

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the Vice-Chancellor has, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 15(3) of the University of the Punjab, Act 1973 and in anticipation of the approval of the Syndicate, approved the recommendations of the Board of Studies & Board of Faculty of Arts & Humanities, dated 04-08-2016 & 04-10-2016 respectively regarding approval of the revised Syllabi & Courses of Reading for M.A. Archaeology under Annual System with effect from the Academic Session, 2016-2018 and onward.

The revised Syllabi & Courses of Reading for M.A. Archaeology is attached herewith vide Annexure-'A'.

Admin. Block,
Quaid-i-Azam Campus,
Lahore.

Sd/-
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Nacem Khan
Registrar

No. D/ 844 /Acad.

Dated: 16-2-2017.

Copy of the above is forwarded to the following for information and necessary action:-

1. Pro-Chancellor,
Minister of Education,
Govt. of Punjab, Lahore.
2. Members of the Syndicate
3. Dean, Faculty of Arts & Humanities
4. Incharge, Department of Archaeology
5. Controller of Examinations
6. Director, IT.
7. Deputy Controller (Conduct)
8. Deputy Controller (Secrecy)
9. Deputy Controller (Computer)
10. Assistant Registrar (Statutes)
11. Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
12. P.S. to the Registrar
13. Assistant Syndicate (With file)


Deputy Registrar (Academic)
for Registrar

SYLLABUS AND COURSES OF M.A. ARCHAEOLOGY (w.e.f. 2016)
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB
REVISED

M.A. (PREVIOUS)

There will be five papers each carrying 100 marks.

1. ANCIENT HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA (Revised)
2. FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEOLOGY (Revised)
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURISM IN PAKISTAN (Revised)
4. ANCIENT WORLD CIVILIZATIONS
5. PRE AND PROTO HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (Revised)

M.A. (FINAL)

There will be five papers and a *Viva-Voce* each carrying 100 marks.

6. INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY (Revised)
7. NUMISMATICS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA
8. ANCIENT ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE MUSLIM INVASION (Revised)
9. EARLY MUSLIM ART AND ARCHITECTURE (New Paper)
10. MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA (Revised)
11. VIVA-VOCE

Paper-1: ANCIENT HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

Introduction

This course is aimed at to trace the ancient history of Pakistan and India in a chronological framework. Sub-continent had been ruled by a number of dynasties, which contributed significant land marks. On the completion of this course, the student will be able to know about the chronology of different dynasties as well as the several religious movements. They would also learn about philosophy, beliefs, rituals and practices of different religions

Course Contents

1. Geographical factors in history of Pakistan
2. Sources of ancient history
3. **Vedic Age**
 - Vedic Period
4. **Religious Movements**
 - Jainism
 - Buddhism
 - Hinduism
5. **Early Historic Periods**
 - Achaemenian
 - Invasion of Alexander
 - The Mauryans: Chandergupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka-
6. **Foreign Invasions**
 - Bactrian and Indo Greeks
 - Scythians
 - Parthians
 - Kushanas
 - Kushano-Sassanians
 - White Huns
7. **Regional Dynasties**
 - Guptas
 - Harsha Vardhana

- TurkShahis
- Odi Shahis

Recommended Readings

1. Abdur, Rahman. (1979). *The Last Two Dynasties of the Shahis*. Islamabad.
2. Basham, A. L. (1963). *The Wonder that was India*. India.
3. Curring, J. Ali. (1939). *Revealing India's Past*. London.
4. Liloyd, J. G. (1981). *Alexander the Great: Selections from Arrian*. Cambridge.
5. Majumear, R. C. (1952). *Ancient India*. Banaras.
6. Majumdar, R. C. et al. (1950). *History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol-I, *The Vedic Age*, London. Vol-II, *The age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay.
7. *An Advanced History of India*, 2nd Ed. London, 1950.
8. Moreland, W. H. et al. (1936). *A Short History of India*. London.
9. Qureshi, I. H., ed. (1967). *A Short History of Pakistan*. Book-1, Karachi.
10. Rawlinson, G. G. (1937). *India: A short Cultural History*. London.
11. Ray, H.C. (1953). *Dynastic History of Northern India*. Calcutta.
12. Raychaudhuri, H. C. (1953). *Political History of Ancient India*. Calcutta.
13. Sastri, S. M. ed. (1924). *Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India*. Calcutta.
14. Smith, V. A. (1924). *Early History of India*. Oxford.
15. Stein, A. (1998). *On Alexander's Track to the Indus*. Lahore.
16. Thapar, R. A. (1966.). *History of India*. Great Britain.
17. Tripathi, R. S. (1942). *History of Ancient India*. Delhi.
18. Various Authors. (1922). *The Cambridge History of India*. Cambridge.,

Paper-2: FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEOLOGY

Introduction

This course comprises of two parts. First part deals with Field Archaeology and second with Museology. Field Archaeology includes different field techniques that help archaeologists to conduct the archaeological surveys and excavations in systematic way and management of cultural material discovered or collected through field activities. Main objective of this course is to teach the students about the importance of archaeology and its practical training in the field. Second part of this course is Museology which comprises of collection of cultural material, display, curatorial function and its role in education. Objective of this course is to educate the students about museum, labeling of objects, exhibitions and handling the cultural material either displayed in galleries or housed in reserves..

