

SUBJECT : HISTORY

Class IX-X

Learning History in Secondary Level

To get an overall idea of the present level of historical knowledge

To form a general understanding about the nature of modern and contemporary history

To acquire skills in the study and use of historical sources

To get an idea about the historical process

To study the historical process in detail

HISTORY

BIFURCATED SYLLABUS

FOR CLASSES IX-X

SUBJECT : HISTORY

Classes IX-X

Aims of Studying History in Secondary Level

1. To get an overall idea of the past developments of human civilization.
2. To form a general understanding about the nature of modern and future events in the light of casual relationship of the past events.
3. To acquire general knowledge about the diverse features of ancient civilization and knowledge about its communities.
4. To get an idea about the relationship between Man & Nature – Struggles and encounters in the process of transformation of civilization.
5. To acquire an idea about the types of States system in the various countries of the world and its rise and fall and transformation.
6. To get a general idea about the nature of the system of production for creating wealth in human society and the position of labouring community.
7. To get an idea about the impact of religion, education and culture on social changes – the role of the thinkers.
8. To have a general understanding about the nature of various events in the social changes and to create interest in search of truth.
9. To create a sense that the History of mankind is not limited by time and space – it has a certain degree of universalism.

HISTORY

Syllabus for Class IX

Topic I: Geographical factors of Indian History and Its Influence

- Historical derivation of the name of the land – the names 'India' / Hindusthan are related with the Indus – the name is derived in accordance with the geographical position – not related with any particular race / religious community (to be treated as a very short introduction).
Geographical factors : Physical features of India (rivers, mountains, seas) reference to diversities according to divisions – influence.
- Different ethnic groups (ethnic museum) and their evolution in India (very brief reference only). Concept of unity in diversity (brief).
- Sources of ancient Indian history (with a special reference to archaeological sources)
Map – 1, illustration – 1

Topic II: Evolution of Indian Civilisation

- The dawn of Indian Civilisation – evidence of civilisation of pre-historic age – Mehrgarh civilisation (only location and extent).
Characteristics of Harappan culture (brief) – causes of decline of the civilisation – relation with contemporary civilisations.
Map – 1, illustrations – 4
- Features of vedic civilisation – origin of the Aryans – coming of the Aryans in different groups – time and settlement (to be treated as a whole in a short introductory paragraph) – main features of social, political and economic life of the Aryans in brief – Vedic literature (brief) – differences in the Vedic and Harappan civilisation.
- Economic and social evolution of ancient Indian civilisation – expansion of trade – rise of towns – order of *sreni* and *jati* towards the end of Vedic period – towns, trade & trading community.
 - Protest Movement – ideals of the movement – main teachings of Jainism and Buddhism and their impact.

Topic III

- Growth of kingship (conflict among tribal groups in the post Vedic age) – warfare – growth of kingship – Sixteen Mahajanapadas – rise of Magadha – causes of the rise.
- Maurya empire – origin – Chandragupta Maurya – conflict with the Greeks – expansion of empire – Maurya administration (brief outline only) – Asoka – Dhammavijaya – decline of the Mauryas.
- Rise of different royal dynasties in post Maurya era (Kushanas, Satavahanas).
- Foundation of the Gupta dynasty – growth of Gupta Empire.

Topic IV

Decline of the Gupta Empire – growth of regional powers in North and South India – contest for political supremacy.

Topic V

- Social transformation in ancient India – economic life – flourishing agriculture – feudalism (Indian characteristics are to be mentioned) – caste system – position of women – India's external trade.
- Religion, art, literature, science, painting (between 4th century B.C. and 12th Century A.D.)
(Not examples only, new features of change with the changing time are to be mentioned)

Topic VI

Islam and India

- A brief outline of political history of the Delhi Sultanate (long dynastic history is not required) – the Arab conquest of Sind (only introduction) – Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni – Muhammad Ghori – Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate – Qutb-ud-din Aibak – Iltutmish and Razia – Ghias-ud-din Balban – Khalji administration – Tughluqs – Mahmud-bin-Tughluq – Firoz Shah Tughluq – Sayyids and Lodis (in brief)
- Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur – Mughal – Afghan contest (as a whole) – administration of Sher Shah – expansion of Mughal Empire (Akbar to Aurangzeb in total outline) – centralised administration and integration under Mughals – Mansabdari system – Jagirdari crisis – regional rebellions (only mention the rebellions. No detail of any rebellion is required) – beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Topic VII

Fusion of culture during the Sultanate and Mughal era

- Sufi and Bhakti Movement (Definition and mention of the names of the Saints is sufficient. No detailed life sketch is required. A general idea of different trends leading to cultural fusion is required.)
- Paintings, architecture, literature (reflection of culture fusion to be emphasised)

Illustrations : 4

Topic VIII

- Expansion of trade and growth of manufactures in Mughal India (while giving emphasis to trade in the Mughal era impact of European trade should not be omitted)
- Relation with the European traders
- Relation of the Europeans with the regional states in first half of the eighteenth century.

