DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE (DSC-1): History of India, 300 CE to 1200 CE

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, ELIGIBILITY AND PRE-REQUISITES OF THE COURSE

Course title & Code DSc 1	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
History of India, 300 CE to 1200 CE	4	3	1	0	12th Pass	Should have studied History of India from earliest times up to 300 CE

Learning Objectives

This course broadly covers period from late historic centuries to the early medieval times. Considered as a watershed, Gupta period marked the beginnings of some significant historical changes that left their imprint on the coming centuries. The aim of this course is to analyze these changes in terms of their spatial context and chronological framework that led to the transition towards the early medieval period.

Learning outcomes

On successful completion of this Course, the students will be able to:

- Develop an understanding of the ever fluid political scenario of the period identified in this paper, with special focus on regional polities.
- Identify the historical importance of the accelerated practice of land grants issued by ruling houses.
- Delineate changes in the realm of economy, society and culture with emphasis on newer forms of art and architecture.
- Contextualize the evolution and growth of regional styles of temple architecture and the evolving role of these temples as centers of socio-economic and political activities.

SYLLABUS OF DSC-1

Unit I: Survey of the Sources. (8 Hours)
Unit II: The Guptas and the Vakatakas: Administration, economy, society and cultural development. (12 Hours)
Unit III: Towards Early Medieval: changes in post - Gupta period with special reference to Vardhanas, Pallavas and Chalukyas. (12 Hours)
Unit IV: Rashtrakutas, Palas and Pratiharas: tripartite struggle for supremacy. (8 Hours)
Unit V: Emergence of Rajput states in Northern India: Socio - economic foundations. (12 Hours)

Unit VI: The Cholas: State and administration, economy and culture. (8 Hours)

Practical component (if any) - NIL

Essential/recommended readings
Unit-I: This Unit introduces the student to the varied sources used for writing history of ancient India from c. 300 CE onwards and their interpretations.

- Sharma, R.S. (1995). "An Analysis of Land grants and their Value for Economic History" in Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal. (Chapter 18)
- शमाा, आर. एस. (2000). प्रारम्भिक भारत का आतथाक सामातिक और इततहास. तिल्ली : तहन्दी माध्यम कार्ोान्वर् तनि शालर्, तिल्ली तवश्वतवद्यालर्. (अध्यार् 18)
- Singh, Upinder. (2013). A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century. New Delhi: Pearson. (Chapter 1)
- तसंह, उतपंिर. (2016). प्राचीन एवं पूवा मध्यकालीन भारत का इततहास: पाषाण काल से 12वीं शताब्दी तक. नई तिल्ली. तपर्रसन. (अध्यार् 1)

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- चक्रवती, रणबीर. (2012) भारतीर् इततहास. आतिकाल. नई तिल्ली. ओररएं टल ब्लैकस्वेन. (अध्यार् 6)
- Jha, D. N. (2004). Early India: A Concise History. Delhi: Manohar. (Chapter 8)
- Sharma, R.S. (2015). Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas. (Chapters 20, 21)
- शमाा, आर. एस. (2000). प्राचीन भारत में राितनीततक तवचार एवं संस्थाएं . तिल्ली: राितकमल प्रकाशन.
- ितू सरा संस्करण. (अध्यार् 20, 21)

Unit III: This Unit shall provide an overview of important political developments between the 8th to 10th centuries CE. It will introduce students to the evolving state formation and socio-economic transformations that are debated by historians and used to distinguish the early medieval period in the Indian subcontinent.
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- Devahuti, D. (1999). Harsha: A Political Study. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, third edition. (All Chapters)
- Harle, J.C. (1994). The Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent. PLACE: Yale University Press. (Chapter 20)