Course Contents

Section-A: Field Archaeology

- Definition and aims of Archaeology
- Introduction to South Asian Archaeology (Cunningham, Wheeler, Marshal)
- Relationship of Archaeology with History, Anthropology, social Sciences and Natural Sciences.
- History of the origin of Archaeology

1. Time

- Relative and absolute chronology
- Stratigraphy and law of superimposition.
- Cross-dating with objects of known age
- Dendrochronology
- Thermo luminescence (TL) dating
- Radiocarbon dating

- Potassium Argon dating
- Fission track method
- Pollen analysis
- Pleistocene geochronology

2. Discovery

- How the ancient sites got buried
- Discovering archaeological sites and their features
- Aerial reconnaissance: Satellite imaging, aerial Photography

3. Survey And Explorations

- Pre exploration planning
- Survey methods
- How archaeological surveys are conducted?

4. Excavation

- Organization of an archaeological excavation
- Excavation tools
- Lay-out of an excavation
- Excavation methods: Sondage, grid-strip, quadrant etc.
- Types of Excavation: Verticals & horizontal, resource, etc.
- Trial trench
- Demarcation of layers (Stratigraphy)
- Sample collection: Soil, Pollen, Wood, Charcoal, bone, etc.

5. Recording, Pottery-yard

6. Field Work (Two weeks)

SECTION-B: Museology

1. Museum and Its Function

- Definition and its scope (UNESCO, ICOM, ICROM, IAM, AIM)
- Functions: collection, recording, preservation, exhibition and education
- Different types of museums
- History of Museology in Pakistan
- Problems and prospects of museums in Pakistan

2. Museum Administration

- General organization
- Museum marketing
- Staff and their functions: Director, Curator, technical, public-relation, educational, clerical, security, and contingent

3. Documentation

- Record keeping: Registers/Computer punch cards
- Temporary accession
- Permanent accession
- Record of storage
- Gallery record

4. Care and Storage of Museum Objects

- Objects on display
- Objects in stores (Storage conditions, Accessibility)
- Record of movement of museum exhibits & reserve
- Care against theft, dampness, dust, temperature, and light
- Care and repair of museum objects

5. Museum Architecture

- Requirement of museum building
- Plan for a museum
- Storage facilities
- Display galleries
- Service facilities: Library, photography, offices, workshops, etc.
- Public facilities: Cafeteria, gift-shop, lavatories

6. Museum Exhibition

- Permanent exhibition
- Planning and setting up an exhibition
- Showcase designing
- Labels
- Lighting
- Background of exhibits
- Mounting objects
- Temporary exhibition
- Traveling exhibition

7. Museum Education Research Programme

- Educational programme of a museum: Lectures, seminars, film-shows and cultural-shows
- Research and publications
- Research facilities in a museum
- Museum library

Recommended Readings

1. Atkinson, R. J. C. (1953). *Field Archaeology*, 2nd ed. London.
2. Barker, P. (1983). *The Technique of Archaeological Excavation*. London.
3. Binford L. R. Alexander and Binford S. P., eds. (1968). *New Perspective in Archaeology*. Chicago.
4. Bowman, S. (1990). *Radiocarbon Dating*. British Museum. London.
5. Burn, N. J. *Field Manuals for Museums*. Washington D.C.
6. Butzer, K. W. (1971). *Environment and Archaeology: An Introduction to Pleistocene Geography*, 2nd ed. Chicago.
7. Coles, J. M. (1973). *Archaeology by Experiment*. London.
8. Daniel, G. E. (1976). *150 Years of Archaeology*. Cambridge.
9. Doran, J. E. & Hodson, F. R. (1975) *Mathematics and Computers in Archaeology*. Edinburgh University Press.
10. Dar, S. R. (1980). *Archaeology and Museum Problem in Pakistan*. Lahore.
11. Dar, S. R. (1977). *Archaeology and Museums in Pakistan*, Lahore.
12. Dar, S. R. (1979). *Repositories of Our Cultural Heritage: A Handbook of Museums in Pakistan*. Lahore.
13. Dani, A. H. (1970). *A Survey of Museums and Archaeology in Pakistan*. Peshawar.
14. Fleming, S. (1977). *Dating in Archaeology*. London.
15. Harris, E. C. (1989). *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*, 2nd ed. London.
16. Joukowsky, M. *A Complete Manual of Field Archaeology*.
17. Parkes, P. A. (1986). *Current Scientific Techniques in Archaeology*, London.
18. Renfrew, C. & Bahn, P. (1991). *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practices*, London.
19. Renfrew, C. (2000). *Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership: the ethical crisis in Archaeology*. London: Bristol Classical Press.
20. Wheeler, R. E. M. (1954). *Archaeology from the Earth*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
21. White, G. G. T. F. King. (2007). *The Archaeological Survey Manual*, Walnut Creek: Left Coast Press.

