

Department of History

Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira

Belur Math Howrah

CBCS Syllabus

CC-1 SEMESTER 1 HISTORY OF INDIA FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE FALL OF THE MAURYAN EMPIRE (HIC-1)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to get an idea about the sources of ancient Indian history along with the major developments in political, economic, social and religious spheres till Mauryan period

- I. Reconstructing early Indian History
 - a) Ideas of the Early Indian Past
 - b) Sources and tools of historical reconstruction.
 - i. Literary Sources-indigenous and foreign
 - ii. Archaeological Sources-inscriptions, coins , art ,architecture, monuments, field archaeological material culture

- II. Indian Pre History-Hunter gatherers and the transition to food production
 - a) Classifying the Indian stone age
 - b) Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures
 - c) Neolithic culture

- III) Towards civilization and urbanization
 - a) Civilization and urbanization: Definitions and implications
 - b) The general features of mature Harappan phase
 - c) Craft production, trade, art, script, religious beliefs
 - d) The decline of urban life

- IV) North India c.1500BC-500BC
 - a) The geographical setting
 - b) Who were the Indo Aryans?
 - c) Society, economy, politics as reflected in the Vedic corpus
 - d) Sixteen Mahajanapada and the rise of Magadha
 - e) The ferment in religion

- V) Power and Piety: The Mauryan Empire
 - a) The major sources of the Mauryan period
 - b) The Mauryan Empire and Asoka
 - c) Asoka's Dhamma
 - d) The decline and disintegration of the Mauryan Empire

**CC-2: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the ancient world other than India
(HIC-2)**

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to get salient features world prehistory and development of old civilizations like Greece, Mesopotamia and Egypt

Module I: Evolution of human kind: (for BB)

- (a) Geological Ages and Hominid Evolution
- (b) Paleolithic and Mesolithic society & cultures – Role of kinship social institutions in the development of early societies from lower Palaeolithic to upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic
- (c) Palaeolithic & Mesolithic Art—a comparative study with India
- (d) Neolithic Society and Culture, Neolithic sites—Radio Carbon dating & Neolithic Age

Module II: Food production: (for BB)

- (a) Concept of Neolithic revolution
- (b) Beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry— Domestication of animals
- (c) Transition from hunting-gathering to food production—a Debate
- (d) Spread of cultures— '*Diffusionist*' and '*Anti-diffusionist*' theory

Module III: Bronze Age civilizations—two case studies: (Egypt & Mesopotamia)

- (a) Egypt (Old Kingdom): state structure, administration, economy
- (b) Egypt: social stratification, position of women, religion & culture with special reference to Pharaoh & *Osirian* Cult, Pyramidal architecture
- (c) Mesopotamian civilization; Sumer and Babylonia- its state system, administration and economy.
- (d) Mesopotamia; broad overview of society, Religion and Culture

Module IV: Advent of Iron and Nomads:

- (a) Transition to the Iron age and technological changes
- (b) Debate on the advent of iron and its implications
- (c) Origins of Nomadic pastoralism—Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia
- (d) Nomadic way of life

Module V: Ancient Greece:

- (a) Political forms in ancient Greece
- (b) Society and Economy in Ancient Greece
- (c) Greek culture

**CCIII: SEMESTER II: INDIA FROM 2ND CENTURY B.C TILL C 7 TH CENTURY
(HIC-3)**

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to get an idea about ancient Indian history along with the major developments in political, economic, social and religious spheres from second century BCE till 7th century

- I) Interaction and Innovation
 - a) Political history of north and the Deccan, with special reference Kushanas, Satavahanas
 - b) Cultural consequences with special emphasis on art and architecture

- II) The age of the Guptas
 - a) Major sources of the Guptas
 - b) The empire in its mature form- political achievements of the rulers
 - c) Decline and disintegration

- III) Post Gupta period -rise of regional powers
 - a) Regional powers
 - b) The Pushyabhutis: Harshavardhana, political achievements, extent of empire
 - c) Rise of Gauda
 - d) Pallava - Chalukya conflict

