



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERISTY,
TIRUNELVELI-12

SYLLABUS

PG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Course Structure for M. A. History
(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2023-2024 onwards)



Semester-I				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
3	Core	HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA - PREHISTORY TO 1206 COMMON ERA (CE)	WHYM11	4
3	Core	SOCIO CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UP TO 1565 CE	WHYM12	4
3	Core	HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS (EXCLUDING INDIA)	WHYM13	4
3	Elective I	FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU / INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE	WHYE11/ WHYE12	3
3	Elective II	ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU / CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA	WHYE13/ WHYE14	3



Total Marks: 100 Internal Exam: 25 marks + External Exam: 75 marks

A. Scheme for internal Assessment:

Maximum marks for written test: **15 marks**

3 internal tests, each of **1 hour** duration shall be conducted every semester.

To the average of the **best two** written examinations must be added the marks scored in. The **assignment** for 5 marks and Seminar for 5 marks

The break up for internal assessment shall be:

Written test- 15 marks; Assignment -5 marks; Seminar-5 Marks Total - 25 marks

B. Scheme of External Examination

3 hrs. examination at the end of the semester

A – Part : 1 mark question two - from each unit

B – Part : 5 marks question one - from each unit

C – Part : 8 marks question one - from each unit

➤ **Conversion of Marks into Grade Points and Letter Grades**

S.No.	Percentage of Marks	Letter Grade	Grade Point	Performance
1	90 - 100	O+	10	Outstanding
2	80 - 89	O	9	Excellent
3	70 - 79	A+	8	Very Good
4	60 - 69	A	7	Good
5	55 - 59	B+	6	Above Average
6	50 - 54	B	5	Pass
7	0 - 49	RA	-	ReAppear
8	Absent	AA	-	Absent

➤ **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**

$$CGPA = \frac{\Sigma (GP \times C)}{\Sigma C}$$

- **GP** = Grade point, **C** = Credit
- CGPA is calculated only for Part-III courses
- CGPA for a semester is awarded on cumulative basis

➤ **Classification**

- First Class with Distinction : CGPA \geq 7.5*
- First Class : CGPA \geq 6.0
- Second Class : CGPA \geq 5.0 and $<$ 6.0
- Third Class : CGPA $<$ 5.0



History of Ancient and Early Medieval India - Prehistory to 1206 CE

Learning Objectives

- Explain the sources and the features of Pre and Proto history at the national and regional level
- Understanding of the social, political and economic life in the Vedic age and the post- Vedic polity and religion
- An account of Mauryan and Post- Mauryan period
- The chief features of the Age of Guptas and its legacy
- Knowledge of the history of the Peninsular India under various dynasties

UNIT I

Sources: Archaeological Sources – Literary Sources – Foreign Accounts; Prehistoric culture: Palaeolithic – Mesolithic – Neolithic –Distribution – Tools – Life of the people; Proto History – Harappan Civilization: Origin – Chronology – Extent – First Urbanization – Town Planning – Seals and Script – Trade Contacts ;Ancient Tamil Civilization: Adichanallur – Keeladi – Kondagai – Mayiladumparai – Sivagalai

UNIT II

Vedic Period: Debate on the original home of the Aryans –Life during Early Vedic Age – Transformation from Early Vedic to Later Vedic Period – Social - Political – Economic; Second Urbanization: Emergence of the Mahajanapadas – Formation of State: Republics and Monarchies – Rise of Urban Centres – Magadha: Haryankas – Sisunagas – Nandas; Intellectual Awakening: Rise of Buddhism and Jainism -their impact on society in India and Abroad; Persian and Macedonian Contacts – Alexander’s Invasion and its impact

UNIT III

The Mauryan Imperial State: Chandragupta Maurya and his political achievements - Ashoka, his edicts and his policy of Dhamma; Spread of Religion; Mauryan Administration: Kautilya and Arthasastra – Megasthenes; Economy – Mauryan Art and Architecture – Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire; Post Mauryan Political, Economic, Social and Cultural developments: Indo-Greeks – Sakas – Parthians – Kushanas – Western Kshatrapas – Development of Religions – Mahayana; Satavahanas of Andhra: their contribution to art and architecture

