

SOCIAL SCIENCE

An Introduction to the History of Modern India

- I. INDIA BEFORE EUROPE 15%
- A. Introduction
 - 1. Geographic Features of India
 - 2. The Term “India”
 - B. Approaches to Indian History
 - 1. Keywords: Colonialism, Nation, Modernity
 - 2. Indian Society
 - a. Religions
 - b. Caste
 - c. Gender
 - C. The Early Modern Period: The Indian Perspective
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Vijayanagara, 1346–1565
 - 3. The Mughal Empire, 1526–1857
 - 4. Sikhism
 - D. India and the World
 - 1. The World in 1492: Calicut and the Malabar Coast
 - 2. Gujarat
 - 3. The Coromandel Coast
 - 4. Bengal and Eastern India
- II. THE BRITISH IN INDIA, 1707–1857: “A FATAL FRIENDSHIP”? 25%
- A. The Shift from Trade to Rule, 1707–57
 - 1. British Trade in India
 - 2. British-French Rivalries
 - 3. Summary: Indian Polities on the Eve of the Battle of Plassey
 - B. The Battle of Plassey (1757) and the Political Framework of Colonial Rule
 - 1. The Battle of Plassey
 - 2. Company or Government?
 - 3. The Land Revenue System
 - 4. Ideologies of Rule
 - C. Colonial Expansion in the Nineteenth Century
 - 1. Lord Wellesley and Tipu Sultan: The Battle of Seringapatnam, 1799
 - 2. The Next Phase of Colonial Expansion
 - 3. Indirect Rule and Princely India

4. Infrastructure and Economy

D. Indian Society, 1757–1857: Diverse Responses to Colonial Rule

1. Reform, Reaction, and Creativity
2. Gender in Colonial India
3. The Press
4. Peasant Resistance
5. Bhil and Santhal Rebellions

III. FROM HIGH COLONIALISM TO INDEPENDENCE, 1857–1947 25%

A. 1857: Mutiny or War of Independence?

1. The Causes
2. Narrative of Events
3. The Post-Mutiny Political Framework

B. 1858–1900: High Noon of Colonialism

1. The 1860s and 1870s
2. Indian Religious Movements
3. The Founding of the Indian National Congress, 1885
4. The Idea of India at the Turn of the Century

C. Indian Nationalism and the Rise of Gandhi

1. The Partition of Bengal, 1905–1911
2. World War I and India
3. Enter Gandhi
4. Non-Cooperation and the Khilafat Movement

D. Mass Nationalism

1. Interwar Political Debates
2. Civil Disobedience, 1930–34
3. The 1935 Government of India Act and the 1937 Elections

E. World War Two in India

1. The Declaration of War and the Two-Nation Theory
2. August 1942: Turning Point
3. The Indian National Army
4. Indian Summer: The 1943–44 Famine in Bengal

IV. “TRYST WITH DESTINY:” INDEPENDENT INDIA, 1947–91 25%

A. The Independence Settlement

1. The Partition Plan
2. The Trauma of Partition, 1947–55
3. The Princely States and the Roots of the Kashmir Conflict

- B. Jawaharlal Nehru's India
 - 1. "We the People of India:" Drafting the Indian Constitution
 - 2. A Planned, Mixed Economy
 - 3. Language, Religion, and Caste in Independent India
 - 4. Nehru's Death and Legacy

- C. Mrs. Gandhi's India
 - 1. The Congress Political System
 - 2. The Birth of Bangladesh

- D. The Emergency, 1975–77, and Its Aftermath
 - 1. Social Movements in 1960s and 1970s India
 - 2. The Emergency, 1975–77
 - 3. Return to Power and Regional Autonomy

V. CONTEMPORARY INDIA, 1991–2014 10%

A. Introduction

- B. India under Rajiv Gandhi: The Third Generation of the Nehru Dynasty
 - 1. Rajiv's Economic Policy
 - 2. Rajiv's Foreign Policy
 - 3. Religion and Politics in the 1980s and 1990s
 - 4. Roots of the Babri Masjid Affair
 - 5. Rajiv's Fall and the Rise of the Janata Dal/National Front Government

C. Prime Minister V.P. Singh and the Mandal Commission

- D. The Prime Ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao
 - 1. The Destruction of the Babri Masjid
 - 2. Liberalization
 - 3. Politics in the South

- E. The BJP and the Prime Ministership of Atul Bihari Vajpayee, 1998–2004
 - 1. Nuclear South Asia
 - 2. Kashmir

F. The Prime Ministership of Manmohan Singh, 2004–14

G. Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the 2014 Elections

- H. Development as Freedom?
 - 1. Public Interest Litigation
 - 2. The Missing Girl Child

3. Naxalbari and Maoism