Paper-3: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURISM IN PAKISTAN

Introduction

This paper is divided into two sections. Section A comprises of tourism and Section B contains important tourist sites. Pakistan possesses a rich cultural diversity and both sections are designed to enhance the scope and significance of archaeological tourism of Pakistan. It will enable students to understand the general introduction and importance of pre historic sites and different Muslim monuments in a chronological sequence.

Course Contents

SECTION-A: Tourism

- Introduction, definition, types and scope of tourism
- Related industries, origin and destination, basic infrastructure
- Planning, marketing and execution strategies
- Qualities and qualification of a tour manager, ethics of tourism
- Maps and tourist literature
- Significance and scope of cultural tourism
- Geography and geo-physical features of Pakistan
- Eco-tourism

SECTION- B: Important Tourist Sites

Pre Historic Sites

- Soan Valley, Rohri Hills, Sanghao Cave

Proto- Historic Sites

- Mehargarh, Sarai khola, Gumla, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Amri, Kotdiji, Rehman Dheri, Ghanweriwala

Ancient Historic Cities

- Taxila, Pushkalavati, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Hund

Buddhist Establishments and Hindu Temples

- Jamal Garhi, Takht e Bahi, Dharma Rajika (Chirtope), But Kara I, But Kara II (Swat), Mankiyala, Jauliyan Monastery, Salt Range Temples.

Muslim Cities and Monuments

- **Cities:** Bambhore, Mansura
- **Monuments:** Multan Tombs, Uch Sharif, Lal Mara Sharif, Makli Hills, Chaukhandi Tombs, Sadan Shaheed

Recommended Readings

1. Allchin, F. R. & B. (1982). *The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge.
2. Faccenna, D. (1964). *Guide to the 1956-62 Excavations—Swat*. Rome.
3. Fairservis, W. (1971). *Roots of Ancient India*. New York.
4. Excavation at Kot Diji. (1965). *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 13-85. Karachi.
5. Marshall, J. (1960). *A Guide to Taxila*. Karachi.
6. Menicoll, Hurray. (1985). *History, Heritage and Environment*. London.
7. Paterson, T. T. & Drummond, H. J. H. (1962). *Soan the Paleolithic of Pakistan*. Karachi.
8. Qalib-i-Abid and Musarrat Abid, (Eds.) (2006). *Cultural History of the Punjab*. Lahore.
9. Sankalia, H. D. (1962). *Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan*. Bombay.
10. Siddiqi, M. I. (1959). *Wadei Sindh ki Tehzib* (Urdu). Karachi.
11. S. M. Ikram. (1964). *Muslim Civilization in India*. Lahore.
12. Subarao, B. (1962). *Personality of India: A Metropolis of the Northwest Frontier*. Oxford.
13. Wheeler, M. (1959). *Early India and Pakistan*. Bombay.
14. Wheeler, M. (1968). *The Indus Civilization*. Cambridge University Press.

- Chen Dynasty
- Art and architecture
- Contributions in philosophy

5. Iranian Civilization

- Origin of Iranian Civilization
- Achaemenians: history and formation of their empire
- Provincial administration system
- Zoroastrian Religion
- Art and architecture
- Cyrus
- Darius I and Darius II
- Sasanians

6. Greek Civilization

- origin and development of the Greek Civilization
- origin of city states
- Hellenic and Hellenistic phases
- Art and architecture
- Literature
- Philosophy
- Science

7. Roman Civilization

- Origin and development of Roman Empire
- General characteristics of Roman Culture
- Art and architecture
- Philosophy and science
- Roman Law

Paper-4: ANCIENT WORLD CIVILIZATIONS

Introduction

This paper primarily focuses on the concept of civilization and its development by different civilizations of the world. The student will be able to analyze different various ancient world civilizations such as socio political setup, writing system, language and architecture, religion, beliefs and rituals etc.

