

Curriculum and Outline of Courses

FOR

M.A. History Part I & Part II Examination

(Revised and Updated 2004)



Department of History

**University of the Punjab,
Quaid-i-Azam Campus, Lahore.**



Inter University Course Curriculum Committee
in the subjects of History and Pakistan Studies

1. **Prof. Dr. S. Qalb-i-Abid**
Chairman
Department of History,
University of the Punjab. Lahore.
2. **Prof. Dr. Khurram Qadir**
Department of History,
Bahaudin Zakriya University,
Multan.
3. **Prof. Dr. Asif Ali Rizvi.**
Chairman.
Department of History,
Islamia University, Bahawalpur.
4. **Prof. Dr. Tahir Kamran**
Department of History,
Government College University.
Lahore.
5. **Prof. Dr. Sahibzada Abdur Rasool.**
Department of History,
University of Sargodha,
Sargodha.
6. **Prof. Dr. Massarrat Abid,**
Director, Pakistan Study Centre,
University of the Punjab, Lahore.
7. **Syed Qamar Abbas,**
Department of History,
University of the Punjab.
Lahore.
8. **Muhammad Iqbal Chawla,**
Department of History
University of the Punjab
Lahore.
9. **Mr. Ghulam Ghaus**
Department of Pakistan Studies
Govt. College University,
Faisalabad
10. **Mr. Faraz Anjurn**
Department of History,
University of the Punjab, Lahore.

M.A. HISTORY PROGRAMME

1. Introduction:

History deals with the record of the past. However, it is not just a plain record but rather the construction, interpretation and evaluation of the past, which is the subject matter of history. As the past, present and the future are inextricably linked, the importance of history cannot be denied. The true dissemination of historical knowledge is therefore a pre-requisite for a nation's development. That is the reason that from ancient times, the teaching of history at all levels has remained an essential part of the curricula of the Universities. In the University of the Punjab, M.A. History Programme was first introduced in 1933. Since its introduction, three quarters of a century ago, this Programme and its syllabi were modified at different times. However, for a number of years, the need had been felt to completely review the Programme and update it according to the changing needs of the time and according to the modern teaching-learning strategies.

2. Aims and Objectives:

- to cater to the need of the nation to produce the researchers and scholars who can write political, social, economic and intellectual history of the people of Pakistan
- to produce such academics who can teach history in schools, colleges and universities at the graduate and undergraduate levels

3. Pre-Requisites:

A basic knowledge of history is the pre-requisite for joining the Master's Programme. For this purpose, only those students will be admitted in this Programme who studied History as an elective subject at the graduation level.

4. Teaching Learning Strategies:

- Lectures by the Teacher
- Tutorials, Assignments and Seminars
- Book Reviews
- Group Discussions and Presentations
- A Compulsory Term Paper

5. Evaluation:

There will be internal and external evaluation of the students. The internal evaluation will be based on the following criterion:

Midterm Test:	20%
Send-up Test:	40%
Assignments:	15%
Presentations/Group Discussions:	15%
Attendance:	10%

A student will be required to secure at least 50% marks in the internal evaluation in order to qualify for the external evaluation. The Department will issue a formal Certificate of Internal Evaluation to each student reflecting the marks obtained by him/her according to the above mentioned criterion. The external evaluation will be done at the end of the session.

6. Attendance Policy:

75% attendance is compulsory; otherwise a student will not be allowed to sit in the final exam.

Curriculum Summary

Curriculum for M.A. HISTORY PART-I

There will be five core courses of 100 marks each.

		<i>Marks</i>
Course	HIS/501 Early History of Islam	100
Course	HIS/502 Research Methodology & Historiography	100
Course	HIS/503 State and Society in Muslim India 1206-1707	100
Course	HIS/504 Muslim Struggle for Independence 1858-1947	100
Course	HIS/505 Government & Politics in Pakistan 1947-1999	100
	Total:	500

Curriculum for M.A. HISTORY Part-II

There will be five specialized groups of courses and the candidates will select any one of the following groups :

Group 'A' History of Indo-Pakistan

Course	HIS/601 Ancient India	100
Course	HIS/602 Muslim Rule in India (712-1526)	100
Course	HIS/603 The Great Mughals (1526-1707)	100
Course	HIS/604 Later Mughals & British India(1707-1857)	100
Course	HIS/605 The Punjab in Modern Times	100

Group 'B' Islamic History

Course	HIS/606 Umayyads and Abbasides	100
Course	HIS/607 Muslim Rule in Spain	100
Course	HIS/608 The Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)	100
Course	HIS/609 Central Asia	100
Course	HIS/610 Contemporary Middle East	100

Group 'C' Western History

Course	HIS/611 Early Modern Europe (1453-1789)	100
Course	HIS/612 Modern Europe (1789-1919)	100
Course	HIS/613 History of England (1688-1919)	100
Course	HIS/614 United States after Second World War	100
Course	HIS/615 International Relations and Organizations	100

Thesis:

A student with the approval of the Board of Studies in History may opt for writing a thesis in lieu of two courses of the group, he/she has selected. Only those students shall be eligible to apply for theses who have either obtained First Division in B.A. examination or First Division in the subject of history in B.A. examination or got at least 55% marks in M.A. History Part-I Examination. A candidate who is permitted to write thesis shall be required to select his/her topic of research in the area or group she/he has opted for in M.A. Part-II or in any of the courses studied in M.A. Part-I.

DETAILED OUTLINE OF COURSES FOR M.A. PART I

COURSE *HIS/501 EARLY HISTORY OF ISLAM*

1. Brief Description:

This course deals with the period of the emergence and rise of Islam. It focuses on the life of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) and the period of the Pious Caliphate. It also discusses the administrative and intellectual development of the period.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Appreciate the revolutionary changes brought by Islam to the Arabian society
- Develop an insight into the growth and development of a major religion of the world from a historical perspective
- Have an in-depth study of the socio-political thoughts, administrative set-up and intellectual developments of early Islamic period

3. Contents:

❖ Conditions of Pre-Islamic Arabia:

Geography, Polity, Socio-Economic Conditions, Tribal System, Trade and Commerce, Major Religious Communities, Kingdom of Hira, City State of Mecca.

❖ Life of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him):

Early life, declaration of Nabuwat, reaction, Hijrat, City State of Medina, Ghazawat, the Conquest of Mecca, the Last Sermon, Transformation of Society, Political and Economic System, Administration of justice, Advancement of education, Learning and scientific approach, Policy towards Non-Muslims, Foreign relations and Military system, Spread of Islam

❖ Hazrat Abu-Bakar:

Early life, Sacrifices for the cause of Islam, Election as Caliph, Early difficulties, Munkreen-i-Zakat, apostacy, consolidation of the state, conquest of Iraq, foreign policy towards Iran, Syria and Byzantine, compilation of Quran, character and achievements.

❖ Hazrat Umar bin Khattab :

Early life, services for Islam, election as Caliph, Expansion and conquests, reforms, character & achievements.

❖ Hazrat Usman :

Early life, role during the life of Holy Prophet, Hazrat Abu Bakar and Hazrat Umar, election as Caliph, foreign policy and expansion of the state, martyrdom and its consequences, character and achievements.

- ❖ Hazrat Ali:
Early life, services for the cause of Islam, election as Caliph, early difficulties, relations with Amir Muawiyah, the Kharjites, Hazrat Ali's martyrdom, character and achievements. Imam Hasan as Caliph, his abdication.
- ❖ Study of Some Special Personalities:
Study of Hazrat Khadija, Hazrat Fatima, Hazrat Ayesha, Abdullah bin Umar, Abdullah bin Abbas, Abdullah bin Masud, Abu Zarr Ghaffari, Saad bin Waqas, Amr-bin al Ass, Abdur Rehman bin Auf, Abu Obeida bin al Jarrah.
- ❖ Political and Administrative Set-up:
Political System under the Pious Caliphate, Central & Provincial Administration, Revenue System, Administration of Justice, Education and advancement of learning, Military system, State of society, Public Welfare works, Policy towards non-Muslims, Expansion and Conquests.

4. Basic Reading:

تاریخ اسلام (جلد اولی) شاہ معین الدین احمد رومی

5. Additional Readings:

Hafiz Ghulam Sarwar	<u>The Holy Prophet.</u>
Nicholson, R.	<u>A Literary History of the Arabs.</u>
Arnold, Sir Thomas	<u>Legacy of Islam</u>
Watts, M.	<u>Muhammad at Madina</u>
—do—	<u>Muhammad at Mecca.</u>
Hussaini, S.A.Q. ..	<u>Arab Administration.</u>
Wellhausen	<u>The Arab Kingdom and its Fall.</u>
Amir Ali, Syed ..	<u>The Spirit of Islam.</u>
—do—	<u>The History of the Saracens.</u>
Levy, R.	<u>Social Structure of Islam.</u>
Syed Hussain Nasr	<u>Science and Civilization in Islam</u>

ابن ہشام	تاریخ ابن ہشام
ابن اثیر	کامل ابن اثیر
طبری	تاریخ طبری
عبدلی نعمانی	سیرۃ النبی
ڈاکٹر حمید اللہ	رسول کریم کی سیاسی زندگی
حسن ابراہیم حسن	مسلمانوں کے سیاسی افکار
ڈاکٹر رونہ	حضور کے غزوات اور سرایات
محمد حسین بیگل	صدیق اکبر
عبدلی نعمانی	الفاروق
خورشید احمد فاروق	حضرت عمر کے سرکاری خطوط
سعید احمد اکبر آبادی	عثمان ذوالنورین
طہ حسین	حضرت عثمان کے سرکاری خطوط
	انہما نکلوا پیدیا آف اسلام (متعلقہ ابواب)

طہ حسین (مترجم: عبدالحمید نعمانی) حضرت عثمان: تاریخ اور سیاست کی روشنی میں

COURSE HIS/502**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND
HISTORIOGRAPHY****1. Brief Description:**

This course focuses on the concept and methodology of history writing. It also orients the students with basic tools and methods of research. It enlightens them with the styles and trends of history writing in ancient, medieval and modern times. It also deals with the basic issues of the philosophy of history.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Do research independently by following research tools and historical methodology.
- Differentiate between pseudo-historical facts—propaganda, glorification etc.—and true historical facts.
- Develop historical consciousness.

