

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
BRANCH NAME: B. Arch
SUBJECT NAME: World History
SUBJECT CODE: 2X95008
5th Year: Semester-IX

Pre requisite: It is assumed that the students taking this elective course should have the primary understanding of basic concepts of primitive cultures and origin of settlements.

Rationale: The focus is to explore the Social, Political and Cultural history of the world and the influence of the same on the society. Any one time period may be taken up by the students for this subject and do extensive research on the same and inferences may be discussed with the class.

Teaching and Assessment Scheme:

Teaching Scheme			Credits	Examination Marks				Total Marks	University Exam Type
Field work	Lectures	Studio	C	External Exam		Internal Exam		100	VIVA
1	2	1	04	(ESE) Theory	(ESE) Viva	(PA) Theory	(PA) Viva		
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Content:

SR No	Content	Total Hours	Weight age
1	Introduction: Introduction to the class: What is History? Origins, Origin Stories, and (Global) History, Global Migrations and Neolithic Revolution.	16	20%
2	“First Civilizations: Cities, States, And Unequal Societies, 3500 B.C.E.–500 B.C.E.” Egypt and Africa ,Mesopotamia – Sumer and Babylon.	16	20%
3	The Wild and the Urban: Pre-India India: Harrappa, Aryans and Vedas	08	10%
4	Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300): [a] Expansion of agrarian economy: production relations. [b] Urban growth: north India, central India and the Deccan; craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage. [c] Social stratification: class, Varna, jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations	08	10%
5	Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300): [a] The Mauryan Empire [b] Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana-Sanghas.	16	20%
6	Towards early medieval India [circa CE fourth century to CE 750]: [a] Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded Land rights and peasantry. [b] The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban Settlements. [c] Varna, proliferation of jatis: changing norms of marriage and property. [d] The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post- Gupta polities -Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas		
7	Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE- CE 750): (a) Consolidation of the brahmanical tradition: dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, samskaras. (b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition.		

8	Cultural developments (circa 300 BCE û CE 750): [a] A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises [b] Art and architecture & forms and patronage; Mauryan, postMauryan, Gupta, post-Gupta		
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*: indicative

**(As mentioned above, Any one time period may be taken up by the students for this subject and do extensive research on the same and inferences may be discussed with the class.)*

References:

1. B. D. Chattopadhyaya, The Making of Early Medieval India, 1994.
2. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, 1986.
3. D. D. Kosambi, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, 1975.
4. S. K. Maity, Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period, 1970.
5. B. P. Sahu (ed), Land System and Rural Society in Early India, 1997.
6. K. A. N. Sastri, A History of South India. R. S. Sharma, Indian Feudalism, 1980. R.S.Sharma, Urban Decay in India, c.300- C1000, Delhi, Munshiram Manohar Lal, 1987
7. Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, 1997.
8. Susan Huntington, The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain, New York, 1985.

List of Projects/Assignments*:

Lectures/Tutorial work shall consist of presentations on various topics of the subject. AV projects may be introduced to students for documenting best practices and advances through case studies. A group discussion or forum may be organized for discussion on various aspects of the subject.

*- this is suggestive for common purpose. Faculty may decide on this, considering student group and institution philosophy.