

TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION
HYDERABAD
HISTORY-I
Syllabus (w.e.f. 2014-15)

Chapter – 1 What is History

Introduction: Definition of History – Sources – Scope – Relevance of History, Relationship with other Social Sciences – Historiography – Impact of Geography on History.

Chapter – 2 Ancient Civilizations and Culture

Harappan Civilization – Script, town planning, society, economy and culture – Vedic Age – Society, Economy and Culture – The post Vedic culture.

Chapter – 3 Early States, Empires and Economy

Early States – 16 Mahajanapadas – Rise and growth of Magadha – Economy, Agriculture and Trade – Urbanization.

Chapter – 4 Early Societies and Religious Movements

Society and Varna – Jainism – Buddhism, Ajivikas and Lokayats.

Chapter – 5 Polity, Economy, Society and Culture from 3rd Century BC to 7th Century AD

Mauryas – Polity, – Chandra gupta – Bindusara – Ashika – Later Mauryas – Mauryan Administration – Ashok Dhamma.

Khushans – Kanishka – Gandhara and Mathura School of Art

Guptas – Chandra Gupta- I, Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta-II and Later Guptas.

Guptas Administration – Economy – Society – Culture – Art & Architecture and Science & Technology.

Pushya bhutis – Harshavardhana.

Chapter – 6 Deccan and South India upto 10th Century AD

Sangam age – Literary contribution.

Pallavas – Mahendra Varman – Narasimha Varman-II – Art & Architecture

Chalukyas – Pulakeshin –II

Cholas – Raja Raja Chola – Rajendra Chola –Local Government

The Vijanagar Rulers – The sangama Dynasty – The Saluva Dynasty – Tulavas Dynasty – Sri Krishna Devaraya – Patronage of Art & Architecture.

Chapter – 7 Age of Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 AD)

Arab Invasions – Turkish invasions Sultan Mahmood of Ghajani – Mahamood Ghor - Delhi Sultanate – Qutbud-din-Aibak – Iltutmish – Sultana Razia – Ala-ud-din Khilji – Market reforms - Firoz -Sha Tuglaq – Sayyed Dynasty – Lodi Dynasty - Polity, Economy, Society and Culture during Delhi Sultanate – Bhakti and Sufi Movements – Bhakti Saints and their Preachings – Sufism – Main features and their impact.

Chapter – 8 Age of Mughals

The Age of Mughals:- Central Asia and Babur – The Battle of Panipat – Significance of Babar’s advent into India.

Humayuns:- His conquest and tussle with shershah – Humayuns failure.

Shershah: - Political ascendancy – Shershah’s administration – Revenue and other reforms – Growth of trade and commerce.

Akbar:- The second battle of Panipat – expansion of the empire (1556-76)- Foundation of the Mughal administration: Land revenue administration – the Mansabdari system – relations with the Rajputs – Akbar’s social and religious policies – patronage of literature , art and architecture – conclusion.

Jahangir(1605 -27):- Nurjahan – Junta.

Shajahan(1628-1658):- Contribution to Art and Architecture.

Aurangzeb(1658-1707):- Religious policy – The Marathas – The Deccani states – The disintegration of the Mughal empire - Responsibility of Aurangzeb – Assessment and conclusion.

Emergence of Shivaji – His early achievement - Administration.

Chapter – 9 Bhakti and Sufi Traditions 8th AD-16th Century

The beginning of European settlements – The British conquest of India – The economic and social policies of the British rule in India : The East India Company 1757-1857: The economic impact of the British rule – The policies and programmes of Governor Generals:- Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, Lord William Bentick and Lord Dalhousie – The 1857 revolt:- Administrative changes after 1858.

Chapter – 10 Indian National Movement

Social and cultural awakening in the 19th century – Impact of modern western education – Raja Ram Mohan Roy – the contribution of Henry Vivian Derozio, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jotiba Phule, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Ramkrishna

and Vivekananda, Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi, Annie Besant and Theosophical society, Sayyed Ahmad Khan – Emancipation of women – struggle against caste – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and depressed classes federation.

The rise of Indian Nationalism – Formation of Indian National congress – The first phase of the congress.

Nationalist(1905-1918):- Growth of Militant Nationalism (Extremists), the Partition of Bengal – The Vandhematharam struggle – the Lal, Bal, Pal Trio - Swadeshi and bycott movement – Growth of Revolutionary terrorism – The Mulsim League – The home rule movement – The emergence of Mahatma Gandhi – Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre – The Khilafat and Non- cooperation movement (1919-22) – The Simon commission – The Civil disobedience movement – Bhagath Singh, Azad Chandra Sekhar, Subhash Cndra Bose – The Quit India movement – The cabinet mission – The partition and the emergence of Independent India.

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