UNIT IV

Guptas – Polity and Administration – Patronage to Art, Architecture and Literature– Educational Institutions: Nalanda – Vikramashila – Valabhi; Huna Invasion and Decline; Vakatakas: Polity and Economy; Harsha: The assemblies at Prayag and Kanauj - Hiuen-Tsung’s account of India

UNIT V

Peninsular India: Tamil country up to 12th Century– Chalukyas: some important attainments; Rise of Regional Kingdoms in Northern India up to 12th century:



Rashtrakutas, Prathikaras and Palas; Arab conquest of Sind; Campaigns of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori, and their impact

Books for Study

1. Singh, Upinder, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century*, Pearson, Delhi, 2009
2. Chakravarthy, Ranabir, *Exploring Early India up to c. A.D. 1300*, Primus Books, Delhi, 2016
3. Thapar, Romila, *Early India: From the Origins to A.D. 1300*, Penguin, Delhi, 2003(Tamil Translation)

Suggested Readings

1. Kosambi, D.D., *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India: An Historical Outline*, Vikas Pub. House Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1997
2. Kosambi, D.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Sage Publications, Delhi, 2016
3. Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra, *Political History of Ancient India*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, 2014
4. Basham, A.L., *The Wonder that was India, Vol. 1*, Picador, New Delhi, 2004

Web sources:

1. <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/india/indiasbook.asp>
2. <https://www.pbs.org/theworldofindia/resources/websites/>
3. <https://archive.org/details/IndiaHistory>

Socio Cultural History of Tamil Nadu upto 1565 CE

Learning Objectives

- Present the early history of Tamil Nadu
- Detail the history of Pallavas and their contribution
- Highlight the impact of the Chola rulers's administration
- Give an account of the history of Pandyas of Madurai
- Explain the society and culture under Madurai Sultanate and Vijayanagara rulers

UNIT I

Sources of the History of Tamil Nadu – Ancient Tamil Civilization - Sangam Literature – Concept of Tinai– Social and Economic life –Roman Trade Contacts and their impact – Religious life– Murugan and Korraivai – Nadukal

UNIT II

Pallavas: Origin, history and contribution to South Indian culture –Socio-religious condition – Bhakti Movement and the State – Growth of Saiva and Vaishnava Traditions – Institution of Temple – Art and Architecture – Education: Ghatikas – Literature

UNIT III

Imperial Cholas: Socio- religious condition – Local Self Government and Village



Autonomy – Landholding System and Society – Economic Life – Art and Architecture – Overseas expansion and cultural impact

UNIT IV

Pandyas of Madurai: Social Classes – Religion: Saivism and Vaishnavism – Art and Architecture: Later Pandyas, Marco Polo's Account – Society: Valangai and Idangai – Religion – Art and Architecture: Madurai Meenakshi Temple – Religion: Mathas – Saivasiddhantam and Virsaivism

UNIT V

Society and Culture under the Madurai Sultanate – Vijayanagar Empire – Krishnadeva Raya – Royal Patronage of Literature, Art and Architecture – Social Life – Position of Women

Books for Study

1. Karashima, Noboru, *A Concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations*, OUP, New Delhi, 2014
2. Subramanian, N., *Social and Cultural History of Tamilnad (upto 1336 A.D.)*, 2011

Suggested Readings:

1. Kanakasabhai, V., *The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago*, The South India Saiva Siddhantha Works Publishing Society, Tinnevely, 1956.
2. Pillay, K.K., *Historical Heritage of the Tamils*, MJP Publishers, Chennai, 2008
3. Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta, *The Colas*, University of Madras, Madras, 1955
4. Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta, *A History of South India: From Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar*, OUP, Chennai, 1997

Web sources

1. <https://www.tn.gov.in/tamilnadustate>
2. <https://diksha.gov.in/tn/>

History of Select Civilizations (Excluding India)

Learning Objectives

- Explain the concepts of civilization and culture and brief history of pre-historic period
- Present different features of various ancient civilizations
- Explain the main West Asian civilizations
- compare the features of Chinese and Japanese civilizations
- study and compare Greek and Roman Civilizations

UNIT I

Introduction – Definition of Civilization – Comparison between Culture and Civilization – Origin and Growth of Civilizations – Pre – historic Culture – Palaeolithic and Neolithic period Culture – rivers, resources and civilizations



UNIT II

The role of environment – the invention of writing – Mesopotamian Civilization – Sumerian –Babylonian – Life under Hammurabi – the Kassite interlude – Egyptian and the Age of Pharaohs – the rise of the Hittites and their greatness – The fall of empires and survival of cultures

UNIT III

The evolution of Jewish religion – the power of Assyria – Assyrian rule and culture – Chaldean Babylonia – The rise of Persia – the coming of the Medes and Persians – Zarathustra – Persia’s World Empire.

