

COURSE CODE	D21MHS11	HISTORY OF TAMILNADU UPTO 1565 A.D	L	T	P	C
CORE I			6	-	-	4
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate					
Learning Objectives	The Course aims to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. understand the Geographical features and various sources of Tamil Nadu 2. learn the Political, Social and Economic conditions of ancient Tamil Nadu 3. understand the antiquity of Tamil Nadu 4. interpret the administrative history of ancient Tamilnadu 5. examine the socio - political- cultural life of Ancient Tamil People 					

Unit I: Pre-Historic Period to the Kalabhras

Sources –Archaeological remains –Numismatic evidences – Epigraphic records –Sangam Literature- Tolkappiyam – Purananuru –Tirukkural, Silapathikaram and Manimekalai – Foreign Accounts- The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea Geographical Features - Classification of Land –the Pre and the Proto-Historic Periods – People – Race – Language – Religion – Sangam Age – Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas and the Feudatories – Political Social and Economic Organizations – Fine Arts Age of the Kalabhras – Identity –.legacy of Kalabhras

Unit II: The Pallavas and the Early Pandyas

Origin – Early Pallavas and Later Pallavas –Political history- Political Social and Economic Conditions – Religion –Growth of Literature and Education – Architecture – Sculpture – Paintings – Mamallapuram- The First Pandyan Empire – Sources – Triangular conflict between Pallavas,Pandyas and Western Chalukyas – Administration – Architecture—Status of Jainism and Buddhism - Bhakti Movement - Alvars and Nayanmars- Emergence of Saivism – Sankara’sAdvaidda Philosophy –Language and literature

Unit-III : Imperial Cholas

Sources - Age of the Imperial Cholas –Extent of the Chola kingdom- Political History – Vijayalaya Line – Chalukya Line – Administration – Local Self Government- Kudavolai system- Social and Economic Life – Status of women- Trade and Commerce – Indian Feudalism – Slavery – Religion – Literature – Education – Architecture – Sculpture – Paintings – Cultural Expansion -Ramanuja- Vishishtadvaita -Sri Vaishnavism- Patronage of Temples – Monasteries- Decline of Jainism and Buddhism.

Unit-IV: The Second Pandyan Empire

Sources - Inscriptions and Copper plates – Archaeological remains – Coins –Literature- Foreign evidences - Chola to Pandya transition- Triangular Contest between Cholas,

Pandyas and Hoysalas – The Ascendency of the Pandyas – Decline – Social and Economic Life – Religion – Literature – Architecture – Sculpture – Paintings- Temple Centered Culture – Craftsmen – Internal and External Trade- Trade Guilds.

Unit V: The Nayaks and other Kingdoms

Muslim Invasions – The Madurai Sultanate – Impact – Kumara Kampana’s Invasion – Tamilagam under Vijayanagar rule – Women – Gangadevi- -Maduravijayamll- Battle of Talikotai -The Nayaks of Madurai, Tanjore and Senji – The Marava Kingdoms of Ramnad and Sivaganga – The Tondaimans of Pudukottai – The Marathas of Tanjore. – Political, Social, Economic and Cultural contributions –Landing of Portuguese.

Text Books

1. NilakantaSastri. K.A, A History of South India from Pre - Historic times to the Fall of Vijayanagar Empire , Allied Publishes, Madras 1971
2. Devanesan, History of Tamil Nadu, Benu Publication, Marthandam, 2004.
3. Subramanian, N. Social and Cultural History of Tamil Nadu. Ennes Publication, Udumalpet, 1985

Reference Books

1. Champakalakshmi, R. Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India BC 300 – AD 1300, OUP, Delhi, 1996.
2. Karashima, Noboru, South Indian History and Society: Studies from Inscriptions AD 850 – 1800, OUP, Delhi, 1984.
3. A. Krishnaswami, Topics in South Indian History , From Early Times upto 1565 A.D, The University of Michigan, 1975
4. Chandrasekaran,P, History of Tamil Nadu Up to 1565, ManjuPathippakam, Rajapalayam,2001.
5. Subramanian, N, Original Sources for the History of Tamil Nadu, Ennes Publications, Udumalaipet, 1994