Course Contents

1. Concept of Civilization

- Concept of culture and civilization
- Elements of civilization
- Basic conditions of civilization

2. Mesopotamian Civilization

- Environmental background
- Chronology (3500-600 BC)
- Socio-political set-up of the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, Assyrians and Chaldeans
- Various aspects of civilization: art, architecture, writing, seals, religions and economy

3. Egyptian civilization

- Egypt geophysical history and its impact on local cultures
- Art and architecture
- Religion
- Writing system
- Contribution in literature, science, philosophy, medicine

4. Chinese civilization

- Shang Dynasty
- Chou Dynasty

Recommended Readings

1. Breasted, J. H. (1944). *Ancient Times—A History of the Early World*, 2nd ed. Boston.
2. Durant, W. (1954). *Our Oriental Heritage*. New York.
3. Frankfort, H. (1970). *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, 4th rev. ed. USA.
4. Frye, R. N. (1956). *The Heritage of Persia*. New York.
5. Ghrishman, R. (1968). *Iran, from the earliest Time to the Islamic conquest*. England.
6. Kenoyer, J. M. (1999). *Indus Civilization*. Oxford.
7. Ralf & Burns. (1974). *World Civilization*. New York.
8. Roaf, M. (1964). *Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia and the Ancient Near East*. London.
9. Smith, W. S. (1958). *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt*. London..
10. Watson, W. *Early Civilisation of China*, London, 1966.
11. Wheeler, R. E. M. (1963). *Indus Valley Civilisation*, 3rd ed. Cambridge.
12. Boyle, J. A. (1978). *Persia: History and Heritage*. London.
13. Kha, F. A. (1964). *The Indus Valley and Early Iran*. Karachi.
14. Marshall, J. (1931). *Mohenjo Daro and the Indus Civilisation*, in 3 vols., London.
15. Wheeler, M. (1966). *Civilisations of the Indus Valley and Beyond*. London.

Paper-5: PRE AND PROTO HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

Introduction

Pakistan is the land which has distinction having complete chronological sequence of habitation since Stone Age to historic times. This course primarily represents the cultural life which has been reconstructed through archaeological activities, as now we have considerable archaeological literature consisting of excavations, surveys and exploration reports. By studying this course the students will be able to understand the development and major achievements from Stone Age to urban life.

Course Contents

Section-A: Pre History

1. Introduction

- Definition, scope and clarifications of concepts
- Geological Time Table
- Pleistocene chronology
- Principal features of Pleistocene and Holocene periods
- Evolution – Biological and Cultural
- Definition of Acheulian, Mousterian, Levollisian, Clactonian, Chatelperronian, Magdalenian

2. Paleolithic Cultures

- Palaeolithic Cultures of the potohar plateau and Rohri Hills
- Principal tool – types, their manufacturing techniques and probable function

3. Mesolithic Cultures

- Characteristic features
- Mesolithic Cultures of Pakistan
- Principal tool – types, their manufacturing technique and probable function
- Intellectual developments: art and religion

4. Neolithic Revolution

- Domestication of animals and plants
- Initiating the art of Architecture
- Invention of fire and wheel
- Invention of Pottery
- Invention of new stone technology

5. Neolithic Communities in Pakistan

- Neolithic settlements in Balochistan – Quetta, Zhob, Loralai, Kalat and Khuzdar Valleys
- Mehrgarh
- Saraikhola
- Gumla

Section-B: Proto History

1. Introduction

- Discovery of Indus Vally civilization
- Definition and Characteristics of Protohistory
- Terminology: Indus Cuture, Indus Civilization, Greater Indus Valley Civilization, Indus Sarasvati civilization, Pre-Harappan, Early Harappan, Harappan, Post Harappan.

2. Early Indus Period

- Understanding of terms: Kot Dijian, Ravi Phase, Hakra Phase
- Major Settlements of early Harappan: Mehrgarh, Kot Diji, Rehman Dhari, Kalibangan, Sarai Khola, Gumla.

3. Mature Indus Period

- Major sites – Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Ganwariwala, Balakot, Allahdino, etc.
- Geographical Distribution of mature Indus Cities
- Art and Architecture

- Town Planning
- Indus Scripts and its decipherment
- Major Crafts
- Seals
- Trade and Commerce
- Decline of Indus civilization and Late Harappans
- Aryan Problem

Recommended Readings

1. Allchin, R & Bridget. (1982). *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. London.
2. Casal, E. J. H. (1938). *Further Excavations at Mohenjo-daro*. 2 vols., New Delhi.
3. Dales, G. F. (1965). A suggested chronology for Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and the Indus Valley, in R.W. Ehrich, ed., *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology*. Chicago.
4. Dani, A.H. et al. (1967). Timargarha and the Gandhara grave culture, *Ancient Pakistan* 3.
5. Excavation at Kot Diji. (1965). *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 13-85. Karachi.
6. Fairervis, W. A. (1971). *The Roots of Ancient India*. New York.
7. Khan, F. A. (1965). 'Excavations at Kot Diji'. *Pakistan Archaeology*. No.2.
8. Mackay, E. J. H. (1943). *Chanhudaro Excavations*. Nes Haven, Conn.
9. Mughal, M. R. (1971). *The Early Harappan Period in the Greater Indus Valley*. (unpublished thesis, Michigan).
10. Parapola, A. & Koskeniemi, K. (1973). *Corpus of Texts in the Indus Script*. Helsinki.
11. Paterson, T. T. & Drummond, H. J. H. (1962). *Soan the Paleolithic of Pakistan*. Karachi.
12. Possehl, G. L. (ed.). (1979). *Ancient Cities of the Indus*. New Delhi..
13. Sankalia, H. D. (1962). *Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan*. Bombay
14. Shaffer, G. (1974). *Allahdino and the mature Harappan*. Cleveland.
15. Stacul, G., 'Preliminary report on the pre-Buddhist necropolises in swat', East and West. 16, 1966.

