

COURSE OUTCOME OF HISTORY COURSE UNDER CBCS

INTRODUCED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA IN 2018

The pedagogy that the Department of History, Sarsuna College maintains following the guidelines of the University of Calcutta, is holistic in approach. While the students get the knowledge of world politics on the one hand, Indian history is a major aspect to study and regional history also gets a good amount of attention.

The following is the course outcome that the students get to study in the Department.

SEM 1 CC1: HISTORY OF INDIA (FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO C 300BCE) –

- Understanding the reconstruction of ancient Indian history by studying historical sources and historical interpretations on gender, environment, technology and regions.
- Examining human evolution from pre-historic hunter-gatherers through phases like Paleolithic, Mesolithic cultures to the Food-producers in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic phase.
- Evaluating the Pre-Harappan cultures as a prelude to Harappan Civilization and assessing the First Urbanisation.
- Examining the factors leading to the decline of the Harappan Civilization in the context of the debates and viewpoints among different schools of thought.
- Analysing the Aryan Debate.
- Understanding the spread of settlements as well as the political situation in North India (C 1500 BCE – 300 BCE), Central India and the Deccan (C1000BCE – C 300 BCE)
- Studying the transition from chiefdom to kingdom with an insight of Ganasangha tradition and the Sixteen Mahajanapadas leading to the rise of Magadha.

SEM 1 CC2: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD OTHER THAN INDIA –

- Studying the evolution of human kind-Paleolithic and Mesolithic Cultures.
- Understanding the nature of food-production – beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Assessing the economy, social stratification , state structure and religion with respect to any of the Bronze Age Civilizations 1) Egypt 2) China
- Debate on the advent of iron and its implication with respect to the nomadic groups in Central and West Asia.
- Studying the Slave society in Ancient Greece and the Greek culture in Athens and Sparta.

SEM 2 CC3: HISTORY OF INDIA II (C300 BCE TO C750 CE)-

- Assessing the nature and extent of the Mauryan Empire with special reference to Asoka's Dhamma.
- Analysing the decline of Mauryan Empire and understanding the rise of regional centres like the Kushanas and the Satavahanas.

- Assessing the situation that led to the rise of the Gupta Empire, analyzing the empire in its mature form leading up to its disintegration.
- Studying the history towards the medieval India – the Pallavas, the Chalukyas and the Vardhanas.
- Understanding the religious philosophies of the Brahmanical traditions, Tantricism and Theistic cults relating to Mahayana and Puranic tradition.
- Understanding the nature of social stratification with respect to slavery, untouchability, gender, marriage and property relations.
- Understanding cultural life- Language and Scripts, System of Knowledge and Education, Science and Technology.
- Evaluating Art, Architecture and Patronage in the Mauryan, post- Mauryan, Gupta and post-Gupta periods.

SEM 2 CC4: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD OTHER THAN INDIA –

The Course is divided into three groups, of which the students can choose between Group A and Group B while Group C is compulsory

Group –A

- Studying the Bedouin society of Arabia: its tribal organization, system of alliances, economic structure and language and poetry.
- Examining the history of the Steppes: a) brief outline of Central Asia, b) the Mongols c) the Turks.
- Rise of the Ottoman Empire, its society and administration.

Group – B

- Analysing the Historiography of the Crisis of the Roman Empire.
- Understanding the religion and culture in Medieval Europe.
- Assessing the Historiography on the feudal crisis.

Group –C

- Studying Judaism and Christianity under Islam.

SEM 3 CC5: HISTORY OF INDIA III (CE 750 -1206)

- Interpreting the sources of early medieval India.
- Understanding the historiography and major debates of early medieval period.
- Understanding political developments in Bengal, Western and Peninsular India.
- Assessing the nature and impact of Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions.
- Assessing the agrarian economy and social change related to it.
- Analyzing Indian and oceanic trade networks.
- Analyzing the development of regional language and literature.
- Assessing the development of art and architecture – the regional styles.

SEM 3 CC6: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST- I

- Interpreting Transition Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.

- Assessing the motives and nature of the exploration of the new World: Comprehending the Portuguese and Spanish voyages.
- Evaluating the Renaissance: its social roots and the features of Renaissance Humanism and rediscovery of classics.
- Identifying the Italian Renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought.
- Interpreting the origins and nature of Reformation Movements with special reference to Martin Luther and Lutheranism, John Calvin and Calvinism.
- Understanding the Radical Reformation: Anabaptists and Huguenots.
- Evaluating the English Reformation and the role of the state.
- Understanding the Counter Reformation.
- Evaluating economic Developments and the shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
- Understanding major changes – Commercial Revolution, Price Revolution, Agricultural Revolution and Enclosure Movement.
- Studying the development of national monarchy.

SEM 3 CC7: HISTORY OF INDIA IV (C 1206-1526)

- Interpreting the literary sources and historiography of the period.
- Analysing the state in Northern India and its responses to challenges.
- Understanding the concepts of legitimacy, sovereignty and theories of Kingship.
- Comprehending the nature and composition of the ruling groups and their relation with the crown.
- Identifying patterns of regional political formation – Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur, Vijaynagar and Bahmani.
- Understanding the evolution of the Iqta and revenue-free grants.
- Interpreting the agrarian economy of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Assessing the processes of urbanization, non-agricultural production, trade and currency.
- Identifying major religious movements – Sufism and Bhakti.
- Understanding cultural developments in the fields of literature and architecture.

