynagar*, 4th edition, Madras, 1976.
11. R. S. Sharma—*Early Medieval Indian Society—A Study in Feudalisation*, Orient Longman, 2001.
12. Romila Thapar—*A History of India*, Vol. I, Harmondsworth, 1968, several reprints.
13. Romila Thapar (ed.)—*Recent Perspectives in Early Indian History*, Mumbai, 1995.

Further Reading

1. D. C. Ahir—*Asoka the Great*, Delhi, 1995.
2. R. Champaklakshmi—*Trade, Ideology and Urbanisation in South India (300 B. C.-1300 A. D.)*, OUP, 1999.
3. B. D. Chattopadhyay—*The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, 1998.
4. রণবীর চক্রবর্তী—*প্রাচীন ভারতের অর্থনৈতিক ইতিহাসের সন্ধান*, কোলকাতা, বাংলা সন, ১৩৬৮।
5. সুনীল চট্টোপাধ্যায়—*প্রাচীন ভারতের ইতিহাস*, প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড, পঃ বঃ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্যদ, কোলকাতা।

6. D. Devahuti—*Harsha-A Political Study*, Delhi, 1983.
7. S. R. Goyal—*The History of the Imperial Guptas*, Allahab, 1967.
8. Barrie M. Morrison—*Political Centres and Cultural regions in Early Bengal*.
9. B. N. Mukherjee—*The Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire*, Kolkata, 1988.
10. ব্রতীন্দ্র নাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়—বঙ্গ, বাঙ্গলা ও ভারত, কোলকাতা, ২০০০।
11. R. C. Majumdar (ed.)—*The Vedic Age*, Bombay, 1988.
—do— (ed.)—*The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay, 1988.
—do— (ed.)—*The Classical Age*, Bombay, 1988.
—do— (ed.)—*The Imperial Kanauj*, Bombay, 1988.
12. S. K. Maity—*Economic Life of Northern India in the Gupta period*, Calcutta, 1957.
13. R. S. Sharma—*Indian Feudalism*, (C. 300 A. D.—1200 A. D.), Calcutta, 1965.
14. Romila Thapar—*Social History of Ancient India*, Delhi.
15. Romila Thapar—*Asoka and the Decline of the Maurya Empire*, Delhi, 1973.
16. সুকুমারী ভট্টাচার্য—প্রাচীন ভারত : সমাজ ও সাহিত্য, কোলকাতা ১৯৮৮।
17. নরেন্দ্রনাথ ভট্টাচার্য—ধর্ম ও সংস্কৃতি : প্রাচীন ভারতীয় প্রেক্ষাপট, কোলকাতা ১৯৯৯।
18. দীনেশ চন্দ্র সরকার—পাল-সেন যুগের বংশানুচরিত, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮২।

PAPER II

HISTORY OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BENGAL (1206-1757 A. D.)

Early Arab contact with India—Conditions of India; An analysis of distribution of political power in Northern India—Hindu resistance to the Arabs and its failure.

The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate—Expansion of consolidation under the Mameluk Sultans—Iltutmish and Balban—the crown and nobility.

The significance of the 'Khilji revolution'—Alauddhin Khilji's policy of expansion—his administrative and economic measures—policy against Mongols—importance of his reign in the evolution of state power in India.

4. Establishment of the Tughlaq dynasty—Muhammad Bin Tughlaq; his political, economic experiments—effects of his reign—Firuz Shah Tughlaq : the victory of the forces of decentralisation—his various policies—an assessment.
5. The disintegration and decline of the Sultanate—impact of Timur's invasion—rise of independent kingdoms with special reference to Vijaynagar and Bahmani—a brief survey of their political system.
6. The nature of the Turkish rule in India—concept of state and sovereignty—kingship—the role of the nobility; state and religion, attitude of the state towards religion—the role of the Ulemas—how far the Sultanate was a theocracy?
7. The rise of the Bhakti movement and Sufism—their influence—Vaishnavism in Bengal and its impact on the Bengali society—the nature of the Hindu-Muslim understanding during the Sultanate period—an assessment.
8. Bengal under the Delhi Sultans—emergence as an independent kingdom—the rule of the Iliyas Shahi dynasty and the Hussain Shahi dynasty with special reference to society, economy and culture of the region.
9. The condition of India on the eve of Babur's inroad—foundation of the Mughal empire by Babur—various phases of the Mughal—Afghan rivalry—revival of the Afghan empire by Sher Shah—the importance of his economic and administrative reforms—its legacy.
10. Re-establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire by Akbar—nature of his conquests—evolution of his policy towards the nobility—attempts to build a composite ruling class.
11. The reign of Jahangir—assendancy of Nurjahan and politics in the Mughal court; Shah Jahan and his expansionist policy.
12. Aurangzeb and war of succession—tradition and break in the policy of expansionism—evolution of his policy towards the nobility.
13. The evolution of the Mughal policy towards the North-West Frontier and Central Asia, the Rajput policy and the Deccan policy of the Mughals.
14. Administrative institutions under the Delhi Sultans—Iqta system—revenue resources and tax system; evolution of the Mughal administrative system—central and provincial administration, military organisation and Mansabadari system.