UNIT IV

China’s Classical Age – the Zhou dynasty – Age of Confucius and his followers – the Qin unification – the glory of the Han Dynasty – contribution to the World – development of Art and Architecture – Religion and Science – Japanese Civilization and Culture – Maya, Aztec and Inca Civilizations

UNIT V

Greek Civilization – the Minoans and Mycenaeans – Homer- the Heroic Past – the Polis – Sparta – Athens – the Age of Pericles – the spread of Hellenic civilization – the Greeks and the opening of the East – Hellenic Religion, Science and philosophy – The Roman republic – the Pax Romana – Administration and expansion under Augustus

Text Books

1. Swain J.E , A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi, 1938.
2. Will Durant, The Story of Civilization I and II (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1966)
3. Gokale, B.K, Introduction to Western Civilization, S.Chand& Company, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Hayes C.J, History of Western Civilization, Macmillan, New York, 1967.
5. Manoj Sharma, History of World Civilization, Anmol Publication Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi, 2005.

Reference Books

1. Judd, G.P, History of Civilization, Macmillan, New York, 1966.
2. Rebello , World Civilization – Ancient and Medieval, Part II, Mangalore, 1969.
3. Scarre C. and Brian Fagan, Ancient Civilizations, New Jersey: Pearson, 2008.
4. Finley M.I, Ancient Slavery: Modern Ideology, London: Chatto and Windus 1980.
5. Brunt P.A. , Social Conflicts in the Roman Republic, London: Chatto and Windus, 1971
6. Joshel P, Slavery in the Roman World. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2010
7. Related Online Contents [MOOC, SWAYAM, NPTEL, Websites etc.]

Web sources

1. <https://www.worldhistory.org/civilization/>
2. <https://www.historyworld.net>
3. <https://www.ancienthistorylists.com>



Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

Course Objectives

- To present the early resistance to colonial rule
- To detail the factors for the emergence of national consciousness and the role of socio-political organisations
- To explain the activities of Indian National Congress in Tamil Nadu under various rulers; also the role of national press
- To detail the activities of moderate and revolutionary leaders and the impact of Gandhi
- To point out the role of Tamil Nadu in the latter phase of the freedom struggle

UNIT I

Poligar Revolt – Puli Thevan – Veera Pandiya Kattabomman – Velu Nachiyar – Marudu Brothers – South Indian Rebellion – Vellore Revolt of 1806 – Causes – Course – Impact

UNIT II

Emergence of Nationalist Consciousness – Socio - Political Organizations – Madras Native Association – Madras Mahajana Sabha- Impact of Gandhi Visit Tamilnadu

UNIT III

Press and Nationalism – The 'Hindu', Swadesamitran, New India, Dinamani, India (edited by Bharathi), Swarajya - ; Salem Desabhimani - – Desabhaktan- Sooryodhayam- - Vijaya- Chakravardhini- Bala Bharatham- Nava Sakthi- Swantira Sangu-

UNIT IV

Moderate Phase and Extremist Phase – Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu – G.Subramiayalier-V.O. Chidambaram – Subramania Bharathi – Kadalur Anjaliammal- Soundaram Ammayar.
Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu – Vanchinathan – Tirupur Kumaran - Subramania Siva- Neelakanta Brahmachari

UNIT V

Impact of Gandhi – Role of Rajaji – Vedaranyam March – S. Satyamurthi
Quit India Movement in Tamil Nadu – K.Kamaraj- Participation of Tamils in Indian National Army – Popular Participation of Tamils

Learning Resources

Recommended Books for Study

1. Rajayyan, K : Rise and fall of Poligars & South Indian Rebellion
2. Rajayyan, K. : South Indian Rebellion, The First War of Independence, 1800- 1801.
3. Rajayyan, K.: Tamil Nadu: A Real History
4. Rajendran, N.K.: The National Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905-1914: Agitational Politics and State Coercion
5. G. Venkatesan, History of Indian Freedom Struggle



Reference

1. Narasimhan V.K. : Kamaraj – A Study
2. Sundarajan, Saroja. : March to Freedom in Madras Presidency, 1885-1915.
3. Suntharalingam, R. : Politics and Nationalist Awakening in South India,1852-1891.