3. Contents:**Part-I. Methodology**

- ❖ History: Its Definition, Meaning and Value
- ❖ Nature of History: Science or Art
- ❖ Varieties of History
- ❖ Research Process
- ❖ Concept of Research: Hypothesis, variables, theory
- ❖ Data Collection Techniques
- ❖ Historical Sources: Documentary & Non Documentary Sources
- ❖ Auxiliary Sciences
- ❖ Historical Criticism: Internal; External, Textual
- ❖ Writing for Historical Research: Technique & Method

Part II. Philosophy of History

- ❖ Philosophy of History: Meaning and concept
- ❖ Islamic concept of History
- ❖ Critical Philosophy of History

Development of the concept of History in ancient, medieval and modern period with special emphasis on the following historians:

- Herodotus
- Thucydides
- Al-Tabari
- Al-Masudi
- Gibbon
- Ranke

- ❖ Speculative Philosophy of History

Study of different theories of History in ancient, medieval and modern period with special emphasis on the following:

- Ibn Khaldun
- Vico
- Hegel
- Karl Marx
- Oswald Spengler

- Arnold Toynbee

❖ Modern Trends in History Writing.

4. **Basic Readings:**

Collingwood, R.G. The Idea of History. New York, 1966.

Stanford, Michael. A Companion to the Study of History. Oxford, 1994.

5. **Additional Readings:**

- 1951 لاہور - اسلام کا نظریہ و تاریخ، لاہور 1951
 1970 کراچی، - اسلام کا فلسفہ و تاریخ، کراچی، 1970
 1990 لاہور - تاریخ کیا کھاتی ہے (مترجم ظفر الحسن پیرزادہ)، لاہور 1990
 تاریخ کے نظریات، لاہور کن کنڈارڈ
 تاریخ نگاری: نظریات و ارتقاء
 ابن خلدون، عبدالرحمان - مقدمہ ابن خلدون، لاہور - 1970
 چائلڈ، کورڈن - تاریخ میں کیا ہو؟ کراچی، 1988
 کوشنجر، ہینری سٹیل - مطالعہ تاریخ، لاہور، 1972
 جلال پوری، علی عباس - تاریخ کا نیا موڑ -
 طبری، ابن جریر، تاریخ طبری -
 جرجی بلیٹنا نوف، تاریخ کے مادی تصور کا ارتقاء (مترجم: تنویر جہاں) لاہور، 1989.

Barzun, J. & Graff, H.F. The Modern Researcher. New York, 1963.

Bloc, Marc. Historian's Craft. Manchester, 1954.

Burke, Peter. New Perspectives on Historical Writings. 1991.

Butterfield, Herbert. Man on His Past: The Study of the History of Historical Scholarship. 1960.

Carr, E.H. What is History? New York 1967.

Childe, Gordon. What is History.

Dees, Robert. Writing the Modern Research Paper. Boston, 1997.

Durant, Will. Lessons of History.

Duri, A. A. Rise of Historical Writing Among the Arabs.

Faruqi, Nisar Ahmed. Early Muslim Historiography, Delhi 1977.

Franz Rosenthal. A History of Muslim Historiography. London. 1960.

Gawronski, D.V. History: Meaning & Method. Illinois, 1969.

Hegel, G.W.F. Reason in History. New York. 1953.

Hegel, G.W.F. The Philosophy of History. New York, 1958.

Hubbel, G.S. Writing Term-Papers & Reports. New York 1956.

Ibn Khaldun. Muqaddima: An Introduction to History. New York, 1958.

- Jaffar, S. M. History of History.
- Khalidi, Tarif. Islamic Historiography: Histories of Al Masudi. Albany, 1975.
- Langlois, C.V. & Seignbos, C. Introduction to the Study of History. London, 1898.
- Mahdi Mohsin. Philosophy of Ibn Khaldun. London, 1957.
- Markman, Ten steps in Writing the Research Paper. New York, 1989.
- Spengler, Oswald. The Decline of West. London. 1926.
- Spickard, Paul. World History by the World Historians. Boston, 1998.
- Thompson, J.W. A History of Historical Writing. New York, 1962.
- Toynbee, Arnold J. A Study of History. (2 Vols. Abridged Edition by D. C. Somervell)
London, 1947.
- Turabian . K. L. A Manual for the Writers of Term-Papers, Theses & Dissertations.
Chicago, 1973.
- Walsh, W.H. An Introduction to Philosophy of History. 1958.

COURSE HIS/503**STATE AND SOCIETY IN MUSLIM INDIA
(1206-1707)****1. Brief Description:**

The course deals with the growth and development of administrative and cultural institutions and policies during the five centuries of Muslim rule in India. It focuses on the politico-administrative system, cultural norms and socio-religious practices of the period.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Appreciate the evolution of modern administrative institutions and socio-political ideals
- Have an insight into working of the medieval state
- Know about the social, economic and cultural norms of the medieval period

3. Contents:

- ❖ Evolution and development of Political System.
- ❖ Sultan-Padshah: their duties and responsibilities.
- ❖ Administration.
Royal Cabinet and Central Administration. Provincial Administration.
Local Administration.
- ❖ Legal and Judicial System.
Muhtasib and Police.
- ❖ Economic System: Land Revenue, Taxation, Trade and Commerce
- ❖ Military Administration.
The Feudal and the Mansabdari System.
- ❖ Religious, and Scientific Education.
- ❖ Society and Culture:
Status of Non-Muslims, Literature, Poetry, Architecture, Painting, Calligraphy, Music, Dress, Diet and Sports. Role of Ulema, Chishtia, Suharwardiya, Naqshbandia and Qadaria orders.

4. Basic Readings:

Qureshi, I. H. The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.

----- The Mughal Administration. Karachi, 1966.

5. Additional Readings:

Aziz Ahmad. Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi.

Basham, A.L. (ed.) A Cultural History of India.

Brown, Percy. Indian Architecture.

----- Indian Paintings under the Mughals.

Habib, Mohammad and Afsar Salim Khan. The Political Theory of the Delhi Sultanate.

- Hussaini, S.A.Q. Mughal Administration.
 Ibn Hasan. Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.
 Khosla, R.P. Administrative Structure of the Great Mughals.
 Mubarak Ali. Mughal Court.
 Nath, R. Mughal Architecture.
 Sarkar, J.N. Mughal Polity.
 Spear and Ikram. Cultural Heritage of Pakistan. Karachi.
 Tapan Raichaudhuri & Irfan Habib. The Cambridge Economic History of India.
 Topa, Ishwari. Politics in Pre-Mughal Times.
 Tripathi, R. P. Rise and fall of Mughal Empire.

ابن حسن	مغلیہ حکومت کی ہیئت مرکزی - لاہور
ضیاء الدین برنی	تاریخ فرور شاہی
ابوالفضل	اکبر نامہ
عبدالحمید لاہوری	بارشاہ نامہ
ترجمہ نعمان احمد صدیقی	مغلوں کا نظام مال گزاری
صباح الدین عبدالرحمان	ہندوستان کے مسلمان حکمرانوں کے تمدنی جلوے

COURSE *HIS/504*

***MUSLIM STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE
(1858-1947)***

1. Brief Description:

The purpose of the course is to discuss political, constitutional, economic and religious struggle of the Muslims of South Asia under the British Raj. After one thousand years' Muslim rule, India came under the British. Therefore, a triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the freedom of India. Hindu-Muslim tangle sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded a separate homeland of Pakistan. The struggle for Pakistan is one of the most complicated, complex and painful era of the Muslims of South Asia. They achieved Pakistan in 1947 but at a very high price of life & property, only because they wished to have an Islamic state.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After completing this course, students will be able to understand:

- origin and outcome of the Muslim struggle for Pakistan
- the role of Muslim leaders such as Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam.
- the Two-Nation Theory which is essential to create a sense of Pakistani Nationalism.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Aligarh Movement.
- ❖ Partition of Bengal.
- ❖ Simla Deputation.
- ❖ All India Muslim League.
- ❖ Khilafat movement
- ❖ Simon Report.
- ❖ Nehru Report.
- ❖ Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
- ❖ Allahabad Address.
- ❖ Congress Ministries.
- ❖ Lahore Resolution.
- ❖ Cripps Proposals.
- ❖ Rajagopalachari Formula.
- ❖ Wavell Plan.
- ❖ Gandhi – Jinnah Talks.
- ❖ Cabinet Mission Plan.
- ❖ 3rd June Plan.
- ❖ The last Viceroy: Lord Mountbatten and the transfer of Power in India

4. Basic Readings:

Qureshi, I.H. Struggle for Pakistan. Karachi, 1965.

