

## HISTORY

### SCHEME OF EXAMINATION :

The Examination in History offered as a subject for the General Degree Examination in Arts shall consist of three papers of three hours each selected by the candidates from among the following :-

History I (HG 1) : History of Northern India to 320 A.D.

History II (HG 2) : History of Northern India from 320 to C. 1700 A.D.

History III (HG 3) : History of Peninsular India up to A.D. 1700

History IV (HG 4) : History of Sri Lanka from the earliest times to C. 1600 A.D.

History V (HG 5) : History of Sri Lanka from 1600 to 1948 A.D.

History VI (HG 6) : The Twentieth Century World.

History VII (HG 7) : Commonwealth History.

### HISTORY I (HG 1) : HISTORY OF NORTHERN INDIA TO 320 A.C.

Candidates should have sound knowledge of the political, cultural, economic and social history of India from the time of the Indus Civilization to the rise of the Guptas and some knowledge of the principal sources on which this history based. An outline knowledge of pre-history and of geographical features is a necessary introduction to the course.

Candidates are expected to study the Indus Valley Civilization in all its aspects. The impact of Aryan culture and the consequent developments in the political, cultural and economic and social spheres should form an important part of this study. The rise and fall of empires should be studied with particular reference to cause and effect. Special attention should be paid

to the Mauryas and the Kushans. Candidates are also expected to take note of the foreign invasions such as those of the Persians, Greeks, Sakas, Bactrian Greeks etc. and their effects on Indian politics and culture. Attention should also be paid to the evolution of Indian thought, the changing features of social and economic life, political institutions and the development of Art and Architecture during this period. Some knowledge of the political, cultural and commercial relations with Peninsular India and with countries outside India is also expected. This study should also include a knowledge of movements and events in Central Asia, Persia and Peninsular India in so far as they affected the history of North India.

### Select Bibliography:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| J. AUBOYER         | — <i>Daily Life in Ancient India</i> (London 1965)                   |
| A. L. BASHAM       | — <i>The Wonder that was India</i> (Fontana 1971)                    |
| P. BROWN           | — <i>Indian Architecture, Buddhist and Hindu</i> (Bombay 1949).      |
| A. K. COOMARASWAMY | — <i>History of Indian and Indonesian Art</i> (London 1927).         |
| K. GOPALACHARI     | — <i>Early History of the Andhra Country</i> (Madras 1941).          |
| E. HULTZSCH        | — <i>Inscriptions of Asoka</i> (London 1925).                        |
| D. D. KOSAMBI      | — <i>The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India</i> (London 1965) |
| R. C. MAJUMDAR     | — <i>History and Culture of Indian People, Vol. I.</i>               |
| "                  | — <i>The Vedic Age.</i> (London 1950) Vol. II.                       |
| "                  | — <i>The Age of Imperial Unity</i> (Bombay 1951)                     |

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| R. C. MAJUMDAR         | — <i>Classical Accounts of India, Calcutta 1960.</i>                                 |
| A. K. NARAIN           | — <i>The Indo Greeks</i> (Oxford 1957)   |
| K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI | — <i>A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II</i> (Calcutta 1957)                   |
| K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI | — <i>History of South India, (O.U.P. Indian Branch 1955).</i>                        |
| S. PIGGOT              | — <i>Prehistoric India</i> (Hormondsworth 1950).                                     |
| H. C. RAYCHE           | — <i>A Political History of Ancient India</i> (Calcutta, 1923)                       |
| R. S. SHARMA           | — <i>Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India</i> (Delhi, 1959). |
| W. W. TARN (SIR)       | — <i>The Greeks in Bactria and India</i> (Cambridge 1951).                           |
| R. THAPAR              | — <i>Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas</i> (Oxford 1961).                         |
| R. THAPAR              | — <i>A History of India Vol. I</i> (Harmondsworth 1968).                             |
| SIR R. E. M. WHEELER   | — <i>The Indus Valley Civilization</i> (Cambridge 1953).                             |
| M. WINTERNITZ          | — <i>History of Indian Literature Vols. II</i> (Calcutta, 1927, 1933).               |

