

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
2, COMMUNITY CENTRE, PREET VIHAR, DELHI – 110092

NO.D(A)/PA/2005/

March 12, 2005

Circular No:17/2005

All the Heads of institutions affiliated to CBSE

Subject : Changes in the syllabi of History at the Senior School level

Dear Principal,

The revised syllabus of History incorporating the changes and modifications suggested by the NCERT at the Senior School level is enclosed for information of the schools. This syllabus will be applicable from the academic year 2005-2006 both for Classes XI & XII. It means that the students who would be appearing for Class XII examination in March 2006 will be appearing in the revised syllabus. You are requested to also note the list of History books prescribed in this regard.

You may kindly bring this to the notice of all practicing teachers and students.

Yours faithfully,

(G.BALASUBRAMANIAN)
DIRECTOR (ACADEMIC)

21. History (Code No. 027)

Rationale

After ten years of general education the two years of senior secondary stage aims at initiating the pupil into the study of courses in a few subjects of his/her choice. This stage is very significant both as a terminal stage of school education enabling the pupil to enter life and as a preparatory stage equipping him/her to pursue higher academic studies in a few selected subjects.

For the first ten years of schooling, history forms an integral part of the social science curriculum in general education. It aims at introducing the pupil to some of the main trends and developments in the history of India and of the world.

History as an independent discipline is being introduced at the senior secondary stage. The pupil may be initiated into a systematic study of the subject for the first time and introduced to the rigours of the discipline.

While developing these courses, care has been taken to devise them in conformity with the approaches and findings of modern historical scholarship. Details of dynastic and administrative history and biographical details have been reduced to the minimum and necessary emphasis has been given to the study of social and economic forces, political institutions and cultural and scientific developments. While devising courses in Indian history, an attempt has been made to enable the pupil to develop an understanding of developments in all parts of the country and not only of those areas which were important as centres of large kingdoms and empires. The course on history of the contemporary world aims at promoting an understanding of the contemporary world in a historical perspective.

Objectives

The objectives of the history courses at this stage may be as follows:

- to initiate the pupil into methods of historical enquiry;
- to provide authentic historical knowledge and understanding of those regions and periods which the pupil has chosen to study;
- to develop an attitude of studying the past in its context;
- to help develop a spirit of enquiry and critical appreciation of the past so that pupil's personality is free from prejudices and bigotry, parochialism and communalism;
- to help develop an understanding of the importance of historical perspective in the study of contemporary issues and problems.

CLASS XI

Paper One

Time : 3 hours

100 Marks

Unit	Periods	Marks
PART A - ANCIENT INDIA		
1. Introduction	8	7
2. Paleolithic Cultures and Beginning of settled Life	4	
3. The Harappan Civilization	8	
4. The Early Vedic Period	8	7
5. Later Vedic Phase and Iron Age	5	
6. South and North-East India	2	
7. Religious traditions	10	5
8. Mahajanapada	4	2
9. Mauryas	10	9
10. Society ,Economy and Culture during Mauryan period	5	
11. Post-Mauryan India	6	
12. The age of India from Guptas and after	8	8
13. The Society and Culture in the age of Guptas and Harsha	8	
14. Social ,Economic and Cultural life in Ancient India	10	7
15. Map Work	8	5

PART B - MEDIEVAL INDIA

16.	Rise of Islam In Arabia	4	2
17.	North India between 800 AD - 1000 AD	8	4
18.	South India between 900 AD - 1200 AD	6	
19.	Advent of turks	2	7
20.	Founding of Delhi Sultanate and Expansion	18	
21.	Rise of Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms	4	4
22.	Distintegration of Delhi Sultanate and emergence of independent States	5	
23.	Socio-economic and religious development during the Sultanate	6	4
24.	Founding of the Mughal Empire	8	8
25.	Expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire	8	
26.	Struggle for succession	9	7
27.	Rise of Maratha Power	9	
28.	Social - Cultural and religious developments under the Mughals	6	4
29.	Map Work	5	5
30.	Project Work		5