سید حسن ریاض پاکستان ماگزین

5. Additional Readings:

ہماری قومی جدوجہد، تین جلدیں، ۱۹۳۸ء، ۱۹۴۹ء، ۱۹۴۴ء عاشق حسین ٹالوی

Abdul Hamid. Muslim Separatism in India 1858-1947, Oxford University Press, 1967.

Ahmad, Jamil ud Din. Early Phase of Struggle for Pakistan. Middle Phase of Struggle for Pakistan. 3 Vols.

Allama G. Documents of Pakistan Movement. Karachi, 1967.

Aziz, K.K. Making of Pakistan.

----- A History of the Idea of Pakistan. 4 Vols.

----- Life and Works of Ameer Ali. Lahore, 1968.

Chaudhari Muhammad Ali. Emergence of Pakistan.

Dar, B.A. Religious Thoughts of Sayyid Ahmed Khan, Lahore, 1957.

Keith, A.B. Constitutional History of India. Oxford, 1937.

Pakistan Historical Society. History of Freedom Movement. 3 Vols.

Pirzada, Sharifuddin. Evolution of Pakistan. 1942, 1940, 1939.

Philipps, CH. Select Document on the Evolution of India and Pakistan.

Qalb-i-Abid, Syed. Muslim Politics in Punjab 1921-1947.

----- Jinnah: Second World War and the Pakistan Movement.

----- Muslim Struggle for Independence from Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. (1857-1947)

Shan Muhammad. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, A Political Biography. Lahore, 1976.

Sharif-al-Mujahid. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Karachi.

Waheed uz Zaman. Towards Pakistan.

Rizvi, Hassan Askari. The Military and Politics in Pakistan: 1947-86. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1987.

Ziring, Lawrence. Pakistan in the 20th Century: A Political History.

5. Additional Readings:

مسلم لیگ کا دور حکومت

صفدر محمود

ایوب خان: پاکستان کا پہلا فوجی حکمران

الطاف کوہر

Afzal, M. Rafique. Political Parties in Pakistan: 1947-58 (3 Vols.) Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 1986.

Ahmad, Mushtaq. Government & Politics. Karachi: Space Publishers, 1970.

Aziz, K. K. Party Politics in Pakistan: 1947-58. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical & Cultural Research, 1976.

Binder, Leonard, Religion and Politics in Pakistan. Berkeley: California University Press, 1961.

Callard, Keith. Pakistan: A Political Study. London Allen & Unwin, 1957.

Chaudhary, G.W. Constitutional Development in Pakistan. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1959.

Feldmen, Herbert. A Constitution of Pakistan. London: Oxford University Press, 1967.

Gauhar, Altaf. Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Rulers. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1993.

Jahan, Rounaq. Pakistan's Failure in National Integration. New York: Columbia University Press, 1972.

Jalal, Ayesha. The State of Martial Rule: The Origins of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defense. Lahore: Vanguard, 1991.

Rizvi, Hassan Askari. The Military and Politics in Pakistan: 1947-86. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1987.

Sayeed, Khalid Bin. The Political System of Pakistan. Lahore: National Book Service, 1988.

Ziring, Laurence. Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development. Boulder: Dowson Western, 1980.

DETAILED OUTLINE OF COURSES OF M.A. HISTORY PART II

GROUP A INDO-PAKISTAN HISTORY GROUP

Course HIS/601

Ancient India

1. Brief Description:

The course deals with the pre-Muslim period of Indo-Pakistan history. It deals with the Indus Valley Civilization and its landmarks and then also focuses on the origin and development of three important religions of the world: Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. It also discusses religio-political history and social conditions of the people of this period.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, students will be able to:

- Appreciate the achievements of one of the oldest civilization of the world—Indus Valley—and its relevance to today's world.
- Understand the socio-political and religious conditions of the people.
- Develop a background for the later developments in India.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Sources of early Indian History.
- ❖ Indus Valley Civilization, Special study of Moenjodaro and Harrapa.
- ❖ The Aryan occupation of India, their origin and migration, their society, religion and culture.
- ❖ Early Vedic civilization and culture
- ❖ The Epic age, The historical value of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
- ❖ The Caste system, origin and growth, merits and demerits.
- ❖ Jainism. Life and teachings of Mahavira; spread of Jainism, Jain Art and culture.
- ❖ Buddhism. Hindu society before Gautama, Buddha, life and teachings of Gautama Buddha, Causes of its spread and decline. Buddhist Art and culture.
- ❖ Greek invasion and its impact upon the sub-continent, Greek Art and culture, special study of The Gandhara Art.
- ❖ The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
- ❖ Asoka and the growth of Buddhism.
- ❖ The Kushana power, Kanishka, Economic conditions and Art, Causes of Downfall.
- ❖ The Gupta Empire, (Chandra Gupta, Sumandra Gupta), Golden Age, Art, Literature and science, Hindu Renaissance.
- ❖ Harsha Vardhana, Character and administration
- ❖ The Huns, their origin and invasion of India.
- ❖ Rise of Hindu Shahi power, social, cultural and economic conditions and institutions of Hinduism.

4. Basic Readings:

Basham , A.L.

The Wonder that was India.

Smith, V.A.

Ancient History of India

5. Additional Readings:

- Bapat, P.V. 2500 Years of Buddhism
- Bury, J.B. & S.A. Cook(eds.) The Cambridge Ancient History
- Havell, E.B. The History of Aryan Rule in India.
- Hutton, J.H. The Caste in India
- Keay, John India Discovered: Recovery of the Lost Civilization
- Mackay, Ernest Indus Civilization
- Mukerjee, R.K. Men and Thought in Ancient India
- Paul-Masson, Oursel Ancient India and Indian civilization
- Piggott, Stuart Prehistoric India.
- Rapson, E. J. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I
- Sarkar, J.N. India through the Ages.
- Smith, V.A. Asoka
- Sreen, T.R. and S.R. Baksi Ancient Culture and Civilization
- Stein, Burton. A History of India
- Trainor, Kevin Buddhism The Illustrated Guide
- Tripathi, R.S. History of Ancient India
- Veda Vyasa Ancient India
- Wheeler, Sir Mortimar Indus Valley Civilization

Course HIS/602

MUSLIM RULE IN INDIA

(712-1526)

1. Brief Description:

The course deals with the foundation of Muslim rule and the political and administrative developments in the Delhi Sultanate. The course also focuses on the political theories of the Sultan, coupled with their administrative styles and socio-religious ideas.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the politics and administration of the Delhi Sultans
- Appreciate the problems faced by the nascent Muslim population in a Hindu dominated region
- Comprehend the political theories and administrative ideals of the Sultans of Delhi

3. Contents:

❖ Sources:

• Qazi Minhaj Siraj	Tabaqat-e-Nasiri
• Zia ud Din Barani	Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi
• Amir Khusrau	Khazain-ul-Futuh, Miftah-ul-Futuh, Nuh Sipih, Tughluq Nama.
• Yahya Bin Ahmad Sirhindi	Tarikh-e-Mubarak Shahi.
• Naimat Ullah Harwi	Makhzan-e-Afghani
• Ibn Battutah	Rahila-i-Ibn Battutah.

- ❖ Conquest of Sind, Arab Rule and Administration.
- ❖ The Slave Dynasty: Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, Consolidation of Muslim power under Iltutmish, his character, achievements; Razia Sultana, Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud; Balban: his theory of Kingship and principles of Government, Mongol invasions, administrative reforms and estimate of Balban.
- ❖ The Khaljis: Khalji Revolution and its significance, Jalal-ud-Din Khalji: conquests, achievements and character. Ala ud Din Khalji: conquests, Mongol policy; Military and Civil administration, economic reforms, Deccan Policy, his views regarding state and religion; character and estimate. Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah. Khusrau Khan and end of the Khalji dynasty.
- ❖ The Tughluqs: Ghias-ud-Din Tughluq: consolidation of the Sultanate, reforms, character, causes of his death. Muhammad Bin Tughluq: His projects, religious views and relations with Ulema and Mashaikh, conquests, views of the contemporary writers, his estimate. Firuz Shah: Administrative reforms, rebellions, his estimate as a man and as a King. Disintegration of the Tughluq dynasty. Amir Timur's Invasion and its Impact.

- ❖ The Sayyids: The Political conditions in Indo-Pakistan in the early fifteenth century, Khizr Khan and his efforts to establish himself, character. Mubarak Shah and his achievements, fall of the Sayyid dynasty.
- ❖ The Lodhis: Early career of Bahlul Lodhi, his struggle with Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, conquests, an estimate; Sikandar Lodhi and the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate, administrative reforms and his estimate. Ibrahim Lodhi, his conflict with Umara, his character; first Battle of Panipat;
- ❖ Causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate. Relations of the Delhi Sultans with the Abbasid Caliphate; Mongol invasions and their impact; Socio-economic conditions,.
- ❖ Administration and Culture: Central and provincial administration; judicial system; Army Organization, Economic System; Trade and Commerce, Art and Architecture, Literature, Education, Relations of Delhi Sultans with non-Muslims; the role of Sufis of Chistia and Suharwardiya orders during the Sultanate period.