- IV) Aspects of society and economy
 - a) Forms of labour, slavery and untouchability
 - b) Gender relations
 - c) Agrarian economy-land grants and its economic significance
 - d) non-agricultural production-crafts and guilds

- V) Patterns of trade, urbanization and routes of communication
 - a) Trade and urban developments
 - b) Major urban centres and routes of the post Mauryan period
 - c) Trading networks -both inland and long distance
 - d) Merchants, markets and long distance trade

**CC-4: Social Formations and Cultural patterns of the Medieval World other than India
(HIC-4)**

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to learn about the social, political and cultural developments in Western and Central Asia along with Europe

Module I: West Asia—from Bedouin Society to the rise of Islam:

- a) Tribal Organization (families and clans)
- b) The rise of Islam
- c) Economic aspects
- d) Cultural Aspects

Module II: Mongols and Turks in the age of Islam:

- a) Geo-political setting of Central Asia
- b) Rise of the Mongols-Political and economic dimensions, social and cultural life
- c) Mongol expansion and the role of Chenghiz Khan
- d) Rise of the Turks: From the Pre-Islamic tribal organization to the Seljuk Turkish Empire

Module III: Crisis of the Roman Empire—slave society to feudal society

- a) Growth and crisis in the slave-mode of production
- b) Invasions of Germanic tribes and its impact—administrative changes in Rome
- c) Trade and economic crisis in Rome
- d) Transition to feudal society-the debate
- e) Invention of stirrup and its impact

Module IV: Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe

- a) religious organizations (church and monastery)
- b) .Carolingian renaissance & 12th century renaissance
- c) Witchcraft and Magic, Urbanization, Rise of universities—medieval scholasticism, medieval art and architecture
- d) Position of women in medieval Europe

Module V: Judaism and Christianity under Islam (AD)

CC-5: Early Medieval India (CE 750 – 1206)

I. Studying Early Medieval India:

- a) Historical Sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data
- b) Defining the 'Early Medieval phase' in Indian history: Transition from 'early historical' to 'early medieval'
- c) Debates on Indian Feudalism and the nature of the Early Medieval state.

II. Political Structures:

- a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas.
- b) Chola administration and imperialism especially under Rajaraja I and Rajendra I.
- c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up
- d) Causes and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mahmud of Ghazni; Shihab-ud-Din of Ghur.

III. Agrarian structure and social change:

- a) *Agrahara*, Land grants and agricultural expansion
- b) Agricultural technology
- c) Idea of social crisis (*Kaliyuga*),
- d) Proliferation of castes and the status of untouchables

IV. Trade and Commerce

- a) Inter-regional trade
- b) Oceanic trade with emphasis on trading commodities and trade links
- c) Process of urbanization and the concept of 'Third Urbanisation'
- d) Merchant guilds of South India

V. Religious and Cultural developments:

- a) Major religious sects and popular religious cults.
- b) Trends in Regional languages and literature
- c) Architectural development and evolution of regional styles.

CC-6: Rise of the Modern West-I

Module – 1 Feudal Society

- 1.1 Nature of Feudal Society
- 1.2 Regional variations.
- 1.3 Crisis of Feudalism—Transition Debate.

Module – 2 Economic crisis and the commercial decline in the 14th century Europe.

- 2.1 The urban decay
- 2.2 Fourteenth century crisis and its nature
- 2.3 The epidemics.

Module – 3 Renaissance & Humanism

- 3.1 Fall of Constantinople and its impact on Europe
- 3.2 Humanism—rediscovery of classics
- 3.3 Italian Renaissance—its impact on art, culture, education.
- 3.4 Political thought—Machiavelli

Module – 4 New Discoveries

- 4.1 The exploration of the new world – motives
- 4.2 Portuguese and Spanish voyages
- 4.3 Printing revolution.
- 4.4 ‘Revolution’ in war technique

Module – 5 Formation of new states

- 5.1 The formation of early modern state
- 5.2 The Empire of Charles V of Spain
- 5.3 ‘New monarchy’ in England

CC-7: The Turko-Afghan Period in Indian History (c.1206-1526)

I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:

Survey of sources and historiography

II. Polity and institutional structures of the Delhi Sultanate:

- a. Foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi and the early Turkish rule in India
- b. Theories of Kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, Ulama and political authority
- c. Expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate under the Khaljis and the Tughluqs
- d. Decline and contraction of the Delhi Sultanate in the late 14th and 15th century

III. Patterns of regional political formations in South Asia;

- a) Formation of medieval regional state structures
- b) Emergence and political contestation among the Bahamani and Vijayanagar Empires; the Nayankara system
- c) Bengal under the Iliyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi dynasties

IV. Society and Economy:

- a) Iqta system and revenue-free grants
- b) Agriculture production and technology
- c) Changes in rural society and revenue systems
- d) Monetization, market regulations, growth of urban centres, trade and commerce

V. Religion and Culture:

- a) Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles.
- b) Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions
- c) Regional languages and literature

Art and architecture of the Delhi Sultanate

CC-8: Rise of the Modern West-II

Module – 1 Reformation

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Martin Luther & John Calvin
- 1.3 Radical Reformation and Counter Reformation
- 1.4 English reformation and the role of state

Module – 2 Age of Religious Wars

- 2.1 Religious civil wars in Europe
- 2.2 Thirty years war
- 2.3 Peace of Westphalia
- 2.4 Rise of the ‘new state system’

Module – 3 Economy

- 3.1 Economic expansion of Europe in 16th century—rise of new merchants
- 3.2 Price revolution, Enclosure and restructuring of agriculture
- 3.3 The economy of 17th century—agriculture and trade—Rise of English, French and Dutch trade
- 3.4 Proto-industrialization

Module – 4 Civil War and Revolution in England

- 4.1 Conflict of ideas in the first half of the 17th century
- 4.2 English Civil War—historiography
- 4.3 John Locke, the concept of liberalism and the Revolution of 1688

Module – 5 Scientific Revolution

- 5.1 Emergence of scientific Societies, Academies and a new culture of science
- 5.2 Scientific revolution—concept
- 5.3 From ‘Copernican Revolution’ to Galileo / Newton

CC-9: The foundation and consolidation of the Mughal Empire (c 1526 – 1605)

I. The State and Historiography:

- a) Nature of the Mughal State—Varied interpretations and comparison with the Ottoman and Safavid Empires
- b) Persian literary culture with focus on Abul Fazl

II. Towards the establishment of Mughal rule:

- a) India on the eve of Babur's invasion
- b) First Battle of Panipat—Fire arms, military technology and warfare
- c) Humayun's struggle for empire
- d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms

III. Expansion and Integration:

- a) Mughal imperial expansion under Akbar: military technology and warfare
- b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan
- c) Conquest of Bengal
- d) Revolts and resistance

IV. Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar:

- a) The Turko-Mongol tradition—The Akbari agenda, inclusive ideas and Sulh-i-Kul.
- b) Consolidation of the Mughal Empire-Nobility and the ruling class with a focus on the Rajputs
- c) Evolution of administrative institutions: Zabt, Mansab, Jagir, Madad-i-Maash
- d) The machinery of land revenue administration, methods of revenue assessment and magnitude of revenue demand.

V. Society and Economy:

- a) The State and Land rights; Zamindars and Peasants; rural tensions
- b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production and crop patterns
- c) Urbanization; Towns and town life
- d) Monetary system

CC-10: History of India (c 1605 – 1750s)

I. Sources: Persian and vernacular literary cultures

II. Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan

- a) Extension of Mughal rule in the Deccan and North West India
- b) Changes in Mansab and Jagir systems; imperial culture
- c) Orthodoxy and syncretism under Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- d) Imperial women: Mughal harem; Nur Jahan's involvement in court politics

III. Fault lines within the Mughal Empire

- a) State and Religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding nobility, religious groups and institutions
- b) Conquests and limits of expansion—The Deccan and the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji
- c) Peasant revolts in the Mughal Empire
- d) The agrarian and the Jagirdari crisis—its impact on the empire