- Jha, D. N. (2004). Early India: A Concise History. Delhi: Manohar. (Chapter 9)
- Karashima, Noborou (ed.). (2014). A Concise History of South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 3)
- Sharma, R. S. (2001). Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalization. Delhi: Orient Longman. (Chapter 1, 3 and 6)
- शमाा, आर. एस. पूवा मध्यकालीन भारत का सामंती समाि और संस्कृ तत. नई तिल्ली: रािकमल प्रकाशन. (अध्यार् 1, 3 and 6)
- Sharma, R.S. (2005). India's Ancient Past. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapters 27 and 31)
- शमाा, आर. एस. (2016). प्रारम्भिक भारत का पररचर्. नई तिल्ली. ओरएं टल ब्लैकस्वेन. पुनमुाद्रन. (अध्यार् 27 और 31)
- Romila Thapar (ed.), Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History. Bombay: Popular Prakshan. (Chapters 6-8)

Unit IV: This Unit shall introduce students to the evolving process of state formation and political struggle for supremacy in post-Gupta polities.

- Chakravarti, Ranabir. (2010). Exploring Early India Up to C. AD 1300. New Delhi: MacMillan. (Chapter 7)
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- झा. डी. एन. एवं के. एम. श्रीमाली. (2000) प्राचीन भारत का इततहास. तिल्ली : तहन्दी माध्यम कार्ाान्वर् तनिशालर्, तिल्ली तवश्वतवद्यालर्. पुनमुाद्रन. (अध्यार् 13)
- Mazumdar, R. C. (1952). Ancient India. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas, (Book III Chapter 5)
- मूिमार, आर. सी. (2019) प्राचीन भारत, मोतीलाल बनारसीिास (खंड III अध्यार् 5)
- Thapar, Romila. (2002). Early India from the Origins to AD 1300. New Delhi: Penguin. (Chapter 12)
- थापर, रोतमला. (2008). पूवाकालीन भारत : प्रारि से 1300 ई.तक. तिल्ली: तहन्दी माध्यम कार्ाान्वर् तनिशालर्, तिल्ली तवश्वतवद्यालर्. (अध्यार् 12)

Unit V: This Unit shall introduce students to the nature of evolving Rajput polity, their social structure and accompanying economic developments.

- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (1994). The Making of Early Medieval India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 3).
- झा. डी. एन. एवं के. एम. श्रीमाली. (2000) प्राचीन भारत का इततहास. तिल्ली : तहन्दी माध्यम कार्ाान्वर् तनिशालर्, तिल्ली तवश्वतवद्यालर्. पुनमुाद्रन. (अध्यार् 13)
- Singh, Vipul. (2009). Interpreting Medieval India, Vol. I. New Delhi: Macmillan. (Chapter 3)

Unit VI: This Unit presents another important case study of state formation in the medieval period in southern reaches of the Indian subcontinent. The nature of evolving Chola polity, social structure, economy and cultural developments shall be discussed.

- Karashima, Noborou (Ed.). (2014). A Concise History of South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 4)
- Singh, Upinder. (2013). A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century. New Delhi: Pearson. (Chapter 10)
- तसंह, उतपंिर. (2016). प्राचीन एवं पूवा मध्यकालीन भारत का इततहास: पाषाण काल से 12वीं शताब्दी तक. नई तिल्ली. तपर्रसन. (अध्यार् 10)
- Thapar, Romila. (2002). Early India from the Origins to AD 1300. New Delhi: Penguin. (Chapter 11)
- थापर, रोतमला. (2008). पूवाकालीन भारत : प्रारि से 1300 ई.तक. तिल्ली: तहन्दी माध्यम कार्ःःन्वर् तनिशालर्, तिल्ली तवश्वतवद्यालर्. (अध्यार् 11)