15. The evolution of the Mughal religious policy—Akbar's attitude towards state and religion—Din-I-Ilahi : a break with Islam? Aurangzeb's attitude towards state and religion.
16. Medieval Indian economy—evolution of the agrarian economy—Iqta, Zabti-Jagirdari—comparison and contrast—trade and commerce in the medieval period—process of urbanisation.
17. The rise of regional forces; the Rajput states and Mughals—evolution of Sikh power from Guru Nanak to Guru Govind Singh—the rise of the Marathas—Shivaji and his administration—the Maratha resistance to Mughal supremacy—the Maratha empire under first three Peshwa.
18. Social life in the Mughal period.
 - (a) The Zamindar class and its evolution.
 - (b) The peasants—various categories—discontent and revolt.
 - (c) The Indian merchants and European trading powers.
19. The Mughal rule in Bengal—its disintegration—Bengal under Murshid Quili Khan and Alivardi Khan—society, economy and culture—Siraj and his relation with the English East India Company leading to the battle of Plassey.
20. The Indo-Muslim art and architecture in the Sultanate period—development under the Mughals with special reference to Shah Jahan's reign—Development of regional literature with special reference to the Bengali literature.
21. Crisis in the Mughal empire—agrarian crisis and peasant revolts—parties and politics at the court—dynastic, administrative and economic causes of the Mughal decline, leading to the rise of regional powers.
22. Advent of the European Companies—their aims and activities—rivalries of European trading companies—the eventual success of the English East India Company.

First Reading

1. M. Athar Ali—*The Mughal nobility under Aurangzeb*, revised edn. OUP, 1997.

Bengali translation—*ঔরঙ্গজেবের সময়ে মুঘল অভিজাতশ্রেণী*, কোলকাতা,

১৯৭৮।

2. Satish Chandra—*Medieval India* (Har Anand Publication)
—*Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1701-1704*,
3rd Edn. Delhi, 1979.
Bengali translation—*মুঘল দরবারে দল ও রাজনীতি*, ২য় সং, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮৮।
3. B. K. Gupta—*Sirajuddaullah and the East India Company, 1756-57*,
Leiden, 1962.
4. Bamber Gascoigne—*The Great Mughals*, First Published London,
1971, Paperback Edn, Delhi, 1987.
5. Irfan Habib—*The Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, New
Ed. OUP, 2000.
Bengali translation—*মুঘল ভারতের কৃষি ব্যবস্থা*, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮৫।
6. M. Habib & K. A. Nizami (eds.)—*The Delhi Sultanate*, Being Vol. V
of 'A Comprehensive History of India' India, 1970.
7. A. B. M. Habibullah—*Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, Allahbad,
1961.
8. W. H. Moreland—*The Agrarian system of Mughal India*, Cambridge,
1929.
—*From Akbar to Aurangzeb, A Study in Indian
Economic History*, London, 1923; (Reprint) New Delhi, 1972.
9. J. F. Richards—*The Mughal Empire* (The New Cambridge History of
India, Vol. 1.5), Cambridge University Press, 1993.
10. Tapan Roychoudhuri and Irfan Habib (Eds.)—*Cambridge Economic
History of India*, Vol. I (C. 1200-1757), Cambridge University
Press, 1982.
11. R. P. Tripathi—*some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, 2nd edn.
Allahbad, 1959.
—*Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Allahbad, 1956.
12. I. H. Qureshi—*The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, Lahore, 1945.
—*The Administration of the Mughal Empire*, Karachi, 1966.