Topic IX

First phase of colonial rule in India – Bengal and South India – foundation of colonial rule – European capitalism and colonial economy (that colonial economy was linked with European capitalism should be clearly mentioned)

Map-1, Illustration –2

HISTORY
Syllabus for Class X
Modern India and the World

Topic I

Expansion of British Empire in India (no detailed narratives of battles are required. Stages of imperial expansion should be clearly stated) —different stages (1765–1856 A.D.)

Foundation of the colonial administration (gradual growth of colonial structure of administration is to be reflected)

Topic II

British Raj – Colonial impact on Indian Economy – land revenue policy and breakdown of the agrarian economy – changes in the British Commercial Policy – decline of indigenous manufactures.

Topic III

Protest, resistance and uprisings during the first century of British rule (Peasant and tribal uprisings) – the uprisings that took place in Bengal in the 18th century are to be mentioned. For each uprisings a short paragraph may be used. Other than the underlined uprisings only brief mention of the rest will suffice. Viz. Sannyasi, Fakir, Farazi and Wahabi movements, Mopla insurrection in South India, Chuar, Santhal, Kol movements in Eastern India, Bhil and Kol insurrection in Western India. Revolt of 1857 (the characteristics of popular upsurge should be clearly reflected. (Unnecessary references to and quotations of historians should be avoided)

Map –1, Illustration –2

Topic IV

European background of 19th century nationalism in India (Reference to European nationalism of 19th century is required. Reference to how the Indians were influenced with the main trends of the European nationalism of 19th century is required. Some principal trends of European nationalism are to be mentioned) –genesis of Indian nationalism – education policy of the British–rise of the English educated middle class – social reform movement–awakening of national consciousness – first phase of nationalism – founding of the Indian National Congress.

Topic V

Early phase of the Indian National Congress – split between Moderates (much importance to be given) and the Extremists – militant nationalism – Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement –revolutionary movements.

Topic VI

- a) Imperialism and the background of First World War (the learners are to be acquainted with the knowledge how the European imperialism contributed to the background of the War) –Post war Europe and India – Mahatma Gandhi and the transformation of Indian nationalism.
- b) Non cooperation and civil disobedience movement.

Topic VII

- a) Background of World War–II – Fascism in Germany and Italy (how the internal conditions of Italy and Germany influenced rise of Nazism and Fascism are to be mentioned)
- b) Fascist aggression – collapse of democracy – failure of the League of Nations.
- c) Second World War (Causes of the War are not be dealt with in detail)

Topic VIII

- a) Main stages of national movement in India in the decades 1930–1940 A.D. : Congress (mention varied trends proactive within the Congress to refer to the inner divisions in Congress (F.B., Socialist Group etc)
Left Politics (Rise of Communist Party)
Revolutionary movements (revolutionary politics during the Thirties – Punjab and Bengal)
1942 movement under the leadership of Gandhi & its features.
Subhas Chandra and I.N.A. (Subhas Bose and his Azad–Hind Fauz)
Post Second World War popular uprisings (Rashid Ali Day, RIN Revolt, Student movement)
- b) Background of communal politics. Reflection of qualitative change in communal politics in the decade 1930–40 is required.
Two–nation Theory.
Partition of India and Indian Independence (background of partition of India to be discussed)

Topic – IX

Constitution of Independent India – Salient features.
Institutional framework of the Indian Democratic Republic.
Growth of parliamentary democracy in Independent India – instead of one–party domination multiparty system.

Topic – X

Search for peace in the post – war world.
Formation of the U.N.O.
Cold war : its origin.
National Liberation Movements in Asia and Africa.
India's policy of Nonalignment.