Class XI : Ancient India	
<p>1. <u>Introduction</u> :- Traditions of History Writing – Beginning of Modern Historiography – Sources of Ancient India: Literary – Archaeological – Foreign Accounts – Geographical Background of Indian History.</p> <p>2. <u>Paleolithic Cultures and Beginning of Settled Life</u> :- Paleolithic period – Mesolithic – Neolithic Age – Beginning of the settled life – Agriculture and Domestication of animals, Chalcolithic cultures.</p> <p>3. <u>The Harappan Civilization</u> :- Phase, Extent and Antiquity – Town Planning – Buildings, Drainage, Great Bath, Granaries, Fortification, etc. - Economic Activities : Weights and measures, Tools and Implements, trade, commerce and industries. Religious Life – Funerary Customs – Art and Aesthetics – Dress – Ornaments. Harappan Script – Contacts with other Contemporary Civilizations.</p> <p>4. <u>The Early Vedic Period</u> :- Rig Vedic India – Geographical Extent – Religious Traditions, Political Organization – Sabha, Samiti, Rashtra, etc. Society and Economy.</p> <p>5. <u>Later Vedic Civilization and Iron Age</u> :- Geographical Extent – Society and Economy – Settlements in Ganga Plains – Iron Phase.</p>	<p>6. <u>South and North East India</u> :- South India from Megalithic Culture to Sangam Age – The Archaeological Cultures of Eastern India.</p> <p>7. <u>Religious Traditions</u> :- The Rise and Growth of Jainism – Doctrines and the philosophy – Spread of Jainism – Contribution of Jainism – Gautam Buddha – Early Life – Dhamma – The doctrines of Buddhism – Sangha – Spread of Buddhism – Vaishnavism and Shaivism – Six Schools of Philosophy.</p> <p>8. <u>Mahajanapadas</u> :- The Sixteen Mahajanapadas – The Republics – Rise and Expansion of Magadhan Empire – Iranian and Macedonian Invasion and their Impact.</p> <p>9. <u>Mauryas</u> :- Rise of Chandragupta Maurya – Ashoka and his conquests – Extent of Mauryan Empire - Arthashastra – Mauryan Administration.</p> <p>10. <u>Society, Economy and Culture During and After Mauryan period</u> :- Society – Economy – Religion – Art and Architecture – Language – Science and Technology – Artisans and their Organisation – Trade and Commerce – Ashokan Inscriptions – Ashoka and spread of Buddhism – The Decline Of Mauryas.</p> <p>11. <u>Post – Mauryan Period</u> :- The political situation in Post-Mauryan Period : the Shungas and Satavahanas-Chedis-Cholas-Pandyas – Cheras – Pallavas – Kanvas - The Indo Greeks - Sakas and the Parthians-The Kushanas. The Rise of Powers in North and East-Satrapes of Western India.</p>

<p>12. <u>The Age of Guptas and After</u> :- The emergence of the Guptas - Chandragupta I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta II. - Expansion and Consolidation of Gupta Empire - Gupta Polity - Administration - The Later Guptas and the Decline of the Dynasty – Hunas - India after the Decline of Guptas- Rise of Vallabhis - Gauda-Pallavas, Gangas, Chalukyas, Kadambas, Rashtrakutas – North India after the Guptas – Harsha’s kingdom. Other Dynasties of Deccan and the South.</p> <p>13. <u>Society and Culture in the age of Guptas and Harsha</u> :- Literature – Sanskrit –Tamil - Foreign accounts – Buddhism - Jainism- Vaishnavism - Shaivism - Minor Religious Sects-Art and Architecture-Science and</p>	<p>Technology-Social Conditions - Education- Economic conditions - Trade and Commerce-India and the Outside World - Cultural Interaction with Outside World with Special Reference to South - East Asia.</p> <p>14. <u>Social,Cultural, Economic life of Ancient India</u> :- Language and Literature-Religion and Philosophy-Social and Economic life-Art and Architecture-Science and Technology-Trade and Commerce Crafts-Spread of Indian Culture Abroad with Special Reference to East Asia</p> <p>15. Map Work</p>
<p>Class XI : Medieval India</p>	
<p>16. <u>Rise of Islam in Arabia</u> :- Arab expansion in East and South East Asia – Arab invasions.</p> <p>17. <u>North India between 800 AD - 1000 AD</u> :- Emergence of Gurjara-Pratiharas – Conflicts between Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas. The struggle for domination. Other Dynasties of Northern India - Chandelas, Parmaras, Chauhans and Kalchuris, Gahadvalas.</p> <p>18. <u>South India between 900 AD - 1200 AD</u> :- The Chola empire-Rise of Chola Empire - Their conquests, administration, cultural activities</p>	<p>19. <u>Advent of the Turks</u> :- The Gaznavids – Mahmud Gaznavi – Impact of his Invasions – The Rajput States – Conquests of Lahore, Thaneshwar, Mathura, Kannauj and Somnath – Muhammad Ghauri. Political Condition of India in Twelfth Century A.D.</p> <p>20. <u>Founding of Delhi Sultanate and Expansion</u> : - Mameluks – Alauddin Khalji – Tughlaks – Expansion of Empire – Administration and Economic reforms.</p>