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

K1	CO1	better focus on the ancient Tamil history
K2	CO2	understand the contributions of sangam poets to the literature , culture and the status of women
K3	CO3	learn the ethics and values ancient people had and adopts the suitable ones
K4	CO4	assess the art and architecture and understand the skills of the architects
K5	CO5	demonstrate skills to learn more about Tamilnadu history which is useful for preparation of competitive exams and jobs.

Mapping of COs with POs& PSOs

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO2	S	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	S	M	M	S
CO3	S	S	M	S	M	M	S	M	S	S	M	M
CO4	S	W	M	S	S	M	S	M	S	M	M	M
CO5	S	M	M	S	S	M	S	S	S	M	M	S

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 Mark



COURSE CODE	D21MHS12	HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO A.D 1526	L	T	P	C
CORE II			6	-	-	4
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyse K5: Evaluate					
Learning Objectives	The Course aims to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> learn the history of Rajputs and their culture understand the diplomatic history of Delhi Sultanate, Mughals and the Vijayanagar Empire help the students to analyze and interpret the administration of Deccan kings assess the impact of the Mughal invasion evaluate the evolution of Indian Architecture 					

Unit- I: Ancient India

Geographical features- Land- Sources and People –Types of sources – Literature – Vedic literature-Epics- Buddhist and Jain literature- Inscriptions- Archaeological remains- Copper Plates- Coins- Art and Architecture - Sculptures and paintings-Travelogues of Foreign travellers

Pre- history : Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age, Mesolithic Period (Late Stone Age): Neolithic Period (New Stone Age, Chalcolithic Period (Stone Copper Age): Iron Age -- Indus Valley Civilization – Vedic Civilization and Culture – Social and Political Institutions, Economic conditions, Religious and Philosophical Ideas.

Unit –II: The Rise of Jainism, Buddhism and Mauryas

Teachings of Jainism and Buddhism – The Hindu Religious Movements – Bhagavatism or Vaishnavism and Saivism- Mahajanapadas – The Rise of the Magadha Empire – The Invasions of the Persians and the Greeks – The Foundation of the Mauryan Empire – Political Condition – Administration – Economic Condition – Religion and Culture – Architecture. The Sungas and the Kanvas of Magadha – The kingdoms of the South – the Satavahanas – Chedi dynasty of Kalinga – The kingdom of the North West – Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas – Political Condition – Administration – Economic Condition – Religion and Culture.

Unit- III: Important Ruling Dynasties

Emergence of the Gupta Empire – Extension of the Empire – Political condition – Administration – Economic Condition – Religion and Culture – Hun Invasions – Causes for the Downfall – Deccan in the Gupta Age – Vakatakas – Northern India after the Guptas – Vardhana Empire – Political condition – Administration – Economic Condition – Religion and Culture- The Rajputs – The Empire of Kanauj – The Pratiharas – The Gahadvalas – The Palas and The Senas of Bengal – The Chauhanas of Delhi and Ajmer – The Kingdom of Kashmir – The Chandelas of Bundelkhand – The Paramaras of Malwa – The Kalachuris of Chedi – The Guhilas of Mewar – The Toramanas of Delhi – Important Ruling Dynasties in Central India – The Chalukyas of Vengi, Badami, Kalyani – The Rashtrakudas – Political

condition – Administration – Economic Condition – Religion and Culture -Art and Architecture

Unit-IV: Coming of the Arabs, Turks and Sultanat

The Arab invasion – The Arabs in Sindh - Muhammad-bin-Qasim – Turkish invasions – Rise and fall of the Ghaznavides – Establishment of Turkish rule in India – India's contacts with the outside world – Political History of Indian States in the East and the South – East – Hindu Kingdoms of Suvaranadvipa, Champa, Kambuja, Burma – Indian Culture in the East and the South East Asia. Rise of Delhi Sultanate – Slave dynasty – Khalji Dynasty – Mongol invasions and their effects – Tughlaq Dynasty – Timur Invasion and its Effects – Sayyid and Lodi dynasty – Causes for the Downfall of the Delhi Sultanate. Administrative Measures – Economic Reforms – Revenue and Financial Administration – Education and Literature – Art and Architecture – Religion – Bhakthi Movement and Sufism.