4. Basic Reading:

Aziz Ahmad , Muhammad. The Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi.

Haig, Wolseley (ed.) Cambridge History of India Vol. III.

5. Additional Readings:

Ashraf, K.M. Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan.

Habibullah, A.B.M. The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.

Hardy, P. Historians of Medieval India.

Hasan, Agha Mehdi. The Tughluq Dynasty.

Ikram, S.M. History of Muslim Civilization.

Lal, K. S. History of the Khaljis.

Mirza, Waheed. Life and Works of Amir Khursau.

Nazim, Muhammad. Mahmud of Ghazna.

Qureshi, I.H. The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.

اشتقاق حسین قریشی

ابوظفر وی

مترجم محمد مسعود احمد

محمد اسلم

عظیم پاک و ہند کی ملت اسلامیہ

تاریخ سندھ

تہذیب ہند پر اسلامی اثرات

تاریخ مقالات

Course HIS/603 The Great Mughals (1526-1707)

1. Brief Description:

The course focuses on an in-depth study of the Mughal rule. The policies pursued by different monarchs and their impact will be dealt with in detail. This course will also discuss the administrative and cultural advancements made during the Mughal rule.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the nature of politics and administration of the Mughals
- Comprehend the political theories and administrative ideals of the Mughal Emperors
- Appreciate the nature and significance of revivalist movements during the Mughal Era

3. Contents:

❖ Sources:

- Tuzuk-i-Baburi by Babur.
- Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh by Abdul Qadir Badayuni.
- Akbar Nama by Abul Fazl.
- Iqbal Nama-i-Jahangiri by Mutamad Khan
- Padshah Nama by Abdul Hamid Lahori.
- Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri by Muhammad Saqi Mustaid Khan.

❖ BABUR:

His career in Central Asia, His rivals: Shaibani Khan, Ubaidullah Uzbek; social, economic and political conditions of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent on the eve of Babur's invasion, the First Battle of Panipat. and its significance, his other conquests in India, his character, study of Tuzuk-i-Baburi.

❖ HAMAYUN :

His difficulties, relations with Rajputs, wars with Bahadur Shah and Sher Khan, battles of Chausa and Qanauj, exile and re-conquest of India, relations with the Safavids, his literary taste and character.

❖ SHER SHAH & HIS SUCCESSORS :

Sher Shah; rise to power, his conquests, reforms and administration, his character;

Islam Shah Suri: his character and achievements. Causes of the downfall of the Suri dynasty.

❖ AKBAR :

His early life, second Battle of Panipat and its significance, re-establishment of the Mughal rule, Petticoat government, his difficulties in the North West, his conquests, policy towards the Deccan States; Relations with the Rajputs, his religious views, Din-i-Ilahi or Tauhid-i-Ilahi, reaction by the Ulema and Mashaikh like Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani, Abdul Haq Muhaddis

Delhavi and others, Mahdavi Movement. His relations with the Portuguese; Administrative Reforms, his estimate.

❖ JAHANGIR :

Early life; His accession; Nur Jahan and her Junta; relations with the Safavids and the problems of Qandahar, conquests in Bengal, Mewar and Kangra; relations with Rajputs. Campaigns in the Deccan, his literary taste and other habits, revolts of Khurram and Mahabat Khan, his character, study of Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

❖ SHAH JAHAN :

Early life, rebellions of Khan Jahan Lodi, Jujhar Singh, Jagat Singh, Conquests, attitude towards the Portuguese; relations with Rajputs, Mughal-Safavid relations, Central Asian policy; his Deccan Policy, his study as an engineer King; administrative reforms, his character and estimate; war of succession between his sons. A detailed study of Dara Shikoh.

❖ AURANGZEB :

His career as prince, his religious views, measures taken to enforce Shari'at, attitude towards non-Muslims; administrative reforms; relations with Rajputs, Sikhs and the Marathas, his Deccan Policy, relations with Foreign Muslim Governments, Mughal-Safavid relations, conquests, the Afghan Revolt; revolts of the Jats and Satnamis, his attitude towards the Portuguese and the English, his character and estimate of his achievements.

4. **Basic Reading:**

Haig, Wolseley (ed.) Cambridge History of India Vol. IV.

Richards, J.P. The Mughal Empire.

5. **Additional Readings:**

شاہ جہان اور پابندی شریعت -
اورنگزیب عالمگیر پر ایک نظر -

علم الدین سائیک
شبلی نعمانی

Akbar, Muhammad.

Ali, Zulfiqar.

Faruki, Zaheer ud Din.

Findly, E. B.

Ghori, I.A.

Ikram, S.M.

Khan, Yar Muhammad.

-----.

Lamb, Harold

Prasad, Beni.

Qanungo,

Rahim, M.A.

Saksena, B.P.

Sarkar, J. N.

Punjab under the Mughals.

Sher Shah.

Aurangzeb and his times.

Nur Jahan: Empress of Mughal India.

War of Succession between the Sons of Shah Jahan.

History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan.

Iranian influence in Mughal India.

The Deccan Policy of the Mughals.

Babur, The Tiger.

History of Jahangir.

Sher Shah

History of the Afghans in India.

History of the Shah Jahan of Delhi.

History of Aurangzeb.

Smith, V.A.

Akbar, the Great Mughal.

Williams, Rushbrook.

An Empire Builder of the Sixteenth Century.

Course HIS/604 Later Mughals & British India (1707-1857)

1. Brief Description:

The course deals with the period of decline of the Mughal Empire. The causes of the downfall and the resultant institutional breakdown have been discussed. However, it also focuses on the new regional and foreign powers which were expanding their influence. The Muslim revivalist and resistance movements have also been highlighted in this course.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After completing this course, the students will be able:

- Comprehend the dynamics and complexities of Mughal downfall
- Understand the ways and means of colonial and regional powers to establish their rule
- Analyze the causes of failure of revivalist and resistance movements

3. Contents:

❖ Sources:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Khafi Khan | <u>Muntakhib-ul-Lubab</u> |
| • Muqarrab Khan | <u>Bahadur Shah Nama</u> |
| • Muhammad Qasim Ibrat | <u>Ibrat Nama</u> |
| • Muhammad Ali Panipati | <u>Tarikh-I-Muzaffari</u> |
| • Khair-ud-Din Allahabadi | <u>Ibrat Nama</u> |
| • Ghulam Husain Tabatabai | <u>Siyarul Mutakhirin</u> |

❖ Imperial Politics of the Mughals 1707-1857

❖ Theories of Mughal Downfall

- Degeneration of Muslim Character
- Factional Feuds of Mughal Nobility
- Crisis of Mansabdari System
- Great Firms and Financial Upheaval
- British Technological Superiority

❖ Growth of Independent and Semi-Independent States

Deccan—Bengal—Oudh—Punjab—Rohilkhand

❖ East India Company and Establishment of Colonial Rule

Clive—Hastings—Cornwallis—Wellesley—Dalhousie

❖ Revivalist and Resistance Movements

- Shah Wali Ullah and his family.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed and the Jihad Movement.
- Haji Shariat Ullah, Titu Mir and Fariazi Movement.
- Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan.
- War of Independence 1857.

❖ Intellectual and Literary Developments

4. Basic Readings:

Chandra, Satish. Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740. Aligarh, 1957.
 Marshall, P.J. Eighteenth Century in Indian History: Evolution or Revolution? New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.

5. Additional Readings:

محب الحسن. تاریخ ٹیپو سلطان (اردو ترجمہ) لاہور، 2002

- Abbas, S. Ali. Socio-Economic Crisis in the 18th Century. Lahore, 1965.
- Alam, Muzaffar. Crisis of the Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh & the Punjab, 1707-0748. Delhi 1986.
- and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. (ed.) The Mughal State 1526-1750. New Delhi, 2000.
- Ali, M. Athar. "The Passing of Empire: The Mughal Case." Modern Asia Studies, Vol. 9 No. 3, 1975, pp.385-396.
- . The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb. Delhi, 1997.
- Ashraf, K.M. Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan. Delhi, 1970.
- Barnett, Richard B. North India between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals & the British, 1720-1801. New Delhi: 1987.
- Bayly, C.A. Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire (The New Cambridge History of India, Vol. II.2).
- . Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars : north Indian Society in the age of British expansion. Cambridge, 1983.
- Gupta, Hari Ram. Later Mughal History of the Punjab, 1707-1793. Lahore, 1944.
- Habib, Irfan (ed.) Confronting Colonialism: Resistance & Modernization under Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan. London, 2002.
- Hasan, Iqtida. Later Mughals & Urdu Literature. Lahore, 1995.
- Husain, Yusuf. First Nizam: The Life & Times of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asafjeh I. London, 1963.
- Irvine, William. Later Mughals. Lahore, n.d.
- Khan, Gulfishan. Indian Muslim Perceptions of the West during the Eighteenth Century. Karachi, 1998.
- Lockhart. Nadir Shah.
- Malik, Zahir-ud-din. The Reign of Muhammad Shah. Bombay, 1977.
- Pearson, M.N. "Shivaji and the Decline of the Mughal Empire", The Journal of Asian Studies. Vol XXXV. No. 2, 1976, pp.221-35.
- Rizvi, Athar Abbas. Shah Wali Ullah and His times. Canberra, 1980.
- . Shah Abdul Aziz and His times. Canberra, 1983.
- Roberts, P.E. British in India. Oxford, 1938.
- Russell, Ralph & Khurshidul Islam. Three Mughal Poets: Mir, Sauda, Mir Hasan. Cambridge, 1968.
- Sarkar, Jadunath. Fall of the Mughal Empire.
- Singh, Ganda. Ahmad Shah Durrani. Bombay, 1959.
- Spear, Percival. Twilight of the Mughals: Studies in Late Mughal Delhi. Cambridge, 1951.
- Storey, C.A. A Bio-Bibliographical Survey of Persian Literature. London, 1928.