### HISTORY II (HG 2) : HISTORY OF NORTHERN INDIA FROM 320 TO C. 1700 A.D.

Candidates are expected to have a sound knowledge of the political, social, economic and cultural history of Northern India during this period, and also take special note of the political and cultural relations of Northern India with the Peninsular. The age of the Imperial Guptas should be studied in detail and



with reference to the sources relating to the period, specially the epigraphical sources. Attention should be paid to the growth, decay and disintegration of the Gupta empire, the administrative organisation of the Guptas and the economic and cultural developments under their rule. For the post-Gupta period candidates are expected to study the history of the Maitrakas, Gurjaras, Mankharis, Later Guptas, Vardhanas (with special reference to Harsa), Yasovarman, the Gurjara - Pratiharas, Palas and Senas. Special attention should be paid to the history of Kanauj and the events leading to the disappearance of Hindu rule in Northern India. The cultural developments of the Post-Gupta period relating to the history of religious thought and art and architecture are important aspects of this study.

Arab rule in India, the history of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal empire up to 1700 should be covered in the study of Muslim rule in Northern India. Attention should be paid to the administrative organisation of the Delhi Sultanate and that of the Mughal empire, the social and religious policy of Muslim Rulers and the cultural impact of Muslim rule in India

#### Select Bibliography:

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| J. ALLAN       | — <i>Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient India</i> (London 1936)                    |
| A. S. ALTEKAR  | — <i>State and Government in Ancient India</i> (Banaras 1955)                     |
| R. G. BASAK    | — <i>History of North Eastern India</i> (C. A. D. 320 - 760) Calcutta 194)        |
| A. L. BASHAM   | — <i>The Wonder that was India</i> , (London 1954)                                |
| S. N. DASGUPTA | — <i>A History of Indian Philosophy</i> (Calcutta 1922-55).                       |
| D. DEVAHUTI    | — <i>Harsa, a Political Study</i> , (Oxford University Press 1970).               |
| J. F. FLEET    | — <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum</i> Vol.III Gupta Inscriptions, Calcutta 1888 |

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. B. M. HABIBULLAH                  | — <i>Foundation of Muslim Rule in India</i> (Lahore 1945)                                |
| STELLA KRAMRISCH                     | — <i>The Art of India</i> (London 1945)  |
| STANLEY LANE-POOLE                   | — <i>The Mohammedan Dynasties</i> (London 1894).   |
| R. C. MAJUMDAR AND<br>A. D. PUSALKER | — <i>Bharatiye Vidya Bhavan Series</i><br>Vol. III - The Classical Age;<br>Bombay, 1954. |
|                                      | Vol. IV - The Age of Imperial<br>Kanauj Bombay 1954.                                     |
|                                      | Vol. V - The Struggle for<br>Empire, Bombay,<br>1955.                                    |
|                                      | Vol. VI - The Delhi Sultanate,<br>Bombay 1960.   |
| R. K. MOOKERJI                       | — <i>The Gupta Empire</i> , (Bombay 1948)  |
| ISHWARI PRASAD                       | — <i>History of Medieval India</i> ,<br>(Allahabad 1950)                                 |
| H. C. RAY                            | — <i>The Dynastic History of North India</i> (London 1953).                              |
| R. N. SLETORE                        | — <i>Life in the Gupta Age</i> (Bombay 1943)   |
| R. S. SHARMA                         | — <i>India Feudalism</i> (C. 300-1200),<br>Calcutta 1965.                                |
| A. L. SRI VASTAVA                    | — <i>The Sultanate of Dehli</i> (Agra 1953).   |
| R. P. TRIPATHI                       | — <i>Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire</i> (Allahabad 1956).                            |

SIR WW TARN

- *The Greeks in Bactria and India*  
(Kambridge) 1951

R. THAPAR

- *Asoka and the decline of the  
Mauryas*, (Oxford 1961)

R. THAPAR

- *A History of India* (Vol. I Har-  
mondsworth, 1968)

SIR R. E. M. WHEELER

- *The Indus Valley Civilization*  
(Kambridge 1953)

M. WINTERNITZ

- *History of Indian Literature*  
(2 Vols Culoutta 1927, 1933)

### HISTORY III (HG 3) : HISTORY OF PENINSULAR INDIA UPTO A. D. 1700

Students are expected to be familiar with the political, social and cultural History of the Part of India to the South of the Vindhyas. A knowledge of the geographical factors that determined the course of political, social and economic development is essential. A familiarity with the literary and archaeological sources is also expected from students.