SEM 3 SEC –A-1: ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS

- Students are taken to visit Indian Museum and other museums on history and archaeology and the West Bengal State Archives to get a comprehensive idea about the types of sources used by historians to undertake history researches.

SEM 4 CC8: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST – II

- Assessing the printing and military revolution.
- Evaluating the crisis in Europe in the 17th Century – its economic, social and political dimensions.
- Understanding the English revolutions and its major issues.

- Understanding the Scientific Revolution, emergence of scientific academies and origins of enlightenment.
- Understanding Mercantilism studying preludes to the Industrial Revolution.
- Assessing the European politics in the 17th and the 18th centuries.
- Studying the nature of parliamentary monarchy and patterns of absolutism in Europe.

SEM 4 CC9: HISTORY OF INDIA V (C 15550-1605)

- Understanding the different historiographical approaches and sources of the early Mughal period.
- Studying the establishment of Mughal rule with respect to Babur and Humayun.
- Identifying Sher Shah's administrative and revenue reforms.
- Assessing the consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar.
- Understanding the religious philosophy of Sulh-i-kul.

SEM 4 CC10: HISTORY OF INDIA VII (C 1605-1750s)

- Understanding the different historiographical approaches and sources of the later Mughal period.
- Evaluating the condition of the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb.
- Assessing the Jagirdari crisis.
- Assessing the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji and the Peshwas.
- Evaluating the Mughal decline.
- Interpreting the eighteenth century India: recent debates.
- Understanding the Mughal economy : trade and commerce.

SEM 4 SEC-B-2: ART APPRECIATION: AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ART

- Through visuals and visits to sites and museums students are exposed to Indian art from the pre-historic times to the modern and contemporary art and architecture forms.

SEM 5 CC11: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE (C 1780 – 1939)

- Evaluating the crisis and problems of the ancient regime.
- interpreting the intellectual currents
- Interpreting the trends of French Revolution.
- Explaining the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Evaluating the forces of restoration and revolution from C 1815 to 1848.
- Understanding the capitalist industrialisation and social and economic transformation from late 18th Century to 1914.
- Intellectual currents and popular movements in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans.
- Studying the Revolutions of 1905 and the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.
- Explaining the Age of Imperialism.
- Studying the history of Europe between the two World Wars.

SEM 5 CC12: HISTORY OF INDIA VI (C 1750 – 1857)

- Assessing the history of India in the mid 18th century.
- Studying the expansion and consolidation of colonial power with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh.
- Studying the functions of the colonial state and its ideology.
- Assessing the colonial rural economy and society.
- Examining the issues of deindustrialization and drain of wealth.
- Studying cases of popular resistance like Santhal uprising, Indigo rebellion, Pabna revolt and Deccan riots.
- Evaluating the uprising of 1857.

SEM 5 DSE-A-1: HISTORY OF BENGAL 1757-1905

- Examining the history of Nawabi Bengal.
- Evaluating the socio-religious reform movements in Bengal
- Studying the protest movements and the insurgencies against the Raj.
- Examining the case of Partition of Bengal 1905.

SEM 5 DSE-B-1: HISTORY OF MODERN EAST ASIA I – CHINA (C 1840 – 1949)

- Understanding the history of imperialism and China during the 19th and early 20th century
- Evaluating the history of China (C 1919-1949)

SEM 6 CC 13: HISTORY OF INDIA (C 1857-1950)

- Evaluating the socio-religious reform movements in India.
- Examining the trends of nationalism up to 1919.
- Evaluating the ideas and movements of Gandhian nationalism after 1919
- Assessing the interfaces of nationalism and social groups like peasants, tribals, labours, dalits, women and business groups.
- Evaluating the ideologies and practices of RSS, Hindu Maha Sabha and Muslim League.
- Examining the history of independence and partition.
- Comprehending the emergence of a new state of India.
- Evaluating the Nehru years.

SEM 6 CC14: HISTORY OF WORLD POLITICS: 1945 -1994

- Assessing the Cold War
- Evaluating the US World Politics
- Evaluating the USSR World Politics
- Examining the case studies of Cold war – Korean Crisis, Indo-China, Cuban Crisis.

- Evaluating the role of PRC
- Assessing the West-Asian Crisis- Israel and Palestine
- Studying Decolonization – case study: Africa
- Comprehending the Protest Politics – Civil Rights Movement, anti-Apartheid Movement, Feminist Movement.

SEM 6 DSE-A3: HISTORY OF BENGAL 1905-1947

- Examining the case of Partition of Bengal
- Evaluating the trends and impact of Swadeshi Movement
- Role of Bengal in Gandhian movements
- Studying the Movements in Bengal: Peasants, Labour, Caste and Women
- Evaluating the role of Subhash Chandra Bose
- Examining the Left wing movements in Bengal
- Evaluating the issue of Independence and Partition with respect to Bengal

SEM 6 DSE-B-3: HISTORY OF MODERN EAST ASIA II- JAPAN (C 1868-1945)

- Studying the history of Japan in context of Transition from feudalism to capitalism
- Examining Japanese imperialism
- Evaluating Fascism of Japan