Course HIS/605 The Punjab in Modern Times

1. Brief Description:

The course deals with the history of the rich and fertile region of the Punjab. Tracing its history from the foundation of Muslim rule in this region, it focuses on the developments in modern times, particularly its role in the Pakistan Movement.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Know the historical development of the Punjab from medieval to modern times.
- Understand the dynamics of the politics of the region during the colonial period.
- Appreciate the role played by different groups and parties for creating political and intellectual awareness in the Punjab.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Foundation of Muslim Rule; Brief Survey of Sultanate and Mughal periods, Their Impact on Socio-Economic Conditions, Downfall of Muslim rule.
- ❖ Rise of the Sikhs; Ranjit Singh, administration, foreign policy, attitude towards non-Sikhs; Downfall of the Sikhs and the British Annexation.
- ❖ Political Unrest; Land Alienation Act; Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation, Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy-causes, events and effects.
- ❖ Punjab Provincial Muslim League: Early History (1907-1917).
- ❖ Mian Fazl-i-Hussain and National Unionist Party; His Contribution as Provincial Minister and Muslim Leader, Relations with Muslim League. Sikandar Hayat Khan's Premiership, Sikandar-Jinnah Pact, Masjid Shaheed Ganj Agitation.
- ❖ Khizar Hayat's Relations with Muslim League and his Expulsion. Re-organization of Muslim League in the Punjab, its Success in the Elections of 1946, Role of Political Leaders, Ulama and Mashaikh, Press, Students and other Sections.
- ❖ Allama Muhammad Iqbal's Role in Punjab Politics.
- ❖ Majlis-i-Ahrar: Foundation, Political Ideas and Role. Khaksar Tehrik: Objectives, Programme, Clash with Police in 1940 and Political Role. A Brief Study of Punjab Branch of Indian National Congress and Akali Dal.
- ❖ Partition of the Punjab: Background, Demands by non-Muslims, Muslim League's Stand, Radcliffe Award.

4. Basic Reading:

Malik, Ikram Ali A Book of Readings on History of the Punjab (1799-1947).

5. Additional Readings:

Akbar, M. The Punjab Under the Mughals.

Ashiq Hasain Batalvi. Hamari qaumi jidd-o-jihad. 1938-1939 and 1940-1942.

----- Iqbal Kay Aakhri Do Saal.

National Documentation
Center, Lahore.

The Partition of the Punjab Vol. I

Chaudhary Afzal Haq Tarikh-i-Ahrar.

Gupta, H. R. Studies in Later Mughal History of the Punjab (1707-1793)

Hussain, Azeem Sir Fazl-i-Hussain: Political Biography.

- Hussain, Syed Shabbir
Kaniyya Lal
Khilnani, N.M.
Latif, M.
- Malik, Iftikhar H.
Malik, Ikram Ali
- .
- O' Dwyer, Sir Michael.
Qalb-i-Abid, S.
Shahnawaz, Jahan Ara
Singh, Khushwant
Syed Nur Ahmad.
- Al-Mashriqi – The Disowned Genius.
Tarikh-i-Lahore.
The Punjab under the Lawrences.
History of the Punjab from the Remotest Antiquity
to the Present Time.
Sikander Hayat Khan – A Political Biography.
Sikander-Jinnah Pact aur Punjab ki Muslim Siyasat
1937-39.
Tarikh-i-Punjab, Vol. I
India as I knew it (1885-1925).
Muslim Politics in the Punjab 1921-47.
Father and Daughter.
A History of the Sikhs, 2 Vols.
Marshall Law Say Marshall Law Tak.

GROUP B ISLAMIC HISTORY GROUP

Course HIS/606 Umayyads & Abbasides

1. Brief Description:

The period of Umayyads and Abbasid dynasty is the classical period of Islamic History. After the end of Pious Caliphate, they laid the foundations of intellectual and cultural effervescence of Islamic civilization. Besides studying cultural and intellectual currents of the period, this course also deals with the administrative setup and political ideals of the ruling families.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be to:

- Understand the transformation from Khilafat-e-Rashida to autocratic / monarchical system of government.
- Comprehend the administrative setup and expansionist policies pursued by the Umayyads & Abbasides.
- Appreciate the religio-political trends and cultural and intellectual developments of the period.

3. Contents:

❖ Umayyad Caliphate:

- Amir Muawiya: Domestic and Foreign policy, Consolidation of Power and Administration, His Character and Achievements.
- Tragedy of Karbala: Nomination of Yazid and His Autocratic Rule, Resistance of Hazrat Imam Hussain and the Tragedy of Karbala, Its Effects on Islamic History.
- Marwan: Battle of Marij-e-Rahit, His Internal Policy and Consolidation of Power.
- Abdul Malik: Consolidation of his Power, His Character and Administrative Reforms, Abdullah bin Zubair & his Rule and Character.
- Walid: His Conquests and their Effects, Internal Policy and Character.
- Sulaiman: His Character and Achievements.
- Hazrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz: His Early Life, His Accession, Administrative and Religious Reforms, His Character.
- Hasham: His Literary Taste, His Estimate.
- Causes of the Decline of the Umayyad Rule.
- Administration: Central and Provincial Administration of the Umayyads, Judiciary and Military System.
- Culture: Literature, Architecture, Music, Education.
- Relations of the Umayyads with the Western World.

❖ Abbasid Caliphate:

- Abbasides and their Movement, their Accession to Power. Character of Abbasides.
- Caliph Al-Saffah: His Character and Rule.
- Abu Jafar al-Mansur: His Political Policy, Character and Achievements.
- Mehdi: Emergence of the Zindiqs, Administrative Policy, His Estimate.

- Harun-ur-Rashid: Barmaki Family, Its Rise and Fall, Intellectual Development, Character and Achievement.
- Al-Mutasim: Mutazilites and Tussle with Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal, Rise of the Turks.
- Al-Wathiq: Revolt of the Arabs, Murder of Ahmad bin Nasr.
- Al-Mutawakkel: Relations with the Turks, His Religions Policy, Character.
- Role of the Buwaihids and the Seljuqs.
- Cause of the Downfall of the Abbasids.
- Central and Provincial Administration, Judiciary and Military Systems.
- The Mutazillites and Asharites.
- Architecture, Paintings Culture, Art, Music.
- Relations of the Abbasides with the West.

a. **Basic Reading:**

تاریخ اسلام (جلد دوم و سوم) - نوا مہدی و نوا عباس
شاہ معین الدین احمد ندوی

b. **Additional Readings:**

Ameer Ali, Syed.

Aslam, M.

Holt, P.M.

Hourani, Albert.

Imamuddin, S. M.

Mahmud, S. F.

Rostenthal, Franz.

Siddiqi, Amir Hasan.

Watt, Montgomery.

Wellhausen, J.

The Spirit of Islam

Muslim Conduct of State

Cambridge History of Islam

A History of Arab People

A Political History of the Muslims

A Short History of Islam

The Classical Heritage in Islam

Cultural Centres of Islam

The Majesty That was Islam

Arab Empire and its Fall.

المأمون	شبلی نعمانی
اکامل فی التاريخ	ابن اثیر
تاریخ طبری	ابن جریر طبری
البرامکہ	عبد العزیز کانپوری
تاریخ دعوت و عزیمت (حصہ اول)	سید ابوالحسن علی ندوی
تاریخی مقالات	محمد اسلم
مسلمانوں کے فنون	ایم ایس ڈیمنڈ (مترجم) - شیخ عنایت اللہ
عمر بن عبد العزیز	رشید اختر ندوی
اردو دائرہ معارف اسلامیہ (متعلقہ ابواب)	جامعہ پنجاب
مسلمانوں کا نظم مملکت	حسن ابراہیم حسن

COURSE: HIS/607 MUSLIM RULE IN SPAIN

1. Brief Description:

This course deals with the golden period of Muslim civilization in the west. It focuses on the intellectual and cultural developments of Muslim Spain and highlights the causes of their downfall and banishment from Europe.