UNITISATION

- The Growth of Early Civilisation – Mehrgarh – Harappan – Civilisation
- Evolution of Early Civilisation – Comparison with Harappan Civilisation
- Urbanisation and Social Changes in Ancient India
- Vedic Civilisation

2. The Growth of King Ship

- Evolution of Kingdoms – sixteen Maha Janapada – Rise of Megasthenes
- Chandragupta Maurya
- Mauryan Administration
- Ashoka and the downfall of the Mauryas
- Post Maurya period – the Kushanas
- The Guptas
- Founding of the Gupta Empire – Chandragupta
- Chandragupta II, Skandagupta

- Chandragupta – Palates
- Tripartite Struggle
- Mahabharata – to be done

3. Social Change, Religion, Culture and Economy in ancient India

- Social Changes in Ancient India – Caste System – Position of Women – Slavery
- Economic life – Predominance of Agriculture
- Feudalism
- External Trade
- Religion
- Literature
- Art – Architecture, Painting
- The History of Science

4. Islam and India

- Arab Invasions of Sind to Qadisiyah – Al-Balakh
- Muhammad Bin Qasim
- Jahan
- Khalid Bin
- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- Trade Routes to Tiberias Lake
- The Founding of the Mughal Empire – Babur
- Mughal – Afghan Conflict
- Administration of Sher Shah
- Expansion of Mughal Empire – Akbar to Aurangzeb
- Centralised Administration of the Mughals – Mansabdars & Jizya
- Aurangzeb Crisis, Regional Revolts, Downfall of the Mughal Empire

5. Fusion of Culture During the Sultanate and Mughal Period

- Bhakti and Sufi Movements
- Painting, Architecture and Literature
- Expansion of Trade and Growth of Manufacture in the Mughal Period

- Expansion of trade and development of manufactures
- Relations with European traders
- Relations of the Europeans with Regional States

6. First Phase of Colonial Rule in India

- The Deccan – The Carnatic Wars
- Bengal Struggle – Daulah – Mir Kasim
- Grant of Dawa – Double Government
- European Capitalism and Colonial Economy

CLASS - IX

UNIT	TOPIC
FIRST	<p align="center">1. Geographical Factors of Indian History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical derivation of the country's name, Geographical factors, different ethnic groups • Unity in Diversity. • The sources of History. <p align="center">2. The Evolution of Indian Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dawn of Indian Civilisation – Mehrgarh – Harappan Civilisation. • Features of Vedic Civilisation – comparison with Harappan civilization • Economic and Social Changes in Ancient India • Protest Movements • Jainism and Buddhism
SECOND	<p align="center">3. The Growth of King Ship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of Kingship – sixteen Maha Janapads – Rise of Magadha. • Chandragupta Maurya. • Mauryan Administration. • Ashoka and the downfall of the Mauryas. • Post Maurya period – the Kushanas • The Satavahanas. • Founding of the Gupta empire - Samudragupta • Chandragupta II, Skandagupta <p align="center">4. Decline of the Guptas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of the Guptas, Rise of Regional Powers in North India. • Sashanka – Harshawardhana. • The Palas & the Senas • Chalukyas – Pallavas • Tripartite Struggle • Rashtrakutas – Cholas
THIRD	<p align="center">5. Social Change, Religion, Culture and Economy in Ancient India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social changes in Ancient India – Caste System – Position of Women – Slavery. • Economic life – Predominance of Agriculture • Feudalism • External Trade • Religion • Literature • Art, Architecture, Painting • The Progress of Science.
FOURTH	<p align="center">6. Islam and India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab Invasion of Sind to Qutb-ud-din Aibak • Iltutmish - Raziya • Balban • Khalji Rule • Muhammad Bin Tughluq • Firoz Tughluq to Ibrahim Lodi • The Founding of the Mughal Empire – Babur • Mughal – Afghan Contest • Administration of Sher Shah • Expansion of Mughal Empire : Akbar to Aurangzeb • Centralised Administration of the Mughals – Mansabdari System. • Jagirdari Crisis, Regional Revolts, Downfall of the Mughal Empire
FIFTH (ORAL)	<p align="center">7. Fusion of Culture During the Sultanate and Mughal Periods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhakti and Sufi Movements • Painting, Architecture and Literature <p align="center">8. Expansion of Trade and Growth of Manufacture in the Mughal Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of trade and development manufacture in the Mughal period • Relations with European traders • Relations of the Europeans with Regional States. <p align="center">9. First Phase of Colonial Rule in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Deccan – The Carnatic Wars • Bengal-Siraj -ud-Daulah – Mir Kasim • Grant of Dewani – Double Government • European Capitalism and Colonial Economy