Further Reading

1. Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subrahmanyam—*The Mughal State
(1526-1750)*, OUP, 1998.
2. K. M. Asraf—*Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan*, New
Delhi, 1970.
Bengali translation—*হিন্দুস্তানের জনজীবন ও জীবন চর্চা*, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮০।

1. Athar Ali—*Mughal India : Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture* (Preface by Irfan Habib), OUP, 2000.
2. Satish Chandra—*Medieval India : Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*. Delhi, 1982.
3. K. Datta—*Alivardi and his Times*, Calcutta, 1939.
4. Irfan Habib—*Essays in Indian History : Towards a Marxist Perception*, Delhi, Tulika, 1995.
5. M. Hossain—*Life and Times of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq*, London, 1938.
6. Abdul Karim—*Murshid Quli Khan and His Times*, Dacca, 1963.
7. A. R. Kulkarni—*Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*, Poona, 1969.
8. S. Lal—*History of the Khaljis*, Allahbad, 1950.
9. A. A. Rizvi—*The Wonder that was India*, Part II (1200-1700), First Published London, 1987, Rupa Paperback, Calcutta, 1993.
10. Sri Ram Sharma—*Mughal Empire in India : A Systematic study including source material*, revised edn. Agra, 1966.
- The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*, 3rd edn. Agra, 1972.
11. H. K. Sherwani—*History of Medieval Deccan*.
 —*The Bahamani Kingdom*, Bombay, 1947.
12. Burton Stein—*Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India*, Delhi, 1980.
13. M. R. Tarafdar—*Hussain Shahi Bengal*.
14. শেখর বন্দোপাধ্যায়—*অষ্টাদশ শতকের মুঘল সংকট ও আধুনিক ইতিহাস চিন্তা*, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮৩।
15. গৌতম ভদ্র—*মুঘল যুগে কৃষি অর্থনীতি ও কৃষক বিদ্রোহ*, কোলকাতা, ১৯৮৩।
16. অনিরুদ্ধ রায়—*মুঘল ভারতের অর্থনৈতিক ইতিহাস*, কোলকাতা, ১৯৯৬।

PART-II
PAPER III

A. GREEK HISTORY AND CIVILISATION
(510 B. C.—356 B. C.)

The Greek Polis

- (a) Origins and characteristics of the Polis-citizenship in the Greek Polis—forms of constitution.

- (b) Structure of the Polis—the Assembly of Citizens, the Council and the Magistrates.
 - (c) Causes of the decline of the Polis.
2. Social and economic organisation of the Polis
- (a) The class composition of the polis—(i) Citizens, (ii) Metics and Periocoi and (iii) Slaves, Helots and Servile classes.
 - (b) The role of slavery and serfdom in the economy.
 - (c) The economic life of citizens, Metics.
3. The Spartan Oligarchy—
- (a) Social basis of the Spartan polity—social classes—land tenure—Spartan discipline and education—the place of women in Spartan life—army organisation.
 - (b) The Spartan constitution in its fully developed form.
 - (c) The Peloponnesian League and its structure.
4. Athenian democracy
- (a) Social basis and nature of the Athenian democracy in the fully developed form—how democratic was Athens?
 - (b) The evolution of the Athenian constitution from Solon to Cleisthenes.
 - (c) Constitutional reforms under Ephialtes and Pericles.
5. The Athenian Empire
- (a) The growth of Athenian Sea power during and after the Persian wars.
 - (b) The origins and structure of the Athenian Empire—was it a tyranny?
 - (c) The commerce of Athens—attainment of commercial hegemony.
6. The Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War
- (a) Thucydides—notion of historical causation—immediate and fundamental causes of the Peloponnesian War.
 - (b) The resources of the opponents.
 - (c) War economy and public finance—the financing to the war by Athens and Sparta.

Thucydides and the Athenian strategy against Sparta

- (a) Thucydides' view of Pericles and his strategy.
- (b) Thucydides' view of the conduct of war after Pericles—was popular control incompetent?
- (c) Thucydides on Cleon—a fair assessment?
- (d) The Sicilian expedition—a foolish enterprise?

Thucydides and the moral deterioration of Athens at War.

- (a) Pericles' funeral oration—the initial moral conviction.
- (b) The plague and its moral effects.
- (c) The debate on Mytilene—speeches of Cleon and Diodotus.
- (d) The Melian debate and its significance.
- (e) How Thucydides depicts the progressive loss of morality and restraint in course of the war.

History as a discipline

- (a) The emergence of history—from the logographers to Herodotus.
- (b) Herodotus' basic view of the Persian war and its inner meaning and significance.
- (c) The contrast of Thucydides with Herodotus regarding the scope of history and the historical method.