Unit-V: Condition of India

Condition of India on the Eve of Babur's Invasion - Transformation of Indian society Social stratification and Caste system – the Muslim aristocracy – Status of women – Social Customs and manners- Economy - Agriculture –Industries – Economic policies of the Sultanate – Zagirdari system- Market regulations of Alauddin Khalji- Revenue and Taxation- Impact on Hindu society. Society in the Vijayanagar Empire – Political history- Caste system – Status of women – Social customs and manners – Feudal economy – Industries – Guilds – Internal and External trade – Art, Architecture and Literature- Status of women

Text Books

1. Lunia, B.N. Evolution of Indian Culture, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal 12th Edition, 2008,
2. Sharma R.S., Perspectives in the Social and Economic History of Early India, Sage Publication, 1970

Reference Books

1. Basham A.L. : Cultural History of India, Rupa&Co., New Delhi, 2003.
 2. Basham A.L. : The Wonder that was India – Vol. I, Rupa&Co., New Delhi, 2003.
 3. Chattopadhyaya. B.D., The Making of Early Medieval India, Vikas Publication, 2007
 4. Sunil Kumar :The Emergence of Delhi Sultanate, Permanent Black, Ranikhet, 2007
 5. Thangamani, Pon .A Political and Cultural History of Ancient India upto 1206, PonniahPathipagam, Chennai, 1992
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Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

K1	CO1	better focus on the history of india
K2	CO2	understand the administration, indian culture ,literature and architecture
K5	CO3	demonstrate skills to critically assess the relationship between the ruling dynasties and the sultanates
K4	CO4	evaluate the status of the ancient society
K3	CO5	gain sufficient skills to face various competitive examinations and job

Mapping of COs with POs& PSOs

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	S	S	M	M	S	M	S	S	S	M	S	S
CO2	S	M	M	S	M	S	S	M	S	M	S	S
CO3	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	S	M	S	M	M
CO4	S	M	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	S	S	M
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	M	S

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks

Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks

Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark

No Correlation (N) - 0 Mark

COURSE CODE	D21MHS13	HISTORY OF ANCIENT WORLD CIVILIZATIONS	L	T	P	C
CORE III			6	-	-	4
Cognitive Level	K1: Recall K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyse K5: Evaluate					
Learning Objectives	The Course aims to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learn the civilizations of various countries 2. understand the value of civilizations 3. help the students to analyze and interpret the evolution features and legacy of World civilizations 4. assess the evolution of civilizations in various countries 5. evaluate the culture, religion , economy, customs and traditions. 					

Unit- I : Rise and Growth of Civilizations

Civilization - Meaning and Definition – Causes for the growth of Civilization – Difference between Civilization and Culture - The world before Man - Concepts and terms Defined- Evolution – Worship, Architecture, Heritage, Death pits, Epics and Epigrams - Empire – Immortals, Writing - Cuneiform – Hieroglyphics – Alphabets – Phoenicians – Hebrews – Jews – Christians – Hittites- The Illiad – Odyssey – Marathon Run – Democracy.

Unit –II : Sumerian Civilization

Sumerian Civilization- Features – Legacy – Babylonian - Hanging Garden- People – Government– Socio-Economic condition – Art –Religion – Literature - Tigris and Euphrates Civilizations 500-539 B.C.E – Separate city Kingdoms – The First war for Water – Important cities –Royal cemetery- Social – Political and Economic life-Sumarian Law – The Code Hammurabi - Religion and Morality - Gender – Class – Knowledge – Technique - Egyptian Civilization – The first king or Pharaoh – The Government – Socio-Economic condition – Art – Religion and Literature.

