

Sree Chaitanya Mahavidyalaya

Habra-Prafullanagar, Dist. North 24 Parganas, PIN-743268

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

COURSE OUTCOMES/ CBCS

HISTORY HONOURS/HISA

➤ **CC 1:--History of India from the earliest times to 300 BCE. (5 Modules)**

1. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History.
2. Pre-historic hunter- gatherers.
3. The advent of food products.
4. The Harappan Civilization.
5. Cultures in transition.

** **COURSE OUTCOME**: This paper covers the pre- historic and early historic periods of the Indian Subcontinent. The last two Modules deals with the growth, expansion and decline of early urban civilization and thereafter coming of the Aryans with a different cultural ethos.

➤ **CC 2: – Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the ancient. (6 Modules)**

1. Evolution of human kind.
2. Food production.
3. Bronze Age Civilization.
4. Nomadic groups in Central Asia and West Asia.
5. Slave society in Ancient Greece and Rome.
6. Polis in Ancient Greece.

** **COURSE OUTCOME**: This paper let the students to know about the evolution of mankind across the world and over the time and how the human being settled into a sedentary life with consistent technological upgradation. The students will be informed on some of the major early civilizations and their society & culture.

➤ **CC 3: – History of India C 300 BCE to 750 CE. (5 Modules)**

1. Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)
2. Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to CE 300)
3. Towards early medieval India (CE 4th century to CE 750)
4. Religion, philosophy and society (300 BCE to CE 750)
5. Cultural developments (300 BCE to CE 750)

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with a period of Indian history, which witnessed the ushering of material culture and political unity in ancient India. The material culture brought with it epoch making transformations in society, economy and religion. The transition to early medieval period also saw the growth of regionalism and initial stages of Feudalism.

➤ **CC 4:- Social Formations and Cultural patterns of the Medieval World. (6 Modules)**

1. Roman Republic.
2. Religion & culture in ancient Rome.
3. Crisis of the Roman Empire
4. Economic development in Europe from the 7th to the 14th century, crisis of feudalism.
5. Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe.
6. Societies in central Islamic lands.

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper throws light on coming and shaping of medieval Europe. Apart from political and socio – economic aspects, the students will get to know about the contemporary cultural scenario and co-existence of contesting religions.

➤ **CC 5:- History of India (C E 750 -1206) (5 Modules)**

1. Studying Early Medieval India.
2. Political Structures.
3. Agrarian structure and social change.
4. Trade and Commerce.
5. Religious and Cultural changes.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with political formation in early medieval India and contains Modules on contemporary socio- economic and cultural development. Particularly significant for the students is the discussion on debates on Indian feudalism.

➤ **CC 6: Rise of Modern West – 1. (6 Modules)**

1. Transition Debate.
2. The exploration of the new world.
3. Renaissance – its social roots.
4. Reformation movements: Origin and courses.
5. Economic Developments.
6. Emergence of European state system.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** The paper covers a period which witnessed the dawn of modern Europe and its breaking the shackles of Feudalism. The students will also get to know about the developing of long lasting movements, like the Renaissance the Reformation. Changes in economy and state structure are also important issues for study.

➤ **CC 7 : History of India (c. 1206- 1526) (6 Modules)**

1. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Sultanate Political Structure.
3. Regional Political Structures.
4. Society and Economy-1.
5. Society and Economy-2.
6. Religion and Culture.

****COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with different aspects of Medieval India under the rule of the Delhi Sultanate. The students will also get to know about the rise of regional power, society and particularly the Bhakti and Sufi movements.

➤ **CC 8: The Rise of Modern West – 2. (7 Modules)**

1. 17th century European crisis.
2. The English Revolution.
3. Rise of modern science.
4. Mercantilism.
5. European politics in the 18th century.
6. American Revolution.
7. Prelude to the Industrial Revolution.

**** COURSE OUTCOM:** This paper covers a very eventful period of modern European history, marked by great intellectual exercise and transformations in the political system .Growth of scientific temper and numerous momentous innovations strongly challenged the outdated notions and emphasised on reason, experience for the cultivation of knowledge. This is a big lesson for the students, how to build up a scientific mind.

➤ **CC 9: History of India (c.1526 -1757 CE). (6 Modules)**

1. Sources and Historiography.
2. Establishment of Mughal rule.
3. Akbar and Consolidation of Mughal Empire.
4. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb.
5. Mughal art, architecture & painting.
6. Patterns of Regional Politics.

****COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the Mughal – Afghan rule in medieval India. It informs the students of various aspects of these rules, particularly the way the Mughals built up an empire, along with its contributions to the society, economy and culture of India.

➤ **C C10: History of India (1605 -1750). (6 Modules)**

1. Foundation of Company's rule.
2. Legitimization of Company's rule.
3. Rural economy & society.

4. Trade & Industry.
5. Renaissance & Reforms.
6. Popular Resistance.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the foundation & legitimization of company's rule in India, India under British rule. The students will also get to know about the popular resistance & the revolt of 1857.

➤ **C C:-11– History of Modern Europe-I (1789 -1919). (8 Modules)**

1. The French Revolution and its European repercussions.
2. Napoleon Bonaparte.
3. Restoration and Revolution (1815 - 1848)
4. Industrialization and socio-economic transformation.
5. Age of Nationalism.
6. The Eastern Question.
7. Imperial Expansion.
8. First World War & its aftermath.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the French Revolution and its European repercussions. It informs the students of various aspects of revolution, nationalism, industrialization in European context. The students will also get to know about the rise of the First World War.

➤ **C C:-12– History of India (1858 -1947). (5 Modules)**

1. The aftermath of 1857
2. The early phase of Indian freedom movement.
3. The Gandhian era.
4. Towards freedom.
5. Communal politics & partition of India.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** The students will get to know about the impact of the revolt of 1857. This paper also deals with the early phase of Indian freedom movement, Gandhian era along with partition history.

➤ **CC 13: History of India (India since 1947). (6 Modules)**

1. The Nehru era.
2. Towards Independence.
3. Movements Partitions.
4. Making of the Republic.
5. Indian Democracy.
6. Economy, Society & Culture c.1950-1970s.

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the Nehru era. The students will get to know about the rise of India as Democratic, Secular & Socialist Country under Nehru and up to 1970s.

➤ **CC 14: Trends in World Politics (1919 CE-2001 CE) (6 Modules)**

1. Challenges to the new European order.
2. The road to 2nd World War.
3. UNO.
4. Cold War.
5. Détente.
6. Globalization & its impact.

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the emergence of the World War-II. It informs the students of various aspects of World Politics. The students will be informed about the Globalization & its impact on the World.

➤ **DSE01T: Aspects of the History of Modern South East Asia –I (5 Module)**

1. Historical writings on Southeast Asia in the early 20th century – Debates on the question of Indianisation – Post-War historiography and the autonomy of Southeast Asia.
2. (a) Growth of early European interests in Southeast Asia: 16th to 18th centuries – Colonial penetration and indigenous response: interaction and accommodation, collaboration and resistance. (b) Establishment of the colonial regimes in the 19th century: Stamford Raffles in Java, British

forward movement in Malaya, foundation of Singapore, French colonial system in Indochina, British annexation of Burma, British movement in Borneo and the Brookes in Sarawak.

3. (a) Pre-colonial polity, society, economy and culture in Southeast Asia – a brief survey. (b) Colonial impact on society: growth of Western education; changing position of women and the gender question under colonial rule; social anomalies and eradication efforts; colonial science; Western medicine and public health. (c) Independent modernisation of Siam from Mongkut to Vajiravudh.
4. Economic impact of colonialism: (a) Dutch domination in Indonesia – from the Culture system to the Liberal system. (b) Colonial policy and land question in Indochina – communication and plantation economy. (c) British economic policy in Burma – agricultural expansion. (d) Development of plantation economy in Malay. (e) Singapore as a strategic defence centre and its growing significance in international economy
5. Nationalism in Indonesia: Sarekat Islam, PKI, PNI and other political parties – Japanese impact during the World War II – Birth of Indonesian Republic and the constitution of 1945 – Indonesian National Revolution, 1945-50.

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the History of Modern South East Asia. The students will get to know about the polity, society, economy and culture in Southeast Asia.