Gods and Games

- (a) Greek religion—Homeric God and Mystery cults.
- (b) The role of games in Hellenian civilisation.

Greek Thought

- (a) Philosophical and scientific speculation before Socrates.
- (b) The Sophists and the new education.
- (c) Socrates : scepticism and blasphemy trials.

Attic Drama

- (a) The origins and characteristics of tragedy.
- (b) Aeschylus—the Oresteian trilogy.
- (c) Sophocles—Theban plays.
- (d) Euripides
- (e) Comedy and Aristophanes.

13. Greek Art
 - (a) Architectural forms
 - (b) Sculpture
 - (c) Painting

First Reading

1. John Boardman—*Greek Art*, London, 1985.
2. J. B. Bury, S. A. Cook & F. E. Adcock (eds.)—*Athens 478-410 BC*. Being volume V of *The Cambridge Ancient History*, (first published in 1927; several reprints with corrections : Cambridge, 1953).
3. J. B. Bury and Russel Meiggs—*A History of Greece*, 4th ed. London, 1975.
4. Richard Clogg—*A Concise History of Greece*. Cambridge University Press, Reprint, 1995.
5. G. Grote—*History of Greece : From Solon to 403 BC* (Condensed and edited with Notes and Appendics by J. M. Mitchell & M. O. B. Caspari; London, 1907; several reprints).
6. N. G. L. Hammond—*History of Greece to 322 BC*, 2nd ed. Oxford, 1967; Paperback 1977.
7. Thomas R. Martin—*Ancient Greece*, London, 1996.
8. Robin Osborne—*Classical Greece*.
9. Thucydides—*The History of the Peloponnesian War* (translated by R. Crawley and with an introduction by J. Warrington, first published in 1927; several reprints with corrections; Cambridge, 1953).
10. গীতশ্রী বন্দনা সেনগুপ্ত—*পেলোপনেসীয় যুগ*, পঃ বঃ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষৎ, ১৯৭৬।
11. সুনীল চট্টোপাধ্যায়—*প্রাচীন যুগের গ্রীসের ইতিহাস*, পঃ বঃ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষৎ, কোলকাতা ২য় সং ১৯৯০।
12. রেবতীমোহন লাহিড়ী—*প্রাচীন গ্রীসের ইতিহাস*, পঃ বঃ রাজ্য পুস্তক পর্ষৎ, কোলকাতা, ১৯৭৬।

Further Reading

1. Antony Andrews—*The Greek Society*, London, 1991 (Penguin edition).

- J. N. Bremmer—*Greek Religion*, Oxford, 1994.
Victor Eherburg—*The Greek State*, London, 1969.
—*From Solon to Socrates*, 2nd edn. London, 1973.
M. I. Finley—*The Ancient Greeks*, London, 1963.
—*Economy and Society in Ancient Greece*, London, 1982.
Simon Hornblower—*The Greek World 479-323 BC*, London & New York, 1983.
T. J. Luce—*The Greek Historians*, London & New York, 1997.
R. Meiggs—*The Peloponnesian War*.
Anton Powell (ed.)—*The Greek World*, London, 1995.
A. Robertson—*A History of Greek Art*, Cambridge, 1975.
Robin Somerby—*The Greeks : An introduction to their culture*.
John Thorley—*Athenina, Democracy*, London & New York, 1996.
DC Croix—(See MSS).

B. HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL EUROPE

~~800-1250 A.D.~~ (800-1250 A.D.)

Islam and the Carolingian Empire

- (a) Mohammad and Charlemagne and the Pirenne thesis—establishment of Arab control over the Mediterranean—its impact on West European Society—Charlemagne inconceivable without Mahammad?
- (b) Coronation of Charlemagne—who inspired it and what did it signify?—contending papal and Carolingian concepts of the empire.
- (c) Frankish institutions under Charlemagne.

The darkest hour in the West

- (a) The Treaty of Verdun—Dissolution of the Carolingian Empire—reasons for the break up.
- (b) Western Europe besieged—Norsemen, Hungarian and Arabs—feudalisation of the besieged West—lessons and consequences of the invasions.
- (c) The significance of the Norse migration in history.