<p>21. <u>Rise of VijayNagar and Bahmani Kingdoms</u> :-The Vijayanagar Empire- Conflict with Bahmani kingdom. Religious and Cultural life of Vijayanagar</p> <p>22. <u>Disintegration of Delhi Sultanate and Emergence of Regional States</u> :- Sindh, Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmani and its Five Successor States. Sayyids, Lodhis and Afghans.</p> <p>23. <u>Economic, Social, Religious and administrative changes during the Sultanate</u> :- Bhakti and Sufi Movements – Language and Literature.</p> <p>24. <u>Founding of Mughal Empire</u> :- Babur's invasion-First battle of Panipat 1526-Battle of Khanwa-Afghans at Delhi-Humayun-Sher Shah struggle.</p>	<p>25. <u>Expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire</u> :- Akbar, Jehangir and Shahjahan- Expansion and consolidation of Mughal Empire. Religious reforms and Rajput policy- Reorganization of Administration and Army.</p> <p>26. <u>Struggle for Succession</u> : - Aurangzeb- Religious and Administrative Policies-Sikhs Founding of Khalsa, Bundelas, Jats, Satnamis and Rajputs. Disintegration of Mughal Empire.</p> <p>27. <u>Rise of Maratha Power</u> :- Shivaji and Aurangzeb-Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmadnagar and Bidar-Mughal-Maratha struggle - Shivaji's Administration and Achievements.</p> <p>28. <u>Economic, Social, Cultural, Religious developments under the Mughals.</u></p> <p>29. Map Work</p> <p>30. Project Work</p>
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CLASS XII

Paper One

Time : 3 hours

100 Marks

Unit	Periods	Marks
PART A - MODERN INDIA		
1. India in the Late Eighteenth Century	10	10
2. Coming of the Europeans and the Rise of the British	10	
3. India Under East India Company (1757-1857)	06	
4. Uprising of 1857	04	10
5. Changes after 1857	10	
6. Social & Cultural and Religious Awakening in the 19 th Century	10	10
7. Indian National Congress (1885-1905)	08	
8. Growth of Nationalism (1905-1918)	16	
9. Rise of Gandhi in Indian Political scene (1915-20)	10	13
10. Struggle for Swaraj and making of Indian Constitution	16	12
11. Map Work	06	05

Part B - CONTEMPORARY WORLD

12.	Introduction	04	
13.	The world from the end of the 19 th Century to the end of the First World War	14	05
14.	The World from 1919 to 1939	16	07
15.	The Second World War	10	
16.	The World after Second World War	12	10
17.	Development in Asia and Africa	10	
18.	Khurschev Era in U.S.S.R	10	07
19.	Development in Science and Technology	06	
20.	Development in Art , Literature, Media and Culture	06	06
21.	Map Work	06	05

Class – XII : Modern India	
<p>1. <u>India in the Late Eighteenth Century</u> :- Disintegration of Mughal Empire and Rise of Marathas - Emergence of Regional Subahs- Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Kerala - Rajputs . Social, economic and cultural life.</p> <p>2. <u>Coming of the Europeans and the rise of the British</u> :- European Settlements in India – Anglo – French Rivalry in South India – British Successes in Bengal (Plassey 1757) – Buxar (1764) – Dual Administration in Bengal.</p> <p>3. <u>India under East India Company (1757 – 1857)</u> :- Administrative, Judicial, Revenue Organization – Education and Language – Religious and Social Policy – Economic Policy Agriculture and crafts.</p> <p>4. <u>Uprising of 1857</u> :- Cause of the Revolt - its spread - nature and repression.</p> <p>5. <u>Administrative changes after 1857</u> :- Economic Impact of the British Rule - condition of the artisans, peasantry, landlords – problems of agriculture and industries.</p> <p>6. <u>Social, Cultural and Religious Awakening in the 19th Century</u> :- Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar – Brahmo Samaj – Ramkrishna – Vivekanand – Swami Dayanand and Arya Samaj – Jotiba Phule – Veerasilingam – The Aligarh School.</p>	<p>7. <u>Indian National Congress (1885-1905)</u> :- Its Character, Demands and Methods of struggle.</p> <p>8. <u>Growth of Nationalism (1905-18)</u> :- Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement – Militant Nationalism – ideas and practices. Congress Split at Surat (1907) – Repression of Nationalists and revolutionaries – Formation of Muslim League – Government of India Act. 1909 – Annulment of Bengal Partition (1911) – Outbreak of the First World War - Annie Besant’s Home Rule Movement – Lucknow Paet between Congress and Muslim league (1916) – Ghadr Party – Harding Bomb Case.</p> <p>9. <u>Rise of Gandhi in Indian Political Scene (1915-1920)</u> :-_Return from South Africa with New Ideology-Ahimsa and Satyagraha-Hind Swaraj (1909)-Constructive Programme-Swadeshi and Swaraj-Opposition to Council Entry.</p> <p>10. <u>Struggle For Swaraj and Making of Indian Constitution</u> :- Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms – Rowlatt Act – JallianwalaBagh Massacre – Simon Commission – Nehru report Gandhiji's Satyagrahas-Local Experiments- Champaran, Kheda and AhmedabadJallianwala Bagh Massacre-Non-cooperation (1920)- Khilafat and Swaraj-Civil Disobedience (1930)- Government of India Act 1935, Individual Satyagraha (1940) – Quit India Movement (1942) – INA – Constitutional development after the Second World War – Communalism and partition of India – the achievement of Independence – Immediate problems of the Independent nation.</p> <p>11. Map Work</p>

Class XII : The Contemporary World	
<p>12. <u>Introduction</u> :- Contemporary period in world history - Distinction between contemporary history and modern history-Characteristic features of contemporary history - A survey of the historical background of the contemporary world.</p> <p>13. <u>The World from the end of the nineteenth Century to the end of the First World War</u> : - Developments leading to the First World War – Consequences of the War and its impact on India - The Russian Revolution.</p> <p>14. <u>The World from 1919 to 1939</u> :- League of Nations-Fascism in Italy-Economic depression-Its economic, social and political consequences-Nazism in Germany-The New Deal-Growing importance of the U.S.A.-developments in Britain and France-Emergence of the U.S.S.R.-Developments in Africa and Latin America-Nationalist movements in Asia-Militarism in Japan and its emergence as a world power. Aggression and Appeasements-Japanese invasion of China-Italian invasion of Ethiopia-Germany's role in world affairs- Civil War in Spain.</p> <p>15. <u>The Second World War</u> : - Causes of the Second World War-German, invasion of Poland and outbreak of war-Fall of France-Invasion of the USSR-US in the War. The Atom Bomb-End of the War-Destruction caused by the War-Plans of the post-War reconstruction-United Nations-UN Declaration of Human Rights.</p>	<p>16. <u>The World After The Second World War</u> :- General Features-Political composition of the world after the Second World War-Disintegration of the colonial system-Neocolonialism-Emergence of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. as world powers-Formation of Israel-Formation of N.A.T.O. and Warsaw pact-Cold War-Socio-economic impact of cold war in Europe- Formation of N.A.M.</p> <p>17. <u>Development in Asia And Africa</u> :- Revolution in China-Tibet and Indo-China relations-Success of the movements of national independence - Vietnam – National Liberation movements in Africa – Struggle against apartheid – Bandung conference</p> <p>18. <u>Khurshev Era in U.S.S.R</u> :- Soviet Foreign Policy – Turmoil in Eastern Europe – Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania – Mikhail Gorbachev – Disintegration of Soviet Union – Decline of Communism and its impact</p> <p>19. <u>Development in Science and technology</u> :- New sources of energy-Industrial production-Transport and communications- - Developments in biological sciences- Information technology.</p> <p>20. <u>Development in Art , Literature, Media and Culture</u> :- Literature and art in the contemporary world. Impact of the revolution in communications-The mass media-Newspapers, Radio, Cinema, Television and Computers</p> <p>21. <u>Map Work</u></p>

List of Books Recommended

Class XI

S.No.	Name of The Book	Name of the Publisher
1.	Ancient India (History) By Prof R.S.Sharma	NCERT Publication
2.	Medieval India (History) By Prof. Satish Chandra	NCERT Publication

Class XII

S.No.	Name of The Book	Name of the Publisher
3.	Modern India (History) By Prof Bipin Chandra	NCERT Publication
4.	Contemporary World (History) Part I & II By Arjun Dev and Others	NCERT Publication