16. Vats, M. S. (1941). *Excavations at Harappa*. 2 vols.s Delhi.
17. Wheeler, M. (1959). *Early India and Pakistan*. Bombay.
18. Wheeler, M. (1968). *The Indus Civilization*. Cambridge University Press.

Paper-6: INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY

Introduction

This course is primarily designed to trace the origin and development of ancient scripts, styles, use of ancient languages in epigraphs and techniques of engraving and carving. The major outcome of this course would be to know about valuable historical data contained within these epigraphs.

Course Contents

1. Introduction to different ancient Indian scripts
2. Origin of writing in Pakistan and India (South Asia).
3. Brahmi Script
 - Area
 - Materials
 - Characters and symbols
 - Origin
 - Decipherment
 - Development
 - Mauryan or Early style
 - Sharada
 - Devanagiri.
 - Tibetan
4. Kharoshthi Script
 - Area
 - Materials
 - Characters and symbols
 - Origin
 - Decipherment
 - Development
 - Ashokan style
 - Scytho-Parthian style or transitional phase of writing

- Kushan style or cursive form of writing
- Decline

5. Epigraphy

- Importance of Epigraphic research in Archaeology
- History of Epigraphic research in Archaeology
- Survey of the Epigraphic records
- Epigraphy as a source of ancient history of Pakistan and India.

Recommended Readings

1. Agrawala, P. K. (1983). *Imperial Gupta Epigraphs*. Varanasi.
2. Bhandarkar, D. R. (1932-38). *A List of Inscriptions of Northern Indian in Brahmi and Its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 A.C.*, Appendix to *Epigraphia Indica*, Vols. 19-23. Calcutta.
3. Buhler, G. (1959). *Indian Palaeography*, Appendix to *The Indian Antiquary*. Calcutta.
4. Burgess, J. (1970). *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. II, India.
5. Burgess, J. (1964). *Report on the Buddhist Cave Temples and Their Inscriptions*. Varanasi.
6. Cunningham, A. (1961). *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, *Inscriptions of Asoka*. Varanasi.
7. Dani, A. H. (1963). *Indian Palaeography*. Oxford.
8. Dani, A. H. (1979). *Kharoshthi Primer*. Lahore.
9. Hultzsch, E. (1925). *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, *Inscriptions of Asoka*. Oxford.
10. Konow, S. (1929). *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. II. Calcutta.
11. Nasim Khan, M. (2006). *Treasures from Kashmir Smast – The Earliest Shivaite Monastic Establishment*. Peshawar.
12. Nasim Khan, M. (2009). *Kharoshthi Manuscripts from Gandhara*. Peshawar.

13. Nasim, Khan, M. (2010). *The Sacred and the Secular. Investigating the Stupa and Settlement Site of Aziz, Peshawar Valley, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa* (3 vols). Peshawar.
14. Pandey, R. B. (1957). *Indian Palaeography*. Banaras.
15. Salomon, R. (1998). *Indian Epigraphy*. New Delhi.
16. Sircar, D. C (1966). *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*. Varanasi.
17. Sircar, D. C. (1965). *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi.
18. Upasak, C. S. (2001). *History and Palaeography of Kharoshthi Script*. Varanasi.

Journals:

Archaeological Survey of India
 Ancient Pakistan
 Epigraphia Indica
 Journal of Asian Civilizations
 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society
 Indian Archaeological Studies
 Gandharian Studies
 Pakistan Archaeology

Paper-7: NUMISMATICS OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA**Introduction**

This course fundamentally focuses on the study of the coins of Pakistan and India. It marks the most significant aspects to reconstruct the history. It will greatly facilitate the students to learn about the ancient history and several other aspects such as cultural diversity, socio-economic, political and religious conditions.