➤ **DSE02T: Aspects of the History of Modern South East Asia - II**
(Modules- 5)

1. Early nationalist protest movement against French rule in Indochina – Rise of Ho Chih Minh and birth of Communist party – Vietminh and the August Revolution (1945) – The First Indochina war and Geneva Agreements – the nature of American participation.
2. Nationalism and religion in Burma: the Pongyis and the Sayasan Rebellion – the Thakin movement – Second World War, the struggle for independence and the transfer of power.
3. Growth of anti-Spanish sentiments in the Philippines – Dr. Jose Rizal and the propaganda movement – the anti-Spanish revolution of 1898 – the U.S. intervention and the road to self-government – Transfer of power and birth of a republic (1946).
4. Growth of nationalism in British Malaya – National liberation movement – Malaya Union Plan.

5. Decolonisation and cold war politics – Regional cooperation initiatives: SEATO, ASA, ASEAN and NAM

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the History of Modern South East Asia, part-2. The students will get to know about the rise of Nationalism and Decolonisation in Southeast Asia.

➤ **DSE04T : History of Modern East Asia-1 (1839 CE -1919 CE)**
(Modules- 6)

1. Pre-colonial China (a) Nature and structure of the traditional Chinese society. (b)The peasantry and gentry; Government bureaucracy and central control. (C) The Confucian value system. (d) China’s pre-modern economy.
2. Anglo Chinese relations till the Opium War (a) The Tribute system; the Canton trade and its collapse. (b) First & Second Opium Wars—the unequal treaties. (c)Financial Imperialism: Open Door policy.
3. Rebellion, Restoration and Nationalism (a) The Taiping Rebellion: causes, nature and failure. (b) Tung- Chih Restoration; the Hundred Days’ Reform and the Self – Strengthening Movement. (c) Boxer Uprising: causes, nature and failure. (d) The Revolution of 1911: background and causes, nature and significance; role of Dr Sun Yat- Sen; principles and politics, formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih-kai and warlordism; the rise of the Kuomintang.
4. Pre-Meiji Japan (a) Tokugawa Shogunate: the feudal society and the government; Shintoism. (b) Economic condition. (c) Encounter with the West: the Perry Mission; the opening of the Japan to the west. (d) The crisis and fall of the Shogunate.
5. Meiji Restoration (a) Causes and nature of Restoration. (b)Transformation of Japan: process of modernization. (c) Meiji Constitution
6. Expansion of Japan up to the First World War (a) Sino–Japanese war (1894-95). (b) The Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902). (c) Contest for Korea and the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05). (d) Japan and the First World War.

**** COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the History of Modern East Asia from 1839 CE -1919 CE. The students will get to know about the pre-colonial to colonial history of China & Japan.

➤ **DSE05T: History of Modern East Asia II (1919 CE-1939 CE)**
(Modules- 6)

1. Nationalism in China

- [a] Emergence of the Republic and Yuan Shih Kai: Warlordism.
- [b] May 4th Movement: origin, nature and significance.

2. The Kuomintang and the Nationalist government

- [a] The rise of the Kuomintang Party: Political crisis in the 1920s; The First United Front [b] Chiang Kai-shek: the KMT-CCP conflict.
- [c] Ten Years of Nanking Government.

3. The Communist Victory in China

- [a] Background of the foundation of the Communist Party.
- [b] CCP under Mao Tse-tung: the making of the Red Army; the Second United Front; Long March.
- [c] The Yen-an experiment;
- [d] The Chinese Revolution (1949): Ideology, causes and significance; the establishment of the Peoples' Republic of China.

4. Rise of modern Japan

- [a] Process of modernization: social, military, political and educational; popular and democratic movement;
- [b] Rise of Political Parties, abolition of feudalism and economic growth.
- [c] Industrialization and the role of the state; the Zaibatsu.

5. Imperial Japan

- [a] Japan and World War I: Twenty-one Demands.
- [b] Washington Conference.
- [c] Manchurian crisis: role of the League of Nations.
- [d] Failure of the Democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930s and the 1940s.

6. Japan and World War II

[a] Japan's bid for supremacy and defeat.

Post war Japan under General Douglas MacArthur.

** **COURSE OUTCOME:** This paper deals with the History of East Asia II from 1919 CE to 1939 CE. The students will get to know about the rise of Nationalism in China & Japan. The students will be also informed about the rise of modern Japan.

➤ **SEC:-1 – Archives and Museums in India.**

This paper enlightens students about two Institutions (Archives and Museums) which are very important for historical research. This paper will also inform the students how these sources are preserved and used.

➤ **SEC:-2 – Understanding Indian Art.**

The students will get to know about the different art & architecture from pre-historic time to modern period in India.