IV. Patterns of regionalism in the 18th century

- a) Emergence of regional power in Mysore/Awadh
- b) Maharashtra under the Peshwas
- c) Bengal under the Nawabs to its emergence as a 'British Bridgehead'
- d) Interpreting the 18th century as a historical phase in the transition to colonialism

V. Mughal culture and economy in the 17th and 18th centuries

- a) Mughal Painting and its regional variations
- b) Mughal Architecture and its regional variations
- c) Markets, Merchants and Bankers and business practices

Indian merchants and the Indian Ocean trade network

CC-11: History of Modern Europe (c.1780 – 1919)

I. The Era of the French Revolution:

- (a) Europe at the end of the Eighteenth Century; Crisis of the *ancien regime* in France
- (b) Coming of the French Revolution; Phases of the Revolution
- (c) Coup d'état of 18 Brumaire and the establishment of the Napoleonic Empire.
- (d) Napoleonic consolidation –Internal Reorganization; Revolution on Horseback?- Napoleon and Europe. Napoleon's fall from power.

II. Restoration and Revolution: c.1815 - 1848

- (a) Forces of conservatism and Forces of Change .Restoration of old hierarchies.
- (b) Social, Political and intellectual currents.
- (c) Revolutionary movements in 1830 and end of restoration
- (d) The Revolutions of 1848—a Turning Point in Europe?

III. Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation in Europe (Late 18th century to 1914)

- (a) Industrialisation in Europe. The English Experience.
- (b) The Continental Emulation?- case studies of France, Germany and Russia
- (c) Family, gender and process of industrialization—Role of women and child labour
- (d) Beginning and evolution of Socialist Thought

IV. Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th centuries.

- (a) Nationalism, popular movements and the formation of National identities
- (b) Economic development, political and administrative Reorganization – Italy; Germany; the Balkans, the Habsburg Empire
- (c) Russia—Tsar Alexander II. Emancipation of the Serfs and other reforms; Populism and Social Democracy; the Revolution of 1905
- (d) the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917

V. Imperialism, War and Crisis: c.1870 - 1914

- (a) Theories and mechanisms of imperialism; Growth of Militarism.
- (b) Politics of the people—nationalism, liberalism, radicalism, socialism
- (c) Politics of the Powers; Expansion of Europe, International politics and the system of alliances;
- (d) Origins of the First World War

CCXII) SEMESTER V MODERN INDIA: FROM PLASSEY TO SWADESHI

- I) Impact of British Colonialism on Indian Economy
 - a) British land revenue policies and results – Permanent Settlement in Bengal,
 - b) The Ryotwari and Mahalwari Settlements
 - c) The decline of indigenous industries/ deindustrilisation

 - II) Protest, Resistance and Rebellions in the first century of British rule
 - a) An overview of peasant and tribal movements till mid nineteenth century.
 - b) Peasants in revolt: Santhal rebellion- a case study
 - c) The Great Revolt – causes, consequences, nature.
 - d) Visual texts of the Great Revolt: cartoons and paintings

 - III) Social Reform Movements
 - a) Bengal: Raja Rammohan Roy – contributions and limitations. Derozio and the Young Bengal movement - contributions and limitations.
 - b) Education, social reform and the question of emancipation of women
 - c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement

 - IV) Towards Nationalism
 - a) Education policy of the government leading to Wood’s Despatch – results and significance
 - b) The first phase on Nationalism – ‘Age of Associations’
 - c) Protests and Agitations – Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill Agitation etc.

 - V) The Indian National Congress
 - a) The origins of the Indian National Congress
- The INC, 1885-1905, activities and evaluation

CC XIII – Modern India from 1905 to 1964 AD (Full Marks 50)

Module 1 – Indian Politics (1905-1919)

- 1.1 Rise of militant nationalism in Indian politics
- 1.2 The Partition of Bengal
- 1.3 Beginning of the revolutionary movement

Module 2 – Indian Politics (1919-1934)

- 2.1 Rise of the Mahatma in Indian politics
- 2.2 The Non co-operation Movement
- 2.3 From *Swaraj* to *Purna Swaraj*

Module 3 – Major Trends in the 1930s and 1940s

- 3.1 Kisan Sabha and Working Class Movements, Dalit Movement.
- 3.2 Left Movement, the formation of the Communist Party.
- 3.3 Subhas Bose and INA.