Course Contents**Section-A****1. Introduction**

- Numismatics: Definition, scope and significance
- Metallurgical studies
- Mints
- Cataloguing
- History of coins
- Techniques of manufacturing coins

Section-B**2. Numismatics: Pre-Muslim Period**

- Antiquity of coinage in India and Pakistan
- Punch marked coins
- Indo-Greek coins
- Scytho-Parthian coins
- Kushan coins
- Huna coins
- Hindu-Shahi coins

Section-C

3. Numismatics: Muslim Period

- Coins of the local rulers of Banbhore and Mansura
- Coins of the Ghaznavid and Ghorid rulers
- Coins of the early Sultanate period (the Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Syeds, Lodhis, Suris)
- Coins of the Mughal rulers
- Coins of Local rulers

Recommended Readings

1. Abdur, Rahman. (1979). *The Last Two Dynasties of the Shahis*. Islamabad.
2. Bhandarkar, D. R. (1984). *Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics*. Patna.
3. Bopearachchi, O. & Amanur, Rahman. (1995). *Pre-Kushana Coins in Pakistan*. Islamabad.
4. Bopearachchi, O. (1993). *Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian Coins in the Smithsonian Institute*. Washington.
5. Chakraborti, S. K. (1986). *Socio-religious and Cultural Study of the Ancient Indian Coins*. Delhi.
6. Cooper, R. D. (1988). *The Art and Craft of Coin Making: A History of Minting Technology*. London.
7. Cribb, J. (1986). *Money: from Cowrie Shell to Credit Cards*. London.
8. Cunningham, A. (1967). *Coins of Medieval India from the Seventh Century Down to the Muhammadan Conquests*. London.
9. Cunningham, A. (1962). *Later Indo-Scythians*, Vol. II, rpt. Varanasi.
10. Gardner, P. (1886). *The Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in the British Museum*. London.
11. Khan Lanepole, *Catalogue of the Muslim Coins in the British Museum*
12. Mitchiner, M. (1973). *The Origin of Indian Coinage*. London.
13. Narain, A. K. (1957). *Indo-Greeks*. Oxford.
14. Nasim Khan, M. (2006). *Treasures from Kashmir Smast – The Earliest Shivaite Monastic Establishment*. Peshawar.

15. Nasim, Khan, M. (2010). *The Sacred and the Secular. Investigating the Unique Stupa and Settlement Site of Aziz, Peshawar Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* (3 Vols). Peshawar.
16. Nasim Khan, M., Errington, E., & Cribb, J. (2008). *Coins from Kashmir Smast – New Numismatic Evidence*. Peshawar.
17. Rosenfield, J. M. (1967). *The Dynastic Arts of the Kushans*. Barkeley/Los Angeles.
18. Sahni, B. (1945). The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India, *Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. I*. Bombay.
19. Singh, S. S. (1984). *Early Coins of North India: An Iconographic Study*. New Delhi.
20. Smith, V.A. (1906-19). *Coins of Ancient India*, Vol. I of *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum Calcutta*. Oxford, rpt. Varanasi, 1972.
21. Thomas, E. (1967). *The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*. Delhi.
22. Whitehead, R. B. *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum*, Vol. III, revised by Anjum, Naushaba. (2015). Karachi: State Bank of Pakistan.
23. Whitehead, R. B. (1914). *Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum*, Lahore, Vol. I. Oxford.
24. Whitehead, R. B. (1977). *Catalogue of Coins in the Lahore Museum*, Lahore, Vol II, Coins of the Mughal Emperors. Lahore.
25. Wilson, H. H. (1841). *Ariana Antiqua A descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan*. London, rpt. Delhi, 1971.
26. Wright, N. H. (1974). *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi*. Delhi.

Journals:

Ancient Pakistan

Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports

East and West

Frontier Archaeology

Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal

Numismatics Digest

Pakistan Archaeology

Paper- 8: ANCIENT ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH ASIA BEFORE MUSLIM INVASION

Introduction

This course is primarily designed to study the origin of different artistic and architectural forms that have been evolved through the centuries. It will greatly facilitate the students in understanding the different stylistic as well as architectural traditions of Pakistan and India.

Course Contents

1. Architecture

- Vedic Period architectural traditions
- Mauryan architecture
- Buddhist architecture: Stupa, Monastery, Rock-cut Sanctuaries etc.
- Hindu and Jain architecture.