Unit –III: Greek Civilization

Greek Civilization – City States – Athenian Democracy – Legacy in the field of Art – Architecture – Philosophy – Education and Science - Great Alexander Invasion - Roman Civilization - Domination of Rome on Ancient World for 500 years –Political Legacy – Roman Law – Legacy in the field of Art – Architecture – Religion – Philosophy – Education and Science - Persia –Cyrus II Darius - Parthians – **Sasanian King Khosrow II** - Arab conquest – Socio – Political, Religious and Economic life - Place of Assembly - Gardens – Royal Road – Worship of the Sun God -Mediterranean coast Civilizations - Hebrews - Shem – Migrations – Canaan – Promised Land Jews – Jehovah - Relations of Hebrews with Hittites - King David – King Solomon – Jerusalem – Psalms – Prophet – Messiah - Jesus of Nazareth – Christians – Phoenicians

Unit IV: Byzantine Civilization

Byzantine Civilization - Emperor Constantine I -Emperor Justinian – Theodosius I Government – Socio and Economic Conditions – Contribution to Art – Religion and

Philosophy- Feudalism – Features – Merits and Demerits – Manorial System – Fall of Constantinople- – Minoan Civilization - Trojan war Chinese Civilization – Shang Dynasty - Chou Dynasty -- Han Dynasty - The Great wall of China – Socio – Economic, Political aspects - Silk weaving . Inscriptions – Confucius – Taoism

Unit-V: Middle Ages

Middle Ages – Rise and Spread of Christianity – Rise and Spread of Islam – Feudalism – Origin, Merits and Demerits – Crusades Transition to Modern Age – Renaissances in Italy – Causes and Results – Geographical Discoveries of 15th and 16th Centuries – Impacts – Reformation and Counter Reformation

Text Books

1. Shara, S.K. Five Great Civilizations of Ancient World, Education Publication, New Delhi 2017
2. Edward D'Cruz: A Survey of World civilization, Lalvani Publishing House, Bombay, 1970

Reference Books

1. Hawkes, J., The First Great Civilization: Life in Mesopotamia, the Indus and Egypt, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2004.
2. J.E. Swain, A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House(Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
3. Dharmaraj, J, History of World Civilizations, (Tamil), Tensy Publications Sivakasi, 2015.
4. Manoj Sharma, History of World Civilizations, Anmol Publications Pvt. Limited, New Delhi, 2005.
5. Philip J. Adler, Randall L. Pouwels, World Civilizations, Wadsworth, Boston, 2008.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

K1	CO1	world civilizations and culture
K2	CO2	understand the evolution of civilization
K4	CO3	evaluate the impact of renaissances and reformation
K3	CO4	discuss the types of civilization
K5	CO5	develop knowledge to face competitive examinations

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO2	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks
 Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks
 Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark
 No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

COURSE CODE	D21MHS14	ARCHAEOLOGY	L	T	P	C
CORE IV			5	-	-	4
Cognitive Level		K1: Recall K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyse K5: Evaluate				
Learning Objectives		The Course aims to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learn the importance of archaeology in the study of history. 2. understand the different methods of archaeological excavation. 3. analyse and interpret the various archaeological sources. 4. trace the Importance of Epigraphy and Numismatics 5. gain skills to get jobs in that field and apply the techniques and strategies in the field of the Archaeological Excavations 				

Unit –I : History and Archaeology

Archaeology as a source of history – Kinds of Archaeology – Purpose of Archaeology – Definition and scope -Archaeology and other Subjects — Archaeology and History – Archaeology and Culture ,Environment and Natural Sciences – Kinds of Archaeology – Economic Archaeology – Ethno Archaeology – Underwater Archaeology – Arial Archaeology – Salvage Archaeology – Functions of an Archaeologist – Value of Archaeology – Methods and Principles of Archaeology.Epigraphy and its importance – Brahmi Scripts – Asokan Script – Tamil Brahmi Script – Types of inscriptions with special reference to Tamil Nadu- Copper Plate Grants -its nature and importance