3. Birth and development of the German Empire.
 - (a) Revival of German Kingship under Henry the Fowler and Otto I.
 - (b) Otto I and Italy—long term consequences, German involvement in Italy.
 - (c) Evolution of the pattern of relations between the Emperor, the German feudal nobility and the German church from the founding of German Empire to the eve of the Investiture Contest—the consolidation of German unity under a strong monarch till A. D. 1075.
4. Church reform and the rise of papacy.
 - (a) Condition of the Church since Charlemagne—Cluny and the monastic revival.
 - (b) Reform and growth of the papacy of Hildebrand—restructuring of the papal Government and its tightening hold over the Western Church.
 - (c) Gregory VII, Henry IV on the Concordat of Worms.
5. The Church Triumphant
 - (a) Frederick Barbarossa and the renewed struggle of Empire and papacy—German problems and German policy—Barbarossa and Italian Politics—growth of the Italian communes—Imperial defeat and recovery.
 - (b) The Crusades—causes, features and consequences.
 - (c) The growth of papal government to the pontificate—the political triumph of the papacy in Western Christendom.
6. The Church and the people
 - (a) The new Monastic orders of the twelfth century—the contribution of monasticism to Western Civilisation.
 - (b) The Friars, Franciscans and Dominicans—their influence.
 - (c) Popular religious movements and the growth of heresy—Albigensian crusade and the Inquisition.
7. The emergence of national kingship
 - (a) Frederick II and the imperial tragedy—feudal disintegration of Germany—frustration of his attempt to unite Italy.

- (b) Philip II Augustus, St. Louis and the growth of a strong monarchy in France.
- (c) Why national monarchies in France and England but not in Germany and Italy?—reasons for divergent developments.
- (d) Fall of the Hohenstaufens.
- (e) Society, Economy and Culture.

The evolution of a feudal society.

- (a) What is feudal society?—Its origin in Western Europe—its main features from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries—evolution of vassalage and fief.
- (b) Decay of feudalism—its legacy and contribution to European civilisation.

Lord, peasants and knights

- (a) The structure of the nobility—disappearance of the older aristocracies of birth—emergence of a noble class of lords and warriors—transformation of the nobility into a legal and hereditary class in the later middle ages+gradations and ranks—barons and knights.
- (b) Chivalry—its impact on literature and society.
- (c) The Manor, its origins and growth.

The Medieval Economy

- (a) Trade in the early middle ages—revival of trade—factors in the commercial revolutions.
- (b) Medieval trade at its zenith—contrasting patterns of north and south—long term changes in trade routes and commodities.
- (c) The question of economic growth in Europe in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—population, agriculture and industry.

The rise of burgesses and towns.

- (a) Origin and growth of the medieval towns—the merchant class before the urban revolution—permanent establishment of merchants in towns—origin of capital concentration of industry in towns—populations.
- (b) The bourgeois ascendancy—acquisition of personal liberty, jurisdictional autonomy and municipal self-government by the burgesses—town constitutions.

(c) The guilds and industrial organisations—development of guild structure—the impact of guilds on production and economic growth.

12. Patterns of culture

(a) Medieval thought—the Schoolmen—Scholastic philosophy and science in the middle ages.

(b) The medieval universities.

(c) Literature and art—transition from Romanesque to Gothic style—the rise of the new vernacular literature—from epic to romance.

(d) The Twelfth Century Renaissance.

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1. H. Pirenne—*Mohomet and Charlemagne*, London, 1939.
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3. Morris Bishop—*The Penguin Book of the Middle Ages*.
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3. J. Bryce—*The Holy Roman Empire.*
4. R. S. Lopez—*The Birth of Europe.*
5. S. Painter—*The Rise of Feudal Monarchies.*
6. Martin Scott—*Medieval Europe.*
7. নির্মল চন্দ্র দত্ত—মধ্যযুগের ইউরোপ, দু-খণ্ড, কোলকাতা, ১৯৭২।

PAPER IV

TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE (15TH-17TH CENTURIES)

Section-A

Crisis of the medieval political order

Fall of Constantinople—the Islamic invasion of southern Europe—the crisis of the empire and its impact on the medieval kingship—a redefinition of relationship between empire and national monarchy—further developments of the national monarchy : England and Europe.

The crisis of feudalism—the nature of the feudal society and its regional dimensions the 15th century crisis—the collapse of the feudal order in Western Europe and the forms of survival in Eastern Europe.

Economic crisis and the commercial decline in Europe in the 15th century—the urban decay and the epidemics.

Section-B

Science, technology and the age of discovery—the printing revolution—new techniques of warfare and the military revolution—the origins of modern science—the exploration of the world—the voyages and the discovery of the new world—voyages towards Asia.