2. Art

- Mauryan art
- Shunga art
- Early Andhra art
- Later Andhra art
- Mathura art (Kushan Period)
- Gandhara art (Kushan Period)
- Origin of the Buddha image
- Gupta art
- Ajanta cave paintings
- Gandhara School of Painting
- Buddhist Art of Kashmir
- Iconography of Hindu Triad
- Rock Art of Pakistan.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ackermann, H. C. (1975). *Narrative Stone Reliefs from Gandhara in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London*, ISMEO Reports and Memoirs XVII, Rome.
2. Banerjee, J. N. (1956). *The Development of Hindu Iconography*. Calcutta. (1st ed. 1941).
3. Behrendt, K. A. (2004). *The Buddhist Architecture of Gandhara*. Leiden.
4. Behrendt, K. A. (2007). *The Art of Gandhara in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. New Haven/CT.
5. Bhattacharyya, B. (1963). *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*. Calcutta.
6. Brown, P. (1956). *Indian Architecture Buddhist and Hindu Periods*, 3rd ed., rev. and enl. Bombay.
7. Chakrabarti, Mangala. (2006). *A Catalogue of Sculptures of Mathura School in the Indian Museum*. Indian Museum Calcutta.
8. Dani, A.H. (1968). *Gandhara Art of Pakistan*. Peshawar.
9. Foucher, A. (1914). *The Beginnings of Buddhist Art*. London.
10. Harle, J. C. *Gupta Sculptures*, London, 1974.
11. Huntington, S. L. and Huntington, J. C. *The Art of Ancient India Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, New York, Tokyo, 1985.
12. Ingholt, H. *Gandhara Art in Pakistan*, New York, 1957.
13. Khan, M. Ashraf. (2005). *A Catalogue of Gandhara Stone Sculptures in the Taxila Museum*, (2 vols).
14. Khan, Gul Rahim, (2015) *A Catalogue of Sculptures from Butkara III (Swat), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the SSAQ Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, University of Peshawar*, Vol-I, Peshawar: Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar.
15. Knox, J. R. (1992). *Amaravati, Buddhist Sculpture from the Great Stupa*. British Museum.
16. Kurita, I. (1998). *Gandhara Art* (2 Vols). Tokyo. (rept. 2003).
17. Marshall, J. (1951). *Taxila*. Cambridge.
18. Marshall, J. (1960). *The Buddhist Art of Gandhara*. Cambridge.
19. Masih, F. (2015). *Temples of the Salt Range and North and South Kafirkot: A Detailed Analysis of Their Architecture and Decoration*, Lahore: University of the Punjab.
20. Nasim Khan, M. (2000). *Buddhist Paintings in Gandhara*. Peshawar.

21. Nasim Khan, M. (2006). *Treasures from Kashmir Smast: The Earliest Śaiva Monastic Establishment*. Peshawar.
22. Nasim Khan, M. (2010). *The Sacred and the Secular. Investigating the Stupa and Settlement Site of Aziz Dheri, Peshawar Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* (3 Vols). Peshawar.
23. Nehru, L. (1989). *Origin of Gandharan Style A Study of Contributory Influences*. Delhi.
24. Rosenfield, J. M. (1967). *The Dynastic Arts of the Kushans*. Berkeley/Los Angeles.
25. Rowland, B. (1953). *Art and Architecture of India Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. London.
26. Zwalf, W. (1996). *A Catalogue of the Gandhara Sculpture in the British Museum*, 2 vols. The Trustees of the British Museum.

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Paper-9: EARLY MUSLIM ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Introduction

This course fundamentally focuses on the history of early Muslim art and architecture. It is divided into two sections. Section one deals with architecture which was evolved after the rise of Islam. Architecture has the language of its own and marks the expression of thoughts, beliefs and ideals. It would help students to explore the different architectural forms manifested in religious and secular structures. Section two deals with the arts of early Islamic era. It marks a definite style, repertory of motifs and striking innovation. Student would learn that how it was evolved with an idea and a faith.

Course Contents

Section-A: Architecture

1. Origin and development of early Muslim architecture

- Mosque of Madina
- Khana Kaba

2. Umayyad Architecture

- The Dome of Rock
- Great Mosque of Damascus
- Qusayr Amra
- Great Mosque of Qairawan
- Qasr-al-Hair-ash-Sharqi
- Qasr-al-Tuba (The Palace of Mshatta)
- Great Mosque of Haroon

3. Abbasid Architecture

- Foundation City of Baghdad
- The Great mosque of Raqqa
- Great mosque of Cordova
- Masjid al Aqsa
- Samarra: Mosque and Palaces

Section-B: Art

- Early Islamic Art upto Abbasid Period
- Art in Persia until Mongol conquest
- Mesopotamia: 10th to 13th century
- Persia: Mongol Period
- Syria and Egypt: 12th to 13th century
- The Seljuks
- The Ottoman Turks

Recommended Readings

1. Cresswell, K.A.C. (1958). *A Short Account of Early Muslim Architecture*. London.
2. (1932-40). *Early Muslim Architecture*, 2 vols. London/New York.
3. David, Wade. (1976). *Patterns in Islamic Art*. London.
4. Dunn, W. (1908). 'The Principle of Dome Construction', *Architectural Review*, XXIII.
5. Edwards, C.C. (1915). 'History of the Dome in Persia', *Journal Royal Asiatic Society*.
6. Hillenbrand, R. (1994). *Islamic Architecture: Form, Function and Meaning*. New York: Columbia University Press.
7. Pereira, Jose. (2004). *The Sacred Architecture of Islam*. New Delhi.
8. Rice, David. Talbot. (1975). *Islamic Art*. Thames and Hudson

Paper-10: MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

Introduction

This course is designed to teach the students about the different architectural and artistic traditions of Muslim architecture in India and Pakistan. Muslims have produced magnificent art of building in the long span of time covering early 8th century to 18th. It marks an era of rich architectural splendors. On completion of this course, the student would be able to identify sources and development of Muslim Architecture patronized by different ruling dynasties.