Unit- II: Evolution of Archaeology

Exploration – Methods of site survey – Excavation – Kinds of Excavation – Prehistory - Palaeolithic culture in India – Mesolithic Age – Neolithic Culture - History of Archaeology – Geological evolution – Antiquarian evolution and the theory of evolution - 20th century developments - Archaeology in India – British Archaeologists -Sir William Jones - Alexander Cunningham – Fleet and Taylor – Robert Bruce Foote – James Burgess – Lord Curzon – Sir John Marshall – Sir Mortimer Wheeler – Development since Independence.

UNIT –III: Principles of Exploration and Excavations

Methods of Excavation and Dating –Excavations of Indus sites – Harappa, MohenjoDaro – Surface Exploration – Methods - Equipment and Record – Survey of Prehistoric sites- Methods of site survey - Topographical feature – State of preservation – Excavation - Pre-Historic Sites: Proto-historic Sites:-Historic Sites- Laying of the Trenches – Photography and Surveying – Interpretation - Publication

Unit- IV: Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I)

Excavations– Staff and Equipment –their functions – Director - Assistant Director – Excavation Assistant – Site Supervisors - Trench Recorders – Pottery Assistant – Antiquity Assistant – cum – Curator – Photographer surveyor – Draftsman – Foreman – Field Chemist

– Laborers - Tools and Equipment –Tent equipment – water facilities –Transport
 –Surveyors equipment – photo equipment – Excavation equipment – Important sites -
 Study of Antiquities – Stone – Bone – Metals - Pottery and others

Unit- V: Dating methods

Source for history – Numismatics –Numismatics as a source of history – Coins of the
 Mauryas, Kushanas, Guptas, Pallavas, Pandyas, Cholas and Vijayanagar rulers - Foreign
 Coins found in India - Archaeology and other sciences –Archaeology- Geology – Dating
 methods – Radio Carbon Dating – Thermo Aluminiscence dating – Archaeo – magnetism
 – Potassium – Argon dating – Archaeology and Chemistry – Flourino dating – Pollen
 analysis

– Dendro – chronology –Anthropology - Statistical methods – computer science
 - Preservation: Antiquities – Wood – Bone – Ivory – Metal – Stone - Other objects –
 Monuments - Principles of Conservation

Text Book

1. K.Rajan, Archaeology, Principles and Methods, Mano Pathippakam, Thnjavur, 2002

Reference books

1. Rajan. K, Understanding Archaeology, Field Methods: Theories and Practices, ManoPathippakam, Thanjavur,2016.
2. Venkatraman. R, Indian Archaeology: A Survey, Ennes Publication, Udumalpet,1985.
3. Childe, V. Gordon, A Short Introduction to Archaeology, Collier, New York, 1960.
4. Daniel, E. Glyn, A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology, Pelican Books,London,1975.
5. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that Was India, Fontana Books in association with Rupa&Co., Delhi, London, 1967.

Course Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to

K1	CO1	define archaeology and trace the evolution of archaeology
K2	CO2	explain the impact of archaeology in the field of history
K2	CO3	understand the archaeology&its functions
K4	CO4	examine the techniques of archaeology, appraisal and compensation
K5	CO5	become eligible to get jobs in the field of archaeology

Mapping of COs with POs & PSOs

CO/ PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	S	S	M	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	M	S
CO2	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S	S	S	M	M
CO4	S	S	M	S	S	S	S	M	M	S	M	S
CO5	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	S

Strongly Correlating (S) - 3 marks
 Moderately Correlating (M) - 2 marks
 Weakly Correlating (W) - 1 mark
 No Correlation (N) - 0 mark