Suggestive readings

- Basham, A. L. (1991). The Origins and Development of Classical Hinduism. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Ranabir. (2007). Trade and Traders in Early India. New Delhi: Manohar.
- Champakalakshmi, R. (2010). Trade, Ideology and Urbanisation: South India 300 BC-AD 1300. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dutt, Sukumar. (1988). Buddhist Monks and Monasteries in India: Their History and Their Contribution to Indian Culture. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- Goyal, S.R. (1986). Harsha and Buddhism. Meerut: Kusumanjali Prakashan, 1986.
- Huntington, Susan. (1985). The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain. New York: Weatherhill.
- Kulke, Hermann (Ed.). (1997). "Introduction". in The State in India 1000- 1700. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Oxford in India Readings: themes in Indian History Series).
- Mazumdar, R. C. (1964). History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV, Age of Imperial Kanauj. Bombay: Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, second edition.
- Stein, Burton. (1980). Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1980.
- Subbarayalu, Y. (1982). "The Chola State." Studies in History vol. 4 no.2, pp.265-306.
- Veluthat, Kesavan. (2012). The Political Structure of South India. Delhi: Orient Longman. (second revised edition).

Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.

(DSC-2): Medieval Societies: Global Perspectives

CREDIT DISTRIBUTION, ELIGIBILITY AND PRE-REQUISITES OF THE COURSE

Course title & Code DSC 2	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES	4	3	1	0	12th Pass	Should have studied Ancient Societies

Learning Objectives

1. The objective of the course is to enable the students to have a comprehensive understanding of evolution and establishment of medieval civilization with special focus on polity, society, economy, religion and culture during medieval times. The attempt would be to study feudalism in medieval European context. The endeavor would be to trace the trajectory of origin, development and crisis of feudalism. Alongside, the course intends to acquaint the learners about the rise and spread of Islam during medieval era along with the forms of cultural pattern that shaped the popular Islamic practices like tassawuf. In addition to that, students would also be exposed to medieval China particularly with Sung, Mongols and Ming dynasties. The focus is just not on dynastic changes but also the dynamism in administrative machinery, political ideology, economy, culture and China's external relations in the period under survey. The technology of China gave way to spectacular growth in wealth, commerce, agricultural surplus, trade and monetization which finally led to cultural efflorescence.

Learning outcomes

After completion of the course the student shall be able to –

- Identify the medieval societies in global context especially focussing on Europe, Central Asia, India and China with clarity in.

- Analyse the rise of Islam and move towards state formation in west Asia.

- Understand the role of religion and other cultural practices in community organisation.

- What was medieval China and the science and civilization there.

- Finally the technological growth that led to cultural efflorescence during the later period. (Ming period)

COURSE CONTENT
UNIT I.
MEDIEVAL WORLD (20 Hours)

    (a) Understanding Feudalism: European and Indian

    (b) Church and nobility; Peasants and state

    (c) Feudal relationships and socio-economic changes: growth of trade and emergence of urban centres; feudal crisis

    (d) Cultural Patterns: Crystallization of hierarchies; medieval life and thought

Readings

1. Bloch, Marc, Feudal Society Volume I (Asha jyoti Booksellers & Publishers, First Indian Edition, 2006) Chapter 4 & 5, Part II; Chapter 11 & 12, Chapter 18 & 19

2. Bloch, Marc, Feudal Society Volume II (Ashajyoti Booksellers & Publishers, First Indian Edition, 2006) Chapter 23, Chapter 26

3. Sinha ,Arvind, Europe in Transition from Feudalism to Industrialization Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 2010

4. Le Goff, Jacques, 'Introduction: Medieval Man' in The Medieval World, edited by Jacques Le Goff, Translated by Lydia G.C. Cochrane, Parkgate Books, London, 1990

5. Anderson, P. (1988). *Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism*. London and New York: Verso, Part One/II/ Chapters 1, 2, 3 (pp. 107-142), Part Two/I/Chapters 1, 4 (pp. 147-153, 182-196).

6. Cipolla, C. (Ed.) (1972). *The Fontana Economic History of Europe Volume I, The Middle Ages*, Collins/Fontana Books, Chapter 2, pp. 71-98; Chapter 4, pp. 143-174; Chapter 5, pp.175-220.