Course Contents

1. Sources of Muslim Architecture
2. Arab Period (712 AD)
 - Banbhore Mosque
 - Mansurah Mosque
3. Ghaznavid Period (969-1186 AD)
 - Odigram
 - Gira Mosque
 - Tomb of Saif-ud-Daula Mahmood
4. Ghurid Period (1186-1206 AD)
 - Tomb of Khalid bin Walid
 - Tomb of Shah Yousaf Gardez
 - Tomb of Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri
5. Early Sultanate Period (1206-1320 AD)
 - Quwwatul Islam Mosque
 - Qutb Minar
 - Tomb of Iltutmish
 - Arhai Din Ka Jhompra
 - Adam Wahan
 - Tomb of Baha-ud-din Zakriya
 - Tomb of Sadan Shahed

6. Khilji Period (1289-1320 AD)

- Tomb of Baba Farid Ganj Shaker
- Tomb of Ala-ud-din Khilji
- Alai Darwaza

7. Tughlaq Period (1320-1413 AD)

- Tomb of Ghiyasud-din Tughlaq
- Khirki Masjid Delhi
- Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan Tilangani
- Shah Rukn-e-Alam
- Mosque of Depalpur

8. Sayyid and Lodhi Period (1414-1526 AD)

- Tomb of Mubarak Shah Sayyid

9. Suri Period (1540-1555 AD)

- Rohtas Fort
- Tomb of Sher Shah Suri
- Sonha Masjid Delhi
- Purana Qila Kuhna Masque

10. Mughal Period (1526-1707 AD)

- Sambal Mosque, Panipat
- Tomb of Hamayun
- Lahore Fort
- Fateh Pur Sikri
- Agra Fort
- Attock Fort
- Maryam Zamani Mosque
- Hiran Minar
- Sheikhupura Fort
- Jahangir's Tomb
- Noor Jahan's Tomb
- Delhi Fort
- Lal Masjid Delhi

- TajMahal
- Wazir Khan Mosque
- Shalamar Garden
- Badshahi Mosque

11. Special studies

- Makli Hills
- Chaukhandi Tombs
- Lal Mara Sharif
- Uch Monuments

Recommended Readings

1. Abdur, Rahman. (1981). *Islamic Architecture of Pakistan: An Introduction*. Peshawar.
2. Ali, T. (1988). *Anonymous Tombs in the Gomal Valley and the Beginning of Tomb Architecture in Pakistan*. Peshawar.
3. Arnold, T. et al. (2001). *Islamic Art and Architecture*. Goodword Books.
4. Brown, P. (1942). *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*. Bombay.
5. Bunce, Fredrick W. (2004) *Islamic Tombs in India (Iconography and Genesis of their Design)*, New Delhi: D.K.Printworld.
6. Chughtai, M. A. (1972). *The Badshahi Masjid: History and Architecture*. Lahore.
7. Chughtai, M. A. (1975). *The Wazir Khan Mosque Lahore: History and Architecture*. Lahore.
8. Dani, A. H. (1982). *Thatta-Islamic Architecture*. Islamabad.
9. Ettinghausen, R. Grabar, O. (1987). *The Art and Architecture of Islam 650-1250*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
10. Field, R. (1998). *Geometric Patterns from Islamic Art & Architecture*. Taurin Publications.
11. Guide Books on *Thatta, Lahore Fort, Shalimar Garden, Banbhore*, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan.
12. Hillenbrand, R. (1994). *Islamic Architecture: Form, Function and Meaning*. New York: Columbia University Press.
13. Kak, R.C. (1991) *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*, Mirpur: Verinag Publishers
14. Khan, A. N. (1983). *Multan: History and Architecture*. Islamabad.

15. Khan, A. N. (1980). *Uchch: History and Architecture*. Islamabad.
16. Khan, A. N. (1991). *Development of Mosque Architecture in Pakistan*. Islamabad.
17. Khan, A. N. (2003). *Islamic Architecture in South Asia (Pakistan, India and Bangladesh)*.
18. Khan, A.N. (1997). *Studies in Islamic Archaeology*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel.
19. Mookerjee, A., ed., (1996). *5000 Designs and Motifs from India*. Dover Publications.
20. Mumtaz, Kamil Khan. (1985) *Architecture in Pakistan*, Singapore: Koon Wah.
21. Nath, R. (1988). *Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri*. Jaipur.
22. Nath, R. (1978). *The History of Sultanate Architecture*. New Delhi.
23. Shah, I. (1996). *The Mahabat Khan Mosque and its Decorative Beauty* (M. Phil thesis, unpublished), Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar.