

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
UNIVERSITY OF KERALA
FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE COURSE (2025 ADMISSION)
SYLLABUS FOR ENTRANCE TEST

Module-1
Ancient and Medieval World

Early Man – New Theories of Evolution of universe – Stone Age Culture-Paleolithic- Mesolithic – Neolithic revolution and Chalcolithic stage- Bronze Age Civilizations- Egyptian Civilization – Mesopotamian Civilization – Sumerian – Babylonian – Assyrian and Chaldean Civilizations – Chinese Civilization – Indus Valley Civilization- Iron Age Civilizations- Greek and Roman Civilizations – Society – Economy – Culture- Medieval Developments- Advent of Islam and its Cultural Contributions – Monasticism – Crusades – Feudalism– Struggle between Empire and Papacy – Guilds.

Module-11
History of Modern World

Emergence of the Modern Age- Scientific Revolution- Geographical Explorations – Renaissance – Reformation - Counter Reformation- Rise of Nation States –Age of Revolutions- English Civil War - Glorious Revolution – American War of independence – French Revolution of 1789- Colonial Expansion and Resistance- Colonialism – imperialism - Latin American Resistance – Miranda – Simon Bolivar – San Martin - Colonialism in Africa- Industrial Revolution – Agrarian Revolution - Socialism – Robert Owen – Saint Simon – Karl Marx- Civil War in USA – Unification of Italy – Unification of Germany – Bismarck- First World War – Background and Causes – Results – Significance – League of Nations-Fascism in Italy – Nazism in Germany- Second World War – Causes and Results – Significance – United Nations Organization

Module-11
Ancient and Medieval India

Pre Historic and Proto Historic Cultures in India- Early Stone Age Cultures-Paleolithic Period-Neolithic Revolution- Chalcolithic Culture- Transition to Metal Age- Bronze Age Culture in India- Harappan Culture- Settlement Patterns and Town Planning-Agrarian Base- Technology- Craft -trade- Decline- Vedic Period- Early Vedic Period-Social Stratification and Economy- Later Vedic Phase- Second Urbanization- Heterodox Religions-Jainism and Buddhism-Mauryan State and Society- Cultural Contribution of the Guptas- Contribution of Guptas to Indian Culture- Social Changes in the Post Gupta Period- Religious Movements-Vaishnavism, Saivism- Development of Culture in South India- Megalithic Background- Sangam Age-Formation of Tamil Society- Trade with Roman Empire-The Tamil Bhakti Movement- Economic and Social Life under Delhi Sultanate- Concept of Medieval India-formation of Delhi Sultanate-

Nature of Nobility-Peasant and Rural Gentry- Trade, Industry and Merchants-Emergence of new Towns-Town Life-Slaves, Artisans and other sections- Social manners and customs- Caste and Social mobility-status of Women- Administrative System, Economic and Social Life under the Mughals- Concept of Sovereignty - Mansabdari system and the Mughal army- Economic and social conditions- Standard of living-Patterns of Village life and the Mass- Jagirdari system- Peasant Economy- the Ruling Classes-Nobles and Zamindars – Organization of Trade and commerce- - Foreign trade and European traders- Cultural Development in Medieval India- Architecture,-Religious ideas and beliefs- The Sufi Movement- Chisthi, Suharwari, Silsilahs- Bhakthi Movement in North India-The Vaishnavite Movement- Literature and Fine Arts- Painting –Language – Music.

Module-IV **History of Modern India**

The Early European Settlements- Contest for supremacy among European Powers- British conquest of India-Conflict between the English and the Nawab of Bengal- Battle of Plassey and Buxzar- Anglo-Mysore wars- Anglo-Maratha wars Consolidation of British Power in India-Legislative Measures-The Regulating Act(1773)- Pitt's India Act (1784), The Charter Act of 1813,1833 and 1853- Impact of British Rule-Economic impact-Land revenue settlements in British India- Permanent settlement-Ryotwari settlement-Mahalwari settlement- Decline of traditional crafts- Drain of Wealth- State of Indigenous and Western Education in India- Growth of Press- Early attempts of Socio-Religious Reform Movements -Reform Movements against Sati- Child Marriage- Female -infanticide-untouchability -Movement for widow remarriage- Resistance against British Imperialism. Early Resistance Movements—Kattabhomman and Poligar Rebellion- Vellore Mutiny- Veluthampi- Pazhassi Raja- Sanyasi Rebellion of Bengal –Santhal Rebellion- The Revolt of 1857-nature- causes-failure-consequences- Emergence of Nationalism- Formation of Indian National Congress- Moderate Phase - Rise of Extremism- Swadhesi Movement- Formation of Muslim League- Minto- Morely Reforms- Home rule League- Montague- Chelmsford Reforms- Advent of Gandhiji- Champaran Sathyagraha- Rowlett act- Amritsar Tragedy- Khilafat agitation- Non- Co-operation Movement- Swarajist Pary- Simon Commission- Nehru Report-Revolutionary Nationalist Movement-Gaddar Party-Anuseelan Samithi- Hindusthan Republican Association- Towards Independence- Civil Disobedience Movement- Round Table Conferences- Poona Pact- Govt of India Act of 1935- National Movement and II world War-Quit India Movement-Subhash Chandra Bose and INA- RIN Mutiny- Communal Politics and Partition- Making of a Nation- Framing of the constitution- Mount Batten Plan and Indian Independence Act-Integration of Indian States.