2. Aims and Objectives:

After studying this course, the student will be able to:

- Appreciate the richness of Muslim Culture and intellectual effervescence.
- Understand the political ideals and administrative style of the rulers of Muslim Spain.
- Have an in-depth study of the causes and effects of the defeat and banishment of Muslims from Spain.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Spain at the Advent of Muslim Conquest, the Causes of Muslim Success, Spain under Muslim governments, Tribal and Racial Jeopardy, Civil Wars, Attempt at Expansion of Muslim Borders.
- ❖ Abdur Rahman I: His Character and Achievements.
- ❖ Hisham I: Internal policy, Growth of Maliki Ugh
- ❖ Hakam I: His Relations with Theologians, Wars and Rebellions, His Army and Navy, Character and Achievements.
- ❖ Abdur Rahman II: His Character and Achievements, His Court and Wars with the Christians, Foreign Policy, Cultural and Literary Activities.
- ❖ Muhammad I: Position of the Non-Muslims, Rebellion in Toledo, Rise of the Banu Qais in Saragossa, Rebellions of Ibn Marwan and Ibn Hafsun, His Character and Achievements.
- ❖ Abdur Rahman III: Restoration of Law and Order, Relations with the Christians and the Fatimids, the Title of Caliph, Prosperity and Growth of Culture, Administration and Achievements.
- ❖ Hakam III: Frontier Policy, Relations with North Africa, Scholarly Pursuits, Patron of Arts and Letters, University of Cordova, Public Libraries, Development of Architecture, His Character and Achievements.
- ❖ Later Umayyads: Rise of Hajib al-Mansur, Relations with Countries and the Theologians, Military Organization and Wars, Achievements.
- ❖ Decline and Fall of the Umayyads of Spain.
- ❖ Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.

- ❖ Petty Dynasties: Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of South East Spain, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad of Saville.
- ❖ North African Rule: Murabitin, Al-Muwahiddin.
- ❖ The Nasirid Dynasty: Career of Muhammad I, His Buildings, Alhamra, Character and Achievements, His Sussessors, Their Struggle against the Christians, Art, Architecture and Learning, Their Decline and Fall.
- ❖ Expulsion of Muslims from Spain and its Effects, the Causes of the Downfall of Muslims in Spain.
- ❖ Muslim rule in Spain and its Contribution to various Fields of Arts, Architecture and Science, Eminent Scholars including Historians.
- ❖ Structure of government and administration.

4. Basic Reading:

رائن ہارٹ ڈوزی (مترجم۔ شیخ عنایت اللہ) عبرت نامہ اندلس

5. Additional Readings:

Hole, Edwyn. Andalus - Spain under the Muslims, London, 1968.

McCable, J. The Splendour of Moorish Spain, London, 1935.

Calvert, A. F. Moorish Remains in Spain, London, 1906.

Hurlimann, M. Spain, London, 1960.

Imam-ud-Din. A Political History of Spain, Dacca.

----- The Economic History of Spain, Dacca, 1963.

----- A Cultural History of Spain, Dacca.

مسلم سپین

آئی۔ ایچ۔ برنی

تاریخ ابن خلدون

ابن خلدون

مسلمانوں کے قنون

ایم۔ ایس۔ ڈیمینڈ (مترجم۔ شیخ عنایت اللہ)

Course HIS/608 The Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)

1. Brief Description:

Being placed at the center of the three continents of the world – Asia, Africa and Europe – the Ottoman Empire occupied a special place in Islamic history. The course deals with the origin, growth and decline of this Empire. The study of administrative structures and cultural achievements of the Ottomans is a special feature of this course.

1. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Comprehend the territorial growth and political developments in the Ottoman Empire.
- Understand the achievements of the Ottomans in the fields of education, art and culture
- Appreciate their military and naval administration and achievements

2. Contents:

- ❖ Advent of Ottoman Turks in Anatoia and foundation of the Empire by Osman.
- ❖ Aurkhan : Establishment of the Empire.
- ❖ Murad I : Battle of Kasowa.
- ❖ Bayazid Yildirim: Battle of Angora.
- ❖ Muhammad I : Consolidation of the Empire.
- ❖ Muhammad II : Conquest of Constantinople.
- ❖ Salim I : Conquest of the Middle East, Establishment of the Khilafat.
- ❖ Sulaiman the Magnificent : His achievements and administration.
- ❖ Later Sultans : This period will be studied under the following heads:
- ❖ Different Reforms, Eastern Question, Young Turks Movement.
- ❖ Central and Provincial Administration
- ❖ Causes of the downfall of the Ottoman Empire.

3. Basic Readings:

- Shaw, Ezel Kural. History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey
 Muhammad Aziz. Daulat-i-Usmania

4. Additional Readings:

- Harold Lamb Suleman the Magnificent.
 Peter Mansfield The Ottoman Empire and its Successors.
 Cassels, Lavender The Struggle for the Ottoman Empire, 1707-1740.
 Gibbons, H. A. &
 Shaw, Stanford J. Foundation of the Ottoman Empire.
 Muhammad Aziz. Tarkan-i-Usmania.
 University of the Punjab. Urdu Dairah Ma'rif-i-Islamia.

Course **HIS/609** **Central Asia**

1. Brief Introduction:

Central Asia has played a vital role in history of the world. Much of world's ancient history originated in central Asia for it was the birthplace of the great warrior tribes which conquered Russia, Europe, India and China. It had been a hunting ground for two great powers of the 19th century i.e. Russia and Britain. The long era of Russian–Soviet rule drastically changed the society and culture of Central Asia. Since the break up of USSR, Central Asian republics have gained their independence. For a Pakistani student, to study Central Asia is important because of close historical, religious, socio-cultural, economic and political relations between Central Asia and Indian sub-continent.

2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the nature of the historical development of Central Asia.
- Appreciate the socio-cultural and religious contributions of Central Asia.
- Understand the geo-strategic significance of the region particularly from a Pakistani perspective.

3. Contents:

❖ **Early Period**

- The land and the people
- Early nomadic tribes and their Origin
- Geo-Strategic Significance of the Region
- The Saka, Tuiles, the Scythians, the Parthians, the Persian rule and Sassanids
- Alexander the Great and the Greek rule
- Religious Trends and Spread of Buddhism
- Arrival of the Huns and Turkic Tribes

❖ **Islamic Period**

- Early Invasions of the Arabs, Arab rule in Fergana Valley
- Religious Socio-cultural Transformation of Central Asia under the Arabs
- Samanid Rule and their Contributions in Art, Culture and Science
- The Ghaznavid Dynasty
- The Seljuks and their Contributions

❖ **Mongol Invasion and Chengiz Khan: Impact on the Region.**

❖ **Amir Timur and Timurid Dynasty**

❖ **Decline of the Muslim Rule**

- Shaybani Uzbeks
- The Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara and Kokand
- Characteristics and Nature of the Era

❖ **Russian Advance in Central Asia**

- Causes and aims of the Russian expansion
- Causes of the Russian success
- Socio-economic political and religious conditions of Central Asia under Russian
- The Great Game in the 19th century

- Résistance against Russian rule and the nationalist movement
- ❖ **Soviet Era**
 - Bolshevik revolution (1917) and the response of Central Asia the Jadid movement and the Basmachi movement.
 - Sovietization of Central Asia
 - The socio-cultural transformation of Central Asia.
- ❖ **Post-Independence Scenario**
 - Disintegration of USSR and the Independence and formation of commonwealth of Independent states (CIS)
 - New Great Game: role of Turkey, Iran Pakistan, Russia, USA, Afghanistan, etc.
 - Socio-cultural, political and religious problems of the new republics.
 - Economic prospects and regional co-operation: ECO

5. Basic Readings

Rashid, Ahmad. The Resurgence of Central Asia: Islam or Nationalism (London: Oxford University Press, 1995)

Dani, A.H. Central Asia Today.

6. Additional Reading

Ahinar, S. Islamic Peoples of the Soviet Union (London: Kegan Paul International, 1983).

Allworth, E. The Modern Uzbeks: From Fourteenth century to the Present, A Cultural History (USA: Hoover Institution Press, 1990)

Central Asia: A century of Russian Rule (New York: 1967)

Baily, F.M. Mission to Taskent (England: Oxford University Press, 1992)

Hamly, Ganin: Central Asia (London: 1969)

Hauer, M. What is Asia to us: Russia in Asian Heartland Yesterday and Today (London: Unicorn Hyman, 1990)

Hopkin, P. The Great Game (London: John Murray)

Lamb H. Tamerlane the Earth Shaker (Delhi: Deep Publications 1989)

Lecus, R. Geographic Perspectives on Soviet Central Asia (London: Routledge, 1992)

Magawan, R. Fabled Cities of Central Asia: Samarkand Bukhara Khiva (New York: Abbeville Press 1989)

Mamz, B.F. The rise and rule of Tamerlane (UK: Cande University Press, 1989)

Maruat, F.R. The basmachi movement in Soviet Central Asia (Karachi: Enjoy Books, 1985)

Philips, E.D. The Royal Hordes: Nomad peoples of the Steppes (London: Thames and Hudson, 1965)

Pierce, R.A. Russian Central Asia: A study in Colonial Rule (Berkeley: California University Press 1960)

Rawlinson, H. England and Russia in the East: the Political and Geographical condition of Central Asia (London 1875) Reprinted by Indus publications Karachi

Runder, B. Soviet Central Asia: a tragic experiment (London: Unicorn Hyman Press 1889)

Specter, I. The Soviet Union and the Muslim world: 1917-1985 (USA: University of Westington Press, 1959)

Vambery, A. Sketches of Central Asia (London: 1968)

CONTEMPORARY MIDDLE EAST
(Turkey, Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia & Palestine)

1. Brief Description:

Middle East is one of the most important regions of the world. Its importance lies not just because of its strategic location but also due to its economic potential and the character of its politics. The interest, rather interference, of great powers in the region has made it a hub of international politics. This course deals with the developments in the modern Middle East.