7. Duby, G. (1978).*The Early Growth of the European Economy: Warriors and Peasants from the Seventh to the Twelfth century*, Cornell: Cornell University Press, 1978, Chapter 6, pp.157-180.

Georges Duby, (1977). "Lineage, Nobility and Knighthood: the Macconnais in the twelfth century – a revision", "Youth in Aristocratic Society", in *Chivalrous Society*, trans. Cynthia Postan. Berkeley: University of California Press, pp. 59-80, 112-122

Hilton, R.H. (1976). "Introduction" in R.H. Hilton, *Peasants, Knights and Heretics: Studies in Medieval English Social History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-10.

IGNOU Study Material in Hindi, MAH, प्राचीन और मध्ययुगीन समाज, MHI-01 ब्लॉक 6, 'सामंतवाद', यूनिट 20, 21, 22, 23. (website: www. egyankosh.ac.in)
http://www.egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/44611

Le Goff, J. (2000). "Introduction" and "Medieval Western Europe" in *History of Humanity:Scientific and Cultural Development, Volume IV, From the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century,* UNESCO, pp. 207-220.

Merrington, J. (1978) "Town and Country in the Transition to Capitalism", in R.H. Hilton (Ed.), *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.* London: Verso, 1978, Aakar, Delhi, 2006.

Sharma, R. S. (2001). *Early Medieval Indian Society – A Study in Feudalization*, Delhi: Orient Longman.

R.S. Sharma (1984), "How feudal was Indian Feudalism?" Social Scientist, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 16-41.

Harban Mukhia (1997), "Was There Feudalism in Indian History?" Feudalism" in *Burton Stein ed., The State in India 1000-1700*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 86-133.

फ़ारूक़ी, A. (2015). प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन सामाजिक संरचनाएँ और संस्कृतियाँ, दिल्ली: मानक प्रकाशन. ब्लॉक, M. (2002). 'सामंती समाज', भाग-1, ग्रंथिशल्पी

UNIT II. Genesis Of A New Social Order And Islamic Culture (20 Hours)
(a) Pre-Islamic tribal society in Arabia; formation of ummah
(b) The Caliphates – Rashidun, Ummayads and early Abbasids (c. 632 CE to c. 800 CE)
(c) Cultural Patterns: Adab, Akhlaq, Sufism

1. Chase F. Robinson ed., *The Cambridge History of Islam, Vol I. The Formation of the Islamic World Sixth to Eleventh Centuries*, Cambridge University Press, Chapter 4 "Pre Islamic Arabia", pp. 153-170; Chapter 5, "The Rise of Islam, 600-705", pp. 173-225, "Conclusion: From Formative Islam to Classical Islam", pp. 683-695.
2. Berkey, J. (2002). *The Formation of Islam. Religion and Society in the Near East, 600–1800.*Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Chapters 5-12, pp.55-123.
3. Bosworth, C. E. (2000). "The Formation of Early Islamic Polity and Society: General Characteristics" in *History of Humanity: Scientific and Cultural Development, Volume IV, From the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century,* UNESCO, pp. 271-273.
4. Marshall G.S. Hodgson, *The Venture of Islam: Concise and History in a World Civilization, Vol. I- The Classical Age of Islam*, University of Chicago Press, 1974, Chapter "The Absolutism in Flower, 750-813", pp. 280-314; Chapter "Adab: The Bloom of Arabic Literary Culture, c. 813-945", pp. 444-472.
5. Crone, P. (1999). "The Rise of Islam in the World." in Francis Robinson and Ira M. Lapidus (Ed.), *The Cambridge Illustrated History of the Islamic World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 2-31.
6. Duri, A.A. (2000). "The Rise of Islam," in *History of Humanity: Scientific and Cultural Development, Volume IV, From the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century,* UNESCO, pp. 264-267.
7. Lapidus, I.M. (1988/2002). *A History of Islamic Societies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (2002edn.), Chapters 1-5, pp. 10-77.
8. इंजीनियर, A. A. (2018). इस्लाम का जन्म और विकास. दिल्ली:राजकमल प्रकाशन
9. फ़ारूक़ी, A. (2015). प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन सामाजिक संरचनाएँ और संस्कृतियाँ, दिल्ली: मानक प्रकाशन.

