

HISTORY (851)

Aims:

1. To provide accurate knowledge of the most significant events and personalities of the period under study, in sequence and in context.
2. To familiarize candidates with factual evidence upon which explanations or judgements about the period must be founded.
3. To develop an understanding of the existence of problems and relevance of evidence of explanations.
4. To develop the capacity to marshal facts and evaluate evidence and to discuss issues from a historical point of view.
5. To develop the capacity to read historical views in the light of new evidence or new interpretation of evidence.
6. To foster a sense of historical continuity.
7. To encourage diminution of ethnocentric prejudices and to develop a more international approach to world history.
8. To develop the ability to express views and arguments clearly using correct terminology of the subject.
9. To familiarise candidates with various types of historical evidence and to provide some awareness of the problems involved in evaluating different kinds of source materials.

CLASS XI

*There will be **one** paper of **three** hours duration of 100 marks divided into two parts.*

***Part I (20 marks)** will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing fundamental factual knowledge and understanding of the entire syllabus.*

***Part II (80 marks)** will be divided into **two** sections, Section A and Section B, each consisting of **five** questions. Each question shall carry 16 marks. Candidates will be required to attempt **two** questions from each Section and **one** question from either Section A or Section B. A total of **five** questions will be attempted from Part II.*

SECTION A

INDIAN HISTORY

1. The Rise and Growth of British Power (1740-1798)

- (i) Indian States and Society in the 18th century: position and interests of European trading companies in India.
- (ii) The Anglo-French struggle in the South 1740-1763.

(iii) Bengal: review of main events from the accession of Siraj-ud-Daulah to the defeat of the Indian powers at Buxar (1764); impact and significance of Battles of Plassey and Buxar; political arrangement made by Robert Clive.

(iv) Growth of British power under Warren Hastings: Marathas, Mysore and Awadh.

(v) Cornwallis and Mysore.

2. The Ascendancy of British Power (1798-1818)

Expansion under Lord Wellesley: subsidiary alliances, wars, annexation of territories of subordinated rulers; elimination of French threat. Appraisal.

3. Consolidation of British Power (1818-1857)

- (i) Punjab: Ranjeet Singh; the causes, events and results of the Sikh Wars.
- (ii) Dalhousie and the policy of annexation (1848-1856). Doctrine of Lapse - annexation of Awadh; other annexations. Dalhousie as administrator and social reformer – a critical appraisal.

4. Economic, Social and Cultural Impact of British Rule

- (i) Disruption of traditional economy: ruin of artisans and craftsmen; impact of British revenue policy; stagnation of agriculture; development of modern industries, poverty and famines. Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities.
- (ii) Development of the means of transport and communication.
- (iii) Social, Cultural Policy: Impact of the new thought in Europe on Indian administrators; humanitarian measures – contribution of Lord William Bentinck and Rammohan Roy; spread of modern education. Critical look at British policy.

5. The Uprisings against British Rule

- (i) Early rebellions - pre 1857 revolts and civil disturbances.
- (ii) The uprising of 1857.

6. Social and Cultural Awakening during the 19th Century

- (i) Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Theosophical Society.
- (ii) The Struggle against caste: Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Veerasalingam.
- (iii) Reform movements among the Muslims (Syed Ahmad Khan), Sikhs.

7. The Dawn and rise of Indian Nationalism (1885-1905)

- (i) Factors promoting the rise of Indian Nationalism.
- (ii) Beginning of political agitation. Forerunners of the Indian National Congress at the provincial level.
- (iii) The foundation of the Indian National Congress: role of Hume and official attitude towards the Congress.

- (iv) The programme and achievements of the early Nationalists (Moderates).

SECTION B

ASPECTS OF WORLD HISTORY

8. The First World War (1914-1918)

- (i) Imperialism and Colonialism. Underlying causes of the War: aggressive nationalism; economic rivalry and neo-imperialism; formation of alliances; armament race.
- (ii) Crisis leading to the outbreak of the War.
- (iii) Course of the First World War: Consequences of trench warfare on the Western front with reference to the battles of Marne, Somme, Verdun. The defeat of Russia on the Eastern front and its effect on World War I. Reasons for American entry and contribution to Allied victory. Factors that contributed to the defeat of the Central Powers.

9. The Search for International Order between 1919-1939

- (i) Peace-making after the First World War: Treaty of Versailles; the terms and German objections; merits and demerits of the settlement.
- (ii) The League of Nations: structure, weaknesses, successes, failures and reasons for the failure of the League.

10. The Great Depression

- (i) USA: The Great Boom and the Great Crash (1929) and the Depression; Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal.
- (ii) Impact of the Great Depression on other countries – Britain, Italy, Germany and Japan.

11. The development of Communism: USSR and China

- (i) The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917-main events leading up to the Revolution; Lenin: problems facing the Bolsheviks-setting up Socialist State. Stalin; the totalitarian state; Collectivisation of agriculture; Five Year Plans; critical appraisal of Stalin.
- (ii) China: From the Chinese Republic of 1911 to the era of Mao-TseTung . The Revolution of 1911; the early republic and period of warlordism; May Fourth Movement, KMT and the Communists; causes of Communist victory.