Economic expansion of Europe in the 16th century—the rise of European companies—the new merchant—changes in the urban formation—agricultural expansion and the beginnings of an agricultural revolution—emergence of capitalism in agriculture and industry.

3. Renaissance and humanism—rediscovery of the classics—humanism as a vocation—humanism as a social ideology—the restoration of the dignity of man—implications for education, art and architecture—reception of humanism in Northern Europe.

Section-C

1. The formation of the early modern state—king's officers, a new army, taxation—Germany and the Habsburgs—the empire of Charles V—the making of absolutism—England.
2. Reformation and the problem of secular authority—Reformation as reinforcement of absolutism—medieval anti-clericalism—Lutheranism—Calvinism—Reformation in the national contexts—the State and Reformation in England—the Anglican compromise—the French religious wars and the political crisis.

Section-D

1. The economic expansion of Europe in the 17th century—the agricultural revolution commercial expansion : overseas merchants, trading corporations and banking—the emergence of Europe as a centre of the World system.
2. Scientific revolution and the growth of scientific culture—secularism as a political and social ideology—the origins of enlightenment.
3. Peace of Westphalia and the emergence of modern European state system.
4. The crisis of absolutism—England in the 17th century—civil war its history—the political ideas of the civil war—the settlement of 1688 and the beginning of liberalism with special reference to the ideas of John Locke.

First Reading

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2. Carlo Cipolla—*The Fontana Economic History of Europe*, Relevant Volume.
3. —*The New Cambridge Modern History*, Vols.—I-IV.
4. S. M. Thompson—*Europe in Renaissance & Reformation*.
5. Peter Burke (ed.)—*Economy & Society in Early Modern Europe*.
6. S. B. Clough—*The European Past*, Vol.-I, Reappraisals in History from Renaissance to Waterloo.

Further Reading

- L. W. Coure—*Sixteenth Century Europe*.
R. Milton (ed.)—*The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*.
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H. S. Lucas—*The Renaissance & the Reformation*.
H. G. Koenigsberger—*Early Modern Europe 1500-1789*.
J. R. Hale—*Renaissance Europe*.
G. R. Elton—*Reformation Europe*.
Anthony Gooman—*The impact of Humanism on Europe*.
Peter Burke—*Renaissance*.
E. J. Habsbawm—*Industry & Empire*.
C. Hill—*Puritanism & Revolution*.
-do—*Century of Revolution*.
-do—*From Reformation to Industrial Revolution*.
L. Stone (ed.)—*Causes of the English Revolution*.
H. G. Koenigsberger, G. L. Mose & G. Q. Bowlar—*Europe in the Sixteen Century*.
G. Porter—*The Military Revolution*.
T. Ashton—*Crisis in Europe 1560-1660*.

~~PART - III~~ Part - III

PAPER V

HISTORY OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BENGAL
(1757 TO 1964 A. D.)

Section-A

Crisis of the Indian polity in 18th century—the expanding English presence in India in the second half of the 18th century—the question of English private trade and the conflict with Bengal nawabs—the road to Plassey.

Consolidation of the English power in Bengal—Mir Qasim and the English East India Company—the battle of Buxar and its significance—transfer of Diwani and the Dyaarchy—the famine of 1770—the drain of wealth.

3. The company and the state; emergence of a framework of colonial governance—the intervention by the English government—the Regulating Act, the Pitt's India Act—the Charter Acts.
4. Bengal as the bridge—head of the British expansion—relation with Oudh, Rohilkhand, Mysore—wars with the Marathas—the subjugation of the Marthas confederacy—the annexation of Oudh—relationship between trade and territorial expansion.

Section-B

1. The cultural policy of the British in the early 19th century—Utilitarianism—Evangelicalism—Orientalism—Anglicist—Orientalist conflict and the new educational policy—social legislations.
2. The Indian response—Rammohan Ray and Young Bengal—the social and religious reform movements : Wahabi, Faraisi—Brahmo movement and neo Hindu movement—problem of the 19th century Renaissance.
3. Popular resistance to the British rule—the Chuars, the Pindaris, the Santals and the early resistance movements—the Revolt of 1857—Historical controversy on 1857.

Section-C

1. India after 1858 : The Queen's proclamation—The British economic policy and its impact—growth of industries and the problem of European domination in trade and industry—Different types of agrarian protest and agrarian legislation.
2. Beginning of Indian Nationalism—the rise of the middle class and the growth of early political associations—the foundation of the Indian National Congress—the early Congress—the Moderates and the Extremists—the partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement—the Congress split—Morley-Minto Reforms and separate electorate—trends of the Muslim politics—the Aligarh Movement—the foundation of the Muslim League.