UNIT III.
MEDIEVAL CHINA (20 Hours)
(a) Dynastic change (Tang, Song, Mongols and Ming Period), Confucianism and Changing State Ideology, Administrative Machinery.
(b) Agriculture and Trade, Technological Growth, Cultural efflorescence (Ming period)

Essential Readings:
1. E.O Reischauer and John King Fairbank (eds.). (1958) East Asia: The Great Tradition (Vol I).
2. Joseph Needham, (1954). Science and Civilization in China Vol 1.

3. History of Humanity Volume IV, From the Seventh to the Sixteenth Century (UNESCO series) Routledge 1994, Chapter 27, PP. 421-446.

Suggested Readings:

1. Jian Bozan, Shao Xunzheng and Hu Hua (eds.), A Concise History of China. Foreign Languages Press, China Publications Centre, 1981
2. Kenneth Scott Latourette, The Chinese: Their History and Culture. MacMillan Publishing Company,1964

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B.A. (Prog.) with History as non-Major or Minor discipline

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- Identify the historical importance of the accelerated practice of land grants issued by ruling houses.
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- Singh, Upinder. (2013). A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century. New Delhi: Pearson. (Chapter 1)
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- चक्रवर्ती, रणबीर. (2012) भारतीय इतिहास. आदिकाल. नई दिल्ली. ओरिएंट ब्लैकस्वान. (अध्याय 6)
- Jha, D. N. (2004). Early India: A Concise History. Delhi: Manohar. (Chapter 8)
- Sharma, R.S. (2015). Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas. (Chapters 20, 21)
- शर्मा, आर. एस. (2000). प्राचीन भारत में राजनीतिक विचार एवं संस्थाएं . दिल्ली: राजकमल प्रकाशन.
- दूसरा संस्करण. (अध्याय 20, 21)

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- Devahuti, D. (1999). Harsha: A Political Study. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, third edition. (All Chapters)
- Harle, J.C. (1994). The Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent. PLACE: Yale University Press. (Chapter 20)
- Jha, D. N. (2004). Early India: A Concise History. Delhi: Manohar. (Chapter 9)
- Karashima, Noborou (ed.). (2014). A Concise History of South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 3)

- Sharma, R. S. (2001). *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalization*. Delhi: Orient Longman. (Chapter 1, 3 and 6)
- शमाा, आर. एस. पूवा मध्यकालीन भारत का सामंती समाि और संस्कृतत. नई तिल्ली: रािकमल प्रकाशन. (अध्याय 1, 3 and 6)
- Sharma, R.S. (2005). *India's Ancient Past*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. (Chapters 27 and 31)
- शमाा, आर. एस. (2016). प्रारम्भिक भारत का पररचर्. नई तिल्ली. ओररएं टल ब्लैकस्वेन. पुनमुाद्रन. (अध्याय 27 और 31)
- Romila Thapar (ed.), *Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*. Bombay: Popular Prakshan. (Chapters 6-8)

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- Chakravarti, Ranabir. (2010). *Exploring Early India Up to C. AD 1300*. New Delhi: MacMillan. (Chapter 7)
- चक्रवती. रणबीर. (2012) भारतीर् इततहास. आतिकाल. नई तिल्ली. ओररएं टल ब्लैकस्वेन. (अध्याय 7)
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Unit V: This Unit shall introduce students to the nature of evolving Rajput polity, their social structure and accompanying economic developments.

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Unit VI: This Unit presents another important case study of state formation in the medieval period in southern reaches of the Indian subcontinent. The nature of evolving Chola polity, social structure, economy and cultural developments shall be discussed.
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Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.