Module 4 – Towards Independence

- 4.1 The Civil Disobedience
- 4.2 The Communal Politics leading to the Lahore Proposal.
- 4.2 The August Movement.
- 4.4 August Offer (1940); Cripps Plan (1942); Cabinet Mission (1946); Mountbatten Plan (1947)

Module 5 – Post Independence

- 5.1 Framing of the Constitution
- 5.2 Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation
- 5.3 The Nehruvian era with special emphasis on planned economy and the idea of development.

CC-14: History of World Politics: (1919-2000)

Module 1: Europe between Two World Wars:

- (a) Peace of Versailles—search for security and peace—formation of the League of Nations
- (b) Locarno Pact; reparation, disarmament and collective security—the Great Depression
- (c) Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany; reconstruction of USSR
- (d) The Slide to War in the 1930s. The impact of Great Depression. Germany and Italy on the offensive-remilitarization and rearmament; the Spanish Civil War and Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact— Origins of the Second World War

Module 2: Cold War and the emergence of bipolar politics

- (a) Origins of the Cold War—the debate
- (b) The USA in World Politics: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO
- (c) The USSR in World Politics: Molotov Plan, COMECON, Cominform—Sovietisation of Eastern Europe; Berlin Blockade; Warsaw Pact
- (d) Post War process of Decolonization

Module 3: Crises in the world order

- (a) The Korean War
- (b) Birth of Israel and Arab-Jewish conflict
- (c) End of French colonial rule in Indo-China and the Vietnam War; reunification of Vietnam
- (d) Cuban Missile Crisis
- (e) Détente

Module 4: Disintegration of the Soviet Union

- (a) Gorbachev and collapse of USSR
- (b) Crisis of Socialist regimes in other East European Countries
- (c) Reunification of Germany

Module 5: New trends in world politics

- (a) Emergence of the People's Republic of China and its international impact
- (b) Decolonization and emergence of 'Third World'—the NAM
- (c) Globalization and neo-liberalism

DSE 3: East Asia China [Early 19th century to 1949 CE]

Module – 1 Early 19th Century China

- 1.1 State, Society & Economy
- 1.2 The tribute system
- 1.3 The Canton system and their collapse
- 1.4 Opium wars and treaties with imperialist powers

Module – 2 Taiping rebellions

- 2.1 Causes of the rebellion
- 2.2 Nature
- 2.3 Causes of failure

Module – 3 Restoration and Reforms

- 3.1 Tung chih Restoration
- 3.2 Self-strengthening Movement
- 3.3 The Reform Movement of 1898 (100 days Reform)—role of Kang You-Wei and other leaders
- 3.4 Boxer Rebellion and its consequences—comparison with the earlier protest-movements

Module – 4 Republican Revolution of 1911 & Nationalism

- 4.1 Republican Revolution—Sun Yat-Sen
- 4.2 Emergence of Republic and Yuan Shi-Kai.
- 4.3 Warlordism (1916-1925)
- 4.4 May Fourth Movement—the culmination of nationalism.

Module – 5 Growth of Communism in China and Chinese Revolution (1949)

- 5.1 Political crisis in the 1920s—the Kuomintang.
- 5.2 The first United Front – the Kuomintang-Communist conflict—The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung.
- 5.3 The Second United Front—Long March—second Sino-Japanese war (1937)—Yenan experiment.
- 5.4 The Chinese Revolution and establishment of People’s Republic of China.

DSE 5 Course Title: Debates in Indian History

Course outcome:

- The course is designed to introduce UG students to some of the issues that have been debated by historians and
- To acquaint them about varied perspectives with reference to the study of Indian History.

Course content:

1. The Aryan Debate
2. Debates on the Nature of the Early Medieval State
3. The Feudal Debate
4. Delhi Sultanate as a Theocratic state debate
5. The Eighteenth century Debate
6. Deindustrialization Debate
7. Emergence of Nationalism in India debate
8. Partition of India debate: A regrettable final act of colonial rule or the beginning of a new future?