(iii) Establishment of the People's Republic in 1949; Mao Tse Tung; agrarian and industrial policy; political and economic developments; contribution of Mao.

(iv) A brief comparison of the two Communist systems.

12. Japan: restoration to parliamentary democracy

Industrialisation, agrarian reforms, constitution of 1889, growth of political parties and parliamentary government.

CLASS XII

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Part II (80 marks) will be divided into **two** sections, Section A and Section B, each consisting of **five** questions. Each question shall carry 16 marks. Candidates will be required to attempt **two** questions from each Section and **one** question from either Section A or Section B. A total of **five** questions will be attempted from Part II.

SECTION A

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

1. The Growth of Radical Nationalism (at the turn of the 20th Century)

- (i) Causes of the rise of radical nationalism.
- (ii) The objectives and programmes of the radical nationalists; contribution of Tilak.
- (iii) Impact of Curzon's policies; Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
- (iv) Split in the Congress (1907).
- (v) Revolutionary dispositions.

2. Communal Factors in Indian Politics (1885-1919)

- (i) Factors contributing to the rise of communalism.
- (ii) The role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh School.
- (iii) Events leading up to the foundation of the Muslim League (1906); official attitude towards the League.
- (iv) Impact of the First World War on Indian Politics.

3. The years of Gandhian Leadership of the National Movement

- (i) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi; background and main features of the movement.
- (ii) Montague-Chelmsford reforms; agitation against Rowlatt Act. Jalianwala Bagh massacre (1919) and Gandhi's first Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922).
- (iii) Suspension of Non-Cooperation and formation of the Swaraj party - contribution of Swarajists (1922-1927).
- (iv) Simon Commission: its boycott and the demand for Dominion status by 1929; Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective.
- (v) The second Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934): main features; the Round Table Conference in London; deliberations and outcome.
- (vi) An appraisal of Gandhi's contribution to the freedom movement.

4. The Last Phase (1935-1947)

- (i) Important political developments: growth of socialist ideas, trade union activities, Kisan Sabha movement; increasing interest by Congress in world affairs; States Peoples' struggle. Growth of communalism. Participation of women in the national movement.
- (ii) 1935 Act and provincial autonomy: Congress ministries; rift between Congress and the League; split in the Congress; Forward Block; growth of communalism; August offer of 1940; Jinnah's two-nation theory.
- (iii) National Movement during the Second World War: failure of Cripps Mission; Quit India resolution; arrest of Congress leaders; violent public reaction; Government repression of revolt of 1942; Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.

(iv) Post-war struggle (1945-1947): changed attitude of British Government; the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals; Congress and League reaction; direct action by League; communal riots; Atlee's declaration of 1947; the Mountbatten Plan; partition and independence.

5. Post Independence India (1947- 1962)

- (i) Problems of partition: causes of dispute with Pakistan.
- (ii) Foreign policy: Reasons for following the policy of Non- Alignment.

SECTION B

ASPECTS OF WORLD HISTORY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

6. Fascism and Nazism

- (i) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini.
- (ii) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy: introduction and assessment of the Fascist State.
- (iii) Germany: problems facing the Weimar Republic.
- (iv) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise.
- (v) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards.
- (vi) A brief comparison of the Fascist and Nazi systems.

7. The Collapse of International Order in the 1930s

- (i) Germany: Rearmament and Foreign Policy from 1933-1939.
- (ii) Japan: predominance of aggressive nationalism, militarism in the 1930s; expansion into China; anti-Comintern pact with Germany; formation of the Axis Pact, events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

(iii) Italy: aggressive nationalism; invasion of Abyssinia; involvement in Spanish Civil War. Mussolini's alliance with Hitler and its consequences.

8. The Second World War 1939 - 1945

- (i) Factors leading to the War: aggressive policy of Germany and Japan; Anglo-French appeasement policies.
- (ii) Course of the War: Europe, Africa and Far East. American entry and contribution.
- (iii) Reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers.

9. Tension and Co-operation after the Second World War

- (i) Causes of the Cold War. End of wartime unity; Yalta and Potsdam Conference; rift widens - Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe (1945-1947).
- (ii) The Cold War and rival Alliances: Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; communist coup in Czechoslovakia; Berlin Blockade; NATO; division of Germany; "thaw" in the Cold War- how partial was it? Warsaw Pact (1953-1959); the Vietnam War (1964-75); crisis in east-west relations; detente (1970s).
- (iii) Regional economic co-operation since Second World War: EEC, ASEAN.
- (iv) The UNO: General Assembly and Security Council; strengths and weaknesses, need for restructuring and extent of success.

10. The Middle East

- (i) Post War conflict in Palestine after World War I, till the formation of the state of Israel.
- (ii) The Arab-Israeli Wars from 1948 to Camp David Accord.
- (iii) The war in Lebanon.