Web Sources:

1. https://www.indiaculture.nic.in/sites/default/files/pdf/Martyrs_Vol5_06_03_2019.pdf
2. <https://www.youreducationportal.com/freedom-fighters-of-tamil-nadu/>

Indian Art and Architecture

Learning Objectives

- detail the art and architectural forms during the Harappan and Mauryan periods
- explain the impact of Buddhism on art forms
- discuss the evolution of art and architecture under Pallavas and the Cholas
- highlight the features of Islamic architecture particularly under Mughlas
- to point out the salient features of colonial architecture

UNIT I:

Pre-Historic Art - Harappan Art: Seals, Sculptures: Stone and Metal - Harappan Architecture: Fortification, Town Plan, Public Buildings - Mauryan Art: Chaityas – Viharas - Stupas - Asokan Pillars

UNIT II:

Hinayana Phase of Buddhist Art – Mahayana Phase of Art: Gandhara School of Art – Mathura School of Art-Amaravathi School of Art- Gupta Art and Architecture – Ajanta and Ellora – Jaina Art: Jaina beds - Shravanabelagola

UNIT III:

Pallava Art: Rock Cut Cave Temples, Monolithic Temples - Structural Temples – Mahabalipuram - Nagara Style of Architecture: Lingaraja Temple (Bhubaneshwar), Sun Temple(Konarak) - Dravida Style of Architecture: Brihadeeswara Temple, Thanjavur – Gangaikondacholapuram – Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram - Vesara Style of Architecture: Chennakesava Temple(Belur), Hoysaleswara Temple(Halebid)

UNIT IV:

Islamic Art: Five Pillars of Islam, Mosques, Mausoleums, Palace complexes, Gardens - Quawwat-ul-Islam Mosque - Qutub Minar - Mughal Art and Architecture: Humayun's Tomb - Fatehpur Sikri, -Red Fort- Taj Mahal - Mughal Paintings

UNIT V:

Colonial Architecture: Forts: St. George Fort, Chennai – Indo-Saracenic Architecture: Chatrapati Shivaji Terminal, Mumbai – Victoria Memorial, Kolkata – Amir Mahal and Senate House, University of Madras, Chennai

Learning Resources**Recommended Books for Study**

1. Craven, Roy, A concise history of Indian Art, Thames and Hudson; London; 1976



2. Hardy, Adam, The Indian Temple Architecture, Abhinav Publications, 2002
3. Tomory, Edith, A History of Fine Art in India and the West, OrientBlackSwan; Reprinted edition (1989)

References

1. Banerjee.J.N., Development of Hindu Iconography, Munshiram Manoharlal; 3rd edition,2002
2. Coomaraswamy.A.K., History of Indian and Indonesian Art, Kessinger Publishing, LLC,2003
3. Deva,Krishna , Temples of North Indian National Book Trust, 2002
4. Gupta.R.S., Iconography of the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain, Stosius Inc/Advent Books Division; Subsequent edition,1980
5. Sivaramamurthy.C. , South Indian Bronzes, Lalit Kala Akademi, 1981
6. Srinivasan.K.R., Temples of South India,National Book Trust; Fourth edition,2010

Web sources:

1. <https://ia600406.us.archive.org/25/items/indianarchitectu00have/indianarchitectu00have.pdf>
2. https://ignca.gov.in/Asi_data/18060.pdf
3. <https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-architecture/colonial-architecture.html>

Administrative History of Tamil Nadu

Course objectives:

- To examine the administration of Justice party
- To highlight the achievements of Congress rule
- To explain the major achievements of governments after 1967
- To point out working of governments under AIADMK party
- To highlight the cumulative impact since independence