DSE 6: JAPAN [Early 19th century to 1941 CE]

Module – 1 Pre-Restoration Period

- 1.1 Social structure in Japan in the Shogunate regime
- 1.2 Opening of Japan—Commodore Perry
- 1.3 The crisis and fall of Shogunate

Module – 2 Towards political modernization

- 2.1 Meiji Restoration—Political alignment
- 2.2 Political modernization—Meiji constitution and its character—rise of political parties.
- 2.3 Social and educational reforms
- 2.4 Prelude to Militarism.

Module – 3 Economic developments in Japan

- 3.1 Agrarian reforms—abolition of feudal structure
- 3.2 New land system and taxation—commercialization of agriculture
- 3.3 Industrialization—capital generation and the role of state
- 3.4 Industrialization—role of private entrepreneur (the zaibatsu)

Module – 4 Japan's foreign policy

- 4.1 The Sino-Japanese War—Treaty of Shimonoseki
- 4.2 Conflict with Russia
- 4.3 The Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902)
- 4.4 Russo-Japan War

Module – 5 Emergence of Japan as an imperial power in 20th century

- 5.1 Washington Conference—international importance.
- 5.2 Manchurian crisis
- 5.3 The rise of Militarism in 1930s and 1940s.
- 5.4 World War II and Japan—road to Pearl Harbour.

GE I- From Early to Medieval India (Full Marks 75)

MODULE I: Origins of Early India to the formation of State Society

- 1.1 Sources of Early Indian history
- 1.2 Pre-Historic Cultures
- 1.3 The Harappan civilization
- 1.4 The Aryans

MODULE II: Growth of Ancient Indian Empires

- 2.1 Rise of Magadhan Imperialism
- 2.2 The Mauryan Empire
- 2.3 Post-Mauryan developments
- 2.4 The Guptas

MODULE III: Towards Medievalism in Indian History

- 3.1 Phase of Indian Feudalism
- 3.2 The Tripartite struggle for North India
- 3.3 The Cholas
- 3.4 The Turkish Invasions and the foundation of the Delhi sultanate.

MODULE 4: Medieval India under the Delhi Sultans

- 4.1. The Foundation and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate
- 4.2 The expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate
- 4.2. Decline of the Sultanate
- 4.3. Bhakti and Sufi traditions.

MODULE 5: Foundation and consolidation of the Mughal Empire

- 5.1. The Foundation of the Mughal Empire
 - 5.2. Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire
 - 5.3. Expansion of the Mughal Empire
- Mughal culture with specific reference to architecture and painting

GE 2 - Towards the Modern in Indian History (Full Marks 75)

MODULE 1: Towards the climax and collapse of the Mughal Empire

- 1.1. Aurangzeb and his imperial policies
- 1.2 Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji
- 1.3 The Decline of the Mughal Empire
- 1.4 The Eighteenth century political order and the formation of successor states

MODULE 2. From capture of power to establishment of British Paramourcy

- 2.1 Anglo-Nawabi relations in Bengal till the Grant of Diwani
- 2.2. Anglo-Mysore relations
- 2.3. Anglo- Maratha relations.
- 2.4. Agrarian policies of the British with focus on the Permanent Settlement

MODULE 3: The cultural and political response of the Indians

- 3.1 Rammohun Roy
- 3.2 Young Bengal Movement
- 3.2. The foundation of a new system of education till the Wood's Despatch of 1854.
- 3.3. 1857 as a watershed: Causes and Results

MODULE 4: The rise and spread of a nationalist response among Indians

- 4.1 The early phase of nationalist response
- 4.2 The rise of the Indian National Congress
- 4.2. The Partition of Bengal (1905)
- 4.3. Revolutionary nationalism

MODULE 5: Freedom Struggle and the Partition of India

- 5.1 The Rise of Gandhi
- 5.2 Political mass movements in first half of the Twentieth century.
- 5.3 Netaji and the INA
- The road to Partition and Freedom