2. Aims and Objectives:

After studying this course the students will be able to :

- Develop a background for understanding the dynamics of internal politics of important states of Middle East.
- Understand the foreign relations of different states in the Middle East with other powers of the region and with the great powers.
- Comprehend the political and socio-economic character of the region.

3. Contents:

- ❖ World interests in the Middle East.
- ❖ Great Powers Rivalry in the Middle East.
- ❖ The Middle East First World War and the Peace Conferences.
- ❖ Modern Turkey under Kamal Ata Turk.
- ❖ The Kamalist Revolution and Reforms of Mustafa Kamal Pasha.
- ❖ Ata Turk's domestic and foreign policy.
- ❖ Turkey under Ismat Inonu.
- ❖ Iran under Raza Shah.
- ❖ Reforms of Raza Shah Pahlavi.
- ❖ Raza Shah's Domestic and foreign policy.
- ❖ Iran and the great powers.
- ❖ Turkey, Egypt and Iran during the 2nd World War.
- ❖ Western imperialism in Iran
- ❖ Nationalism and the nationalization of oil in Iran by Dr. Muhammad Mussaddiq.
- ❖ Rise of Ibn-e-Saud as the King of Saudi Arabia.
- ❖ Discovery of oil in Saudi Kingdom.
- ❖ Ibn-e-Saud: His character and achievements.
- ❖ Rise of Faisal in Saudi Arabia.
- ❖ King Faisal's domestic and foreign policy.
- ❖ The Arab League.
- ❖ The Palestine problem.
- ❖ Struggle for independence and the Rise of nationalism in Egypt (1924-1936).
- ❖ The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.
- ❖ The Revolution of 1952.
- ❖ Western imperialism and the Construction of Aswan Dam.

- ❖ Egypt under Gamal Abdul Nasir.
- ❖ The nationalization of Suez Canal.
- ❖ United Arab Republic (UAR).
- ❖ Gamal Abdul Nasir's New Egypt; his domestic and foreign policy.
- ❖ Unity and diversity in the Middle Eastern Politics.

4. **Basic Readings:**

Lenczowski, George. *The Middle East in World Affairs*, Berkeley, 1979.

5. **Additional Readings:**

Allen Hart, *Arfat: Terrorist or Peacemaker?* London, 1984.

Anwar el-Sadat, *In Search of Identity*, London, 1978.

Arthur Goldsehmidt. Jr. *A Concise History of the Middle East*, Westview Press. USA 1979

David Carlton, *Anthony Eden: A Biography*, London, 1981.

David Hirst and Irene Beeson, *Sadat* London 1981.

Dilip Hiro, *Inside The Middle East*, London, 1982.

Edy Kaufman, *The Superpowers and their Spheres of Influence*, London, 1976

Evan Luard, *A History of the United Nations, vol. 1 The Years of Western Dominations, 1945-1955* London 1982.

H. W. Degenhardt, *Treaties and Alliances of the World*, Longman, 1974.

H.G. Nicholas, *The United Nations As a Political Institution*, New York, 1959.

Henry Kissinger, *Observations. Selected Speeches and Essays* 1982-1948.

Henry Kissinger, *Years of Upheaval, Toronto, 1982.*

Jean Lacoutre, *Nasser: A Biography*, London, 1973

Karl Ryavec, *United States Soviet Relations*, Longman, 1989.

Keith Wheelock, *Nasser's New Egypt*, London 1960.

Kurt Waldheim, *The Challenge of Peace*, London, 1980.

Norton Moore; *The Arab-Israeli conflict: readings and Documents Abridges and Revised Edition*, American Society for International Law Princeton, New Jersey, 1977.

Ogla Nariwicz, *Soviet Leader*, Sussex, 1986.

P. J. Vatikiotis, *Nasser and His Generation*, London, 1978.

Patricia Auderheide, *Anwar Sadat*, Chelsea House Publishers, New York 1985.

Raymond Flower, *Napoleon to Nasser: The Story of Modern Egypt* London. 1972.

Richard Nixon, *Leaders*, London 1982.

Richard Nixon. *The Memoirs of Richard Nixon*, New York, 1978.

Robert Donaldson (ed), *The Soviet Union in the Third World; Successes and Failures*, London, 1981.

Roger Owen, *State, Power & Politics in the making of Modern Middle East*. London, 1992.

S. R. Ashton, *In Search of Détente*, London, 1989.

Shaukat Ali, *Pan-Movements in the Third World*, Lahore, 1976.

Sydney Nettleton Fisher, *The Middle East: A History*. London 1969.

Tawfig Y. Hasou. *The Struggle for the Arab World: Egypt Nasser and the Arab League*, London, 1985

Tom Little, *Egypt*, London, 1958.

Zbigniew Brezinski, *Power and Principle*, London, 1983.

GROUP 'C' Western History Group

COURSE HIS/611 EARLY MODERN EUROPE (1453-1789)

1. Brief Description:

This course focuses on a very important period of European history in which Europe was gradually being transformed from medieval society to a modern society. The cultural and intellectual movements such as renaissance, reformation and enlightenment are the special features of this course.

2. Aims and Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Know how Europe was transformed into a modern society
- Appreciate the philosophical and intellectual movements and trends of the period.
- Understand the political developments of the ruling class and socio-religious ideas of the people.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Renaissance
- ❖ Reformation and Counter-Reformation
- ❖ Rise and Decline of Spain
- ❖ Thirty Years War and Peace of Westphalia
- ❖ Developments in France and England in the 17th Century
- ❖ Rise of Sweden, Russia and Prussia
- ❖ War of Spanish Succession 1701-1714
- ❖ Seven Years War 1756-1763
- ❖ Struggle for Wealth and Empire in the 18th Century
- ❖ Enlightenment and Age of Reason

4. Basic Readings:

Hayes. A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe.

Schevill, F. A History of Europe: From Reformation to the Present Day.

5. Additional Readings:

Clark, G. N. Early Modern Europe 1450-1720.

Durant, Will and Ariel Durant. Story of Civilization.

Elton, G. R. (ed.) New Cambridge Modern History.

----- (ed.) Renaissance and Reformation 1300-1648.

Fisher. A History of Europe.

Jensen, De Lamar. Renaissance Europe: Age of Recovery and Reconciliation.

Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000.

Knapton, Ernest John. Europe 1450-1851.

Pieter Geyl. The Revolt of the Netherlands.

Plumb, J.H. The Penguin Book of the Renaissance.

Sumner, B.H. Peter the Great and the Emergence of Russia.

COURSE HIS/612 MODERN EUROPE 1789-1919

1. Brief Description:

2. Aims and Objectives:

3. Contents:

- ❖ French Revolution of 1789, causes, role of the intellectuals and effects.
- ❖ Aftermath of the Revolution: Work of the National Assembly Critical estimate, Bloodshed and Reign of Terror, National Convention Directory and the Thermidorians Important Leaders of the Revolution.
- ❖ Napoleon Bonaparte I, Background, Reforms Continental System, Conquests and failure
- ❖ Congress of Vienna (1815) Holy Alliance, Concert of Europe, work and failure,
- ❖ Bourbon Restoration,
- ❖ Revolution of 1880 and its effects in Europe, Metternich
- ❖ Louis Philippe, Internal and External Policies,
- ❖ Revolution of 1848 and its effects in Europe
- ❖ Eastern Question: Greek War of Independence, Crimean War, Alexander II of Russia
- ❖ Napoleon II
- ❖ Unification of Italy, role of Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi
- ❖ Unification of Germany: Bismarck (1871-1890)
- ❖ Third French Republic
- ❖ Partition of Africa
- ❖ Towards World War I: Diplomatic conditions (1890-1914), Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, Causes of World War I
- ❖ Russian Revolution (1917),
- ❖ Peace Settlement (1919).

4. Basic Readings:

5. Additional Readings:

Cobban, A. A History of Modern France 3 Vols. London, 1963.

Dawson, William. Struggle for Mastery in Europe.

Gershoy, Leo. The French Revolution and Napoleon, New York, 1964.

Gieyl, P. Napoleon, For and Against, London, 1964.

Gooch, G.P. History of Modern Europe 1815-1914

Grant & Temperley. Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

Hayes, C.H. A Political and Cultural History of Europe 2 Volumes.

Hazen, C.H. Europe since 1815.

Knapton, E.J. & Derry T.K. The Third French Republic, 1870-1940 London, 1966.

Dorfler, Leslie. Italy : A Modern History, Michigaa, 1953.

Lahore, 1971.

- Lubasz, Heins. Revolution in Modern European History, London, 1966.
- Mack Smith, D. The German Empire, 1867-1914, London, 1953.
- Malik, Ikram Ali. A Text-Book on the History of Modern Europe 1789-1919,
- Marriot, J.A.R. The Eastern Question.
- Cairns, John C. (ed.) The Nineteenth Century 1815-1914 New York, 1965.
- Pares, B. The Origins of the War of 1914, London, 1956.
- Philips, Alison. Modern Europe, 1815.
- Taylor A.J.P. The Decline of Imperial Russia, 1855-1914, London, 1960.
- The New Cambridge Modern History (Relevant Volumes)
- Thompson, J.M. French Revolution.
- Thomson, David. Europe Since Napoleon, London. 1985.
- Thomson, J.M. Napoleon, London, 1963.
- Watson, Hugh Seton. A History of Russia, London, 1962.