Section-D

1. Impact of the First World War on the Indian economy and politics—growth of modern Industries—Gandhi and the emergence of mass politics—movements of 1920-1922 and 1930-1934—peasants' and workers' mobilisation—revolutionary nationalism in India and abroad.

2. Government of India Act of 1935 and the elections of 1937—the Congress ministries—the peasants' and workers' movement—the Muslim League and Pakistan Movement—INA—the Quit India Movement—Road to the partition—towards freedom.

Section-E

1. India after 1947—New constitution and the development of Parliamentary Democracy, Economic Planning—Movements for social justice—Fundamental rights—present objective.
2. Determinants of India's foreign policy—Nehru and the policy non-alignment—India and her neighbours—Kashmir question.—SARC.

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3. Bipan Chandra, K. M. Panikkar, Mridula Mukherjee & Aditya Mukherjee—*Indian Freedom Struggle*.
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6. Rakhahari Chatterjee—*Working class and the Nationalist Movement in India*, Delhi, 1984.
7. Stewart Gordon—*The Marathas, 1600-1800*.
8. J. S Grewal—*The Sikhs in the Punjab*.
9. Mohibul Hasan Khan—*History of Tipu Sultan*.
10. P. J. Marshall—*Bengal, The British Bridgehead*.
11. S. R. Mehrotra—*Emergence of Indian National Congress*, Delhi, 1971.
12. V. P. Menon—*The Transfer of Power in India*, Orient Longmans, 1957.
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PAPER VI

HISTORY OF EUROPE (1789-1945 A. D.)

A. 1789-1850 A. D.

1. The 18th century background—Society, economy, politics, enlightenment—crisis in France in 1780s—role of the philosophers.
2. Trends in the French Revolution : aristocratic revolt—bourgeois, popular and peasants revolt—the Constituent Assembly and its achievements—Girondins and Jacobins—the Reign to Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic—the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory—interpreting the French Revolution, bourgeois? Creation of a new political culture.
3. Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte—the revolutionary legacy—the reorganisation of France and the new elite—Napoleonic Empire and Europe—Revolution on horseback? Fall of Bonaparte—conflicting estimation of Napoleon's character and achievements.

B. 1815-1870 A. D.

1. The Vienna Congress—Metternich and the conservative order in Europe—Liberalism Nationalism and the revolutionary challenge to the conservative order—the revolution of 1830—the revolution of 1848—pattern of insurrections in France and other Central European countries—collapse of the revolution.
2. The emergence of national states in central Europe—unification of Italy and Germany—Russian modernisation—emancipation of the Serfs and liberal reforms in Russia—France under the Second Empire.
3. Industrialisation in Europe difference in the industrialisation process between England and the continent—French, German and Russian industrialisation—rise of the working class and the socialist thought.

- C. 1871-1918 A. D.
 - 1. Europe in 1871—the Third Republic and the new German Reich—Bismarckian diplomacy and the new balance of power.
 - 2. European Imperialism—the impetus behind colonial expansion—scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa.
 - 3. Eastern question in the late nineteenth century and the Balkan problem—Wilhelm II and the new course in the German foreign policy—Anglo-German Antagonism—Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps—the origins of the First World War and the German responsibility.
 - 4. The impact of the war on the old order—collapse of the dynastic empires—Russian revolution : origin—October Revolution—and the success of the Bolsheviks.
- D. 1919-1945 A. D.
 - 1. Peace settlement of 1919—its long-term consequences—the establishment of the Weimar Republic.
 - 2. Europe in the inter-war period : consolidation and development of the power of the Soviet State—rise of Fascism in Italy—League of Nations—the Economic Depression—the collapse of the weimar state and the rise of the Nazi power—the Nazi state : Germany's aggressive foreign policy—the outbreak of the Second World War and the historians.
 - 3. The post-war peace settlements—the UNO.

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- 1. R. Albrecht-Carrie—*A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna*, London, 1955.
- 2. G. Lefebvre—*The Coming of the French Revolution*, London, 1947.
—*The French Revolution* (2 Volumes), London, 1962-64.
- 3. E. Lipson—*Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, First Published London, 1940, Several editions and reprints.
- 4. Frank Me Donough—*The Origins of the first and second world wars*, Cambridge, 1997.
- 5. —*The New Cambridge Modern History*, Paperback Edition : Cambridge, 1975 ff.