Unit I

Justice Party- A.SubbarayuluReddiyar- Raja of Panangal- P.Subburayan – Raja of Bobbili - achievements- reservation- Communal GO- creation of staff selection board- right to vote for women- regulation of temples- mid –day meal scheme

Unit II

Congress rule: C.Rajagoplachari - K. Kamaraj - M.Bhakhathsavalam- achievements: free mid day meal scheme- opening of new schools- Increase in irrigation facilities- industrial growth

Unit – III

DMK administration-C.N Annnadurai- renaming of Madras state as Tamil Nadu-Two language policy- free education for all till P.U.C -Kalaingar M Karunanithi-Slum clearance board-beggar rehabilitation scheme- Formation of Backward Class Commission-implementation of reservation policy - Salem Steel plant. Manu NeethiThittam- Free electricity for farmers- property rights to women; creation of universities-33 percent reservation for women in local body elections-30percent reservation for women in government jobs- Samathuvapuram scheme-- Tidel park- financial assistance for marriage



of poor girls- increase of infrastructure-Industrial development

Unit- IV

AIADMK administration: MGR-Nutritious Meal scheme- educational reforms - introduction of Plus Two in Higher Secondary schools- Krishna water project-establishment of new universities-Tamil University at Tanjore-Mother Teresa university at kodaikkanal-J.Jayalalitha -welfare measures- Amma Unavagam - free laptop for students- Cradle Baby Scheme- infrastructure development- rain water harvesting

Unit V

Policies and programmes– economic- social and demographic impact

LEARNING RESOURCES

Recommended Books

1. Rajaram .P The justice Party:A Historical Perspective,1916-1937
2. Venkatesan.G.TharkalaThamizhagaVaralaru(Tamil)
3. Rajmohan Gandhi., Rajaji:A Life
4. Narasimhan.V.K., Kamaraj A Study
5. Sandhya Ravishankar.,Karunanidhi: A Life in Politics
6. Vasanthi., A Lone Empress:A Portrait of Jayalalitha

Reference

1. Subramanian.N History of Tamilnadu Vol.2

Web Source

1. www.jetir.org
2. <https://www.inc.in>
3. <https://dmk.in>

Cultural Heritage of India

Learning Objectives:

- explain the meaning and the concepts of the course title and the dynamism inherent in its evolution, using, initially, Harappan and Vedic Ages
- highlight the massive impact of religions on culture with examples drawn from Jainism and Buddhism
- throw light on the importance of Royalty and it's patronage on cultural transformation
- analyse the impact of Islam and the Muslim rulers on the emergence of new forms and motifs in Indian Art and architecture
- critically evaluate the colonial compulsions and consequential impact on Indian Art and Architecture

UNIT I

Meaning of Culture, Heritage – linkages- dynamism - Evolution and continuities - Indian Culture in the Harappan and Vedic Ages

UNIT II

Religious ferment in the Sixth century B.C- Jainism and Buddhism and their impact on Art, Architecture and literature



UNIT III

Royal Patronage and the radical transformation of Indian Art and Architecture; Mauryan and Gupta eras – Bhakti Movement

UNIT IV

Advent of Islam –Sufi Movement – Emergence of new forms and motifs in Indian Art and Architecture – Literature during medieval period

UNIT V

Colonial Rule and the westernisation of Culture - Amalgamation of the old and new artforms. Education and the enduring legacy of the colonial rule – Impact of Western Literature

LEARNING RESOURCES

1. Luniya, B.N. : Evolution of Indian Culture
2. Wolport, S. : Introduction to India
3. Hussain, S.A. : The National Culture of India
4. Tomery, E. : History of Fine Arts in India and West
5. Basham, A.L. : The Wonder that was India
6. Brown, Percy : Indian Architecture – Buddhist and Hindu, Vol. I
7. Coomaraswamy, A.K.: History of Indian and Indonesian Art
8. Kramrish, Stella : Art of India
9. Poande, Susmita : Medieval Bhakti Movement

Web sources:

1. <https://indiaculture.gov.in>
2. <https://www.india.gov.in>
3. <http://www.intach.org>
4. <https://www.exoticindiaart.com>