COURSE HIS/613**HISTORY OF ENGLAND (1688-1919)****1. Brief Description:**

History of England is important as well as interesting for the student. The course covers the period when glorious revolution took place and modernity began in England. It also deals with the history of England as a colonial as well as political power. This course is design to highlight political, economic, social and constitutional developments in England.

2. Aims and Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to :

- Understand the political and intellectual developments in England which made it the greatest colonial empire of the world.
- Appreciate the constitutional reforms and economic progress in England during this period.
- Comprehend the British foreign policy of this period.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Glorious Revolution.
- ❖ Reign of William III and Queen Mary.
- ❖ Era of Queen Anne.
- ❖ Hanoverian Accession: George I: George II: George III:
- ❖ Industrial Revolution,
- ❖ French Revolution and Napoleonic Era.
- ❖ Lord Castlereagh, George Canning & Foreign Policy of England,
- ❖ Reforms acts of 1832, 1867, 1884 and 1911.
- ❖ Robert Peel, Political Religious & Social Movements,
- ❖ Lord John Russell and Liberal Party.
- ❖ Goldstone.
- ❖ Benjamin Disraeli & New Imperialism.
- ❖ British Diplomacy from 1870 to1919.

4. Basic Reading:

Harris, R.W. A Short History in 18th Century England. 1963.

Norman Lowe. Mastering British History.

Plumb. England in the 18th Century.

Trevelyan, G.M. A History of England.

5. Additional Readings:

Admas, G.B., Constitutional History of England.

Ashotn, T.S., Industrial Revolution. London, 1940.

Bell, U.K. Iviorell, Selected Documents on British Colonial Policy.

Briggs, Age of Improvement.

Derry, John. W. A Short History of 19th Century England. U.S.A. 1963.

Ensor Robert. England: 1870—1940. London.

Fares, R. George III and the Politicians. London, 1953.

Gooch, G.P. A History of Our Time, 1885—1914.

Jarman. T.L. History of 20th Century England.

Keir, D.L. Modern Britain. London, 1968.

Keith, A.B., Speeches & Documents on British Colonial Policy, 1918-1931.

Lipson, L. Economic History of England.

Pears & Carter. A History of England, London, 1937.

Robertson, C.G. England under the Hanoverians, London, 1961.

Marriot, J.A.R. England Since Waterloo.

Rose, J.H. William Pitt and the National Revival. London, 1911.

Scriley W.T. England in the Eighteenth Century.

Somerville, D.C. Disraeli & Gladstone. London, 1939.

Taylor, A.J.P. The Struggle for Mastery in Europe.

Thomason, David. Europe Since Napoleon.

Trevelyan, G.M. Social History of England.

Wats, J.S. The Reign of George III. London, 1960.

William, E.N. The Penguin Dictionary of England & European History.

Woodward, L. The Age of Reform 1815—1870. London, 1962.

COURSE HIS/614 United States After Second World War

1. **Brief Description.**

This course focuses on the socio-political history of USA in modern times. Her role, importance and responsibilities as super power will also be discussed.

2. **Aims and Objectives.**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Know about the socio-political and economic developments happened in USA in details;
- Evaluate the causes and events for becoming her world power.
- Understand the international politics.

3. **Contents.**

- ❖ Post War America: Harry Truman's Presidency, his doctrine, Cold War, the Korean War, Dwight D. Eisenhower's leadership, Cold War and USA Domestic Affairs, Economy and Culture (1945-1960).
- ❖ John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson's Governments, Cuban Missile Crisis, The Vietnam War.
- ❖ President Nixon, Watergate scandal, Gerald Ford's Presidency.
- ❖ President Jimmy Carter, Post-Vietnam Foreign Policy, The Civil Rights Movement (1960-1980), The Legacy of Martin Luther King, JR, The Women's Movement. The Latino Movement, The Native American Movement.
- ❖ President Ronald Reagan, The Society, economy and foreign affairs during Reagan Administration (January 1981- January 1989).
- ❖ The Presidency of George Bush (January 1989-January 1993) End of the Cold War, The Gulf War and foreign affairs. New World Order.
- ❖ President Bill Clinton, his Foreign Policy, Rise of Terrorism.

4. **Basic Readings:**

Ambrose, Stephen E. Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy since 1938, 6th Rev. ed., Viking Penguin, 1991.

Chafe, William H. The Unfinished Journey: American Since World War II, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press, 1991.

5. **Additional Readings:**

Allen, Frederick L. The Big Change: America transforms itself, 1900-1950, Harper & Row 1986.

Ambrose, Stephen E. Eisenhower (2 Vols.) Vol. 1: Soldier, General of the Army, President-Elect, 1890-1952 Vol. 2: The President, Simon & Schuster, 1985.

Blum, John Morton The Progressive Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Lyndon B. Johnson. W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1982

Blumenthal, Sidney and Thomas Edsall The Reagan Legacy: A Nation Adrift, Pantheon Books, 1988.

Branch, Taylor Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963, Simon and Schuster, 1989.

Brodie, Fawn M. Richard Nixon: The Shaping of His Character, Harvard University Press, 1983.

- Burner, David John F. Kennedy and A New Generation, Scott Foresman & Co., 1988.
- Cannon, LOU President Reagan: The Role of a Lifetime, Simon & Schuster, 1992.
- Fitzgerald, Frances Fire in the Lake: The Vietnamese and the Americans in Vietnam, Random House, Inc. 1989.
- Flexener, Elenor Century of Struggle: The Women's Rights Movement in the United States, Rev. ed., Belknap Press, 1975.
- Garrow David J. Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King Jr. & the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Random House, Inc., 1987.
- Graebner, Norman A. America As A World Power: A Realist Appraisal from Wilson to Reagan, Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1984.
- Herring George C. America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975, 2nd ed., McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1986.
- Kutler Stanley I. The Wars of Watergate: The Last Crisis of Richard Nixon, W.W. Norton & Co., Inc. 1992.
- Lafeber, Walter America, Russia, and the Cold War, 4th ed., McGraw-Hill Inc., 1987.
- Neustadt, Richard E. Presidential Power: The Politics of leadership from FDR to Carter, Macmillan Publishing Go., 1980.
- Oates, Stephen B. Let the Trumpet Sound: The Life of Martin Luther King Jr., NAL-Dutton, 1983.
- Sitkoff, Harvard The Struggle for Black Equality, 1954-1980, Hill & Wang, 1981.
- Sundquist, James L. Politics and Policy: The Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Years, Brookings Institutions, 1968.

COURSE: HIS/615**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS &
ORGANIZATIONS****1. Brief Description:**

This course is a pre-requisite for understanding the developments in the modern world. It focuses on approaches to the study of international politics, the foreign policies of great powers particularly, United States and USSR (presently Russia.) and the cold war themes and issues. An important part of this course is related to the study of regional and international organizations.

2. Aims and Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept and theory of international relations.
- Appreciate the developments in the international politics, particularly the policies pursued by the Super Powers.
- Develop an understanding of the working of regional and international organizations and the role played by them in international politics.

3. Contents:

- ❖ Introduction of International Relations.
- ❖ Approaches to the study of International Relations.
- ❖ A Short Introduction of the Geography of the World.
- ❖ Themes and Topics in 20th Century International History: World War I & II, Causes & Results.
- ❖ Foreign Policies of U.S.A., U.S.S.R with special reference to West Asia, South Asia and South East Asia.
- ❖ Cold War
- ❖ West Asian Problems
- ❖ Arab Israel Conflict,
- ❖ Suez War
- ❖ Iran-Iraq War
- ❖ Russian Intervention in Afghanistan
- ❖ Downfall of Soviet Union
- ❖ South East Asia and its Problems & Importance in future perspective.
- ❖ Disarmament Problem
- ❖ Globalization & Its Impact on Individuals, Groups, Firms and Political Authorities
- ❖ Organizations:
- ❖ United Nations: Origin, Structure, Activities and its Functions for Peace Keeping
- ❖ Non-Aligned Movement
- ❖ Organization of Islamic Conference
- ❖ NATO
- ❖ Warsaw Pact
- ❖ Arab League
- ❖ European Economic Committee
- ❖ SAARC

4. Basic Reading:

Palmer, Norman D. and Howard C. Perkins, International Relations: the World Community in Transition.

5. Additional Readings:

Bailey, S. Four Arab-Israeli Wars and the Peace Process, London, 1990.

Bailey, S. The United Nations, London, 1989

Bullard, R. The Persian Oil Crisis.

Buzan, Barry and Richard Little. International Systems in world History.

Elfstrom, Gerard. International Ethics

Michael Nicholson. International Relations: A Concise Introduction.

Nagel, Stuart & Anderson, M.S. Handbook of Global political policy,

Ngairé. Explaining International Relations

Palmer, N.D. and Perkins, H.C. International Relations, Massachusetts, 1957.

Philips, D.M. Hitler and the Rise of the Nazis.

Reynolds, P.A. An introduction to International Relations.

Toynbee, Arnold. Survey of International Affairs Vol. I, London, 1938

Halliday, F. The Making of the Second Cold War, London, 1983.

Ziring, Lawrence. International Relations: A Political Dictionary