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 F. H. Hiusley (ed)—*Material Progress and Worldwide Problems, 1870-1898.*
 C. L. Mowat—*The shifting Balance of World Forces, 1898-1945.*
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Further Reading

1. E. H. Carr—*The History of Soviet Russia.*
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 Jack Droz—*Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848.*
 E. Wiskeman—*Europe of the Dictators, 1919-1945.*
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8. A. J. P. Taylor—*Origins of the Second World War (First published in 1961); paperback with a new forward called 'Second Thoughts', Harmondsworth, 1964.*
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10. C. Trebilcock—*The Industrialisation of the Continental Powers.*

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12. সুভাষ রঞ্জন চক্রবর্তী—ইউরোপের ইতিহাস, পঃ বঃ রাজ্য পুস্তক পৰ্যৎ, কোলকাতা, ৩য় সং, ১৯৮৬।

PAPER VII

THE MAKING OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Section-A : *Impact of the Second World War on the International System.*

1. Origins of the cold war and the division of Europe—the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence—the system of military and economic alliances.
2. The decline of European imperialism—decolonisation—national movements of Asia and Africa—the emergence of the Third World—Impact of the cold war on the Third World—alternatives to the cold-war—non alignment.
3. Bipolar world and the regional conflicts—the European scene—Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland—the Asian theatre and Latin America—Vietnam, Korea and Cuba—Palestine problem, Suez Crisis and Iran-Iraq conflict.

Section-B : *The New World System*

1. Persistence of Western economic domination—aid as a tool of imperialism—development strategies of the Third World.
2. Economic integration—West Europe and East European experiences—other such attempts like OPEC, SARC.

Section-C : *From Bipolarism to Unipolarism*

1. Glasnost and Perestroika in Soviet Union—the emergence of the Russian federation—the impact of Glasnost on Eastern Europe—German reunification—impact on Asia with special emphasis on Afghanistan—an new kind of American intervention—USA as a global policeman.
2. Globalisation—its impact on the Third World—information revolution, question of technology transfer and development—revival of economic liberalism in the developed world, the role of international credit, implications for changes in the development strategies in the Third world with special reference to India.

Reading List

1. C. Bown & P. J. Mooney—*Cold War to Detente, 1945-1983.*
2. Wesley M. Bagly—*American International Relations Since World War I.*
3. C. J. Bartlett—*International Politics : States, Power & Conflict since 1945.*
4. W. H. Chafe—*The unfinished Journey : America since World War II,* OUP, 1999.
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25. David Thomson—*Europe since Napoleon*.
26. J. N. Westwood—*Endurance and Endeavour : Russian History, 1812-1992*. 4th ed., OUP, 1993.

PAPER VIII

HISTORY OF EAST ASIA SINCE 1839

CHINA

1. The nature of Chinese traditional society : social structure—the peasantry, the gentry class, government, bureaucracy and central control—China's pre-modern economy.
2. Colonial penetration—the tribute system, the canton system and their collapse, the treaty system—the emergence of a coastal enclave economy.
3. Rebellion : the White Lotus Society as a prototype—the Taiping rebellion—the Boxer rebellion.
4. Restoration, Reform, Revolution : The Restoration of Confucian government—the Self-strengthening Movement—the Reform Movement of 1898—Dynastic reform, the Republican Revolution of 1911—the New Nationalism.
5. The rise of the Kuomintang—Warlordism—the May Fourth Movement—the rise of the Communist Party—the Kuomintang—Communist conflict—the People's Republic of China and the establishment of the new order.
6. Economic development and industrialization : Growth and change of China's foreign trade—compradors and Chinese capital—early industrialisation.

JAPAN

1. Pre-Restoration period : The shogunate, the feudal society and government—the Perry Mission and the opening up of Japan to the West—the fall of the Shogunate.
2. The Meiji Restoration : Its nature and character—different social classes and groups behind the Restoration—contrasting response of China and Japan to the impact of the West.
3. Abolition of feudalism and economic growth : social and military reforms—land settlement—pattern of economic growth—the role of state and private entrepreneurs.
4. Foreign policy after Restoration : the Sino-Japanese war, Anglo-Japanese alliance—the Russo-Japanese War—Japan in the Pacific—the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s—Japan in the Second World War.

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5. J. H. Nish—*Japan's Foreign Policy, 1869-1942*.
6. E. H. Norman—*Japan's Emergence as a Modern State*, Westport, 1973.
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