The emphasis will be on the following themes:

#### (i) Pre-History and dynastic History

- (a) The nature and extent of the spread of the Indo-Aryan cultural tradition in the Deccan and South India.
- (b) The Prehistoric peoples of the region, and especially the Dravidians, their origins and evolution and the Megalithic culture.
- (c) Maurya expansion and its impact, the Sātavāhanas and their successors.
- (d) The Vākātakas, Cālukyas the Rāstrakūtas and the Eastern Cālukyas.

(e) The Pallavas and Cōlas.

(f) The Yādavas, Hoysalas, Kākatiyas and Pāndyas.

(g) Bāhmanis and Vijayanagara.

(h) Mughal expansion and European activities.

The political ideas and ideals, developed by these dynasties and the administrative institutions that sustained them should be studied.

#### (ii) Social life and economic activity:

(a) The concept of Varnāśrama and its role in society. Education and the provision of public amenities and social customs.

(b) Agriculture, Handicrafts, modes of production; the formation of guilds, transport and communications, advances in the techniques of production and commerce in the region with countries outside it.

#### (iii) Religious and cultural developments:

A knowledge of the development of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Islam and the development of the regional schools of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, music and literary traditions is required. Attention should be paid to both sources of inspiration and the influence of these schools in countries outside the region.

#### RECOMMENDED READING: (History III)

B. G. BHANDARKAR

— *The Cambridge History of India*.  
Vol. I - IV

— *Early History of the Deccan*  
(Calcutta, 1928)

G. YAZDANI

— *The Early History of the Deccan*,  
2 Vols. (Oxford University  
Press, 1960).



- BHARATA VIDYA BHAVAN — *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. I. VI
- A. S. ALTAKAR — *The Rastrakūta and their times* (Poona, 1934)
- K. A. NILAKATA SASTRI — *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas* (Banaras, 1952).
- " — *The Cōlas* (2nd Edition) (Madras, 1955)
- " — *Foreign Notices of South India* (Madras, 1939)
- " — *A History of South India* (2nd Edition) Oxford University Press, 1958.)
- " — *History of Sri Vijaya* (Madras 1949).
- " — *The Pāndyan Kingdom* (Luzac, 1929).
- " — *South Indian influences in the Far East*, (Bombay, 1949).
- K. A. NILAKANTA SASTRI AND VENKATA RAMANAYA — *Further Sources of Vijayanagara History*, (Madras 1945).
- T. V. MAHALINGAM — *Administration and Social Life under vijayanagara*, (Madras, 1940).
- " — *South Indian Policy*, (Madras, 1967) (2nd Revised Edition).
- APPADURAI — *Economic conditions in South India* (Pts. 1 and 2)

# HISTORY IV (HG 4) : HISTORY OF SRI LANKA FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO C. 1600 A. D.

Candidates should be familiar with the main course of political history. They will also be examined on the principal cultural economic and social development of the period. Some knowledge of pre-Aryan settlements and culture is expected. Attention should be paid to the following topics. Aryan settlements; the political unification of the island; the rise and fall of the kingdoms of Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Dambadeniya, Yapahuwa, Kurunegala, Gampola, Jaffna, and Kotte; the history of Rohana and the political relations with South India. The cultural history of the period should form an important segment of this study and particular attention should be paid to the history of Buddhism, the development of art and architecture and the cultural contacts with the neighbouring countries in South and South East Asia. The economic organization of the country with special emphasis on the system of irrigation, economic institutions and the commercial relations with the outside world should be studied. Political and social institutions should receive fair attention.

Candidates are expected to be familiar with at least the main Chronicles of the island (e.g. the Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa and Culavamas). An awareness of the inscriptional evidence relating to the history of this period will be an advantage. A sound knowledge of the topography of ancient and medieval Ceylon is required.

## Select Bibliography:

- E. W. ADIKARAM — *The Early History of Buddhism In Ceylon* (Colombo, 1953).
- M. B. ARIYAPALA — *Society in Medieval Ceylon* (Colombo 1956)
- R. L. BROHIER — *Ancient Irrigation Works in Ceylon Parts I - III.* (Colombo 1943-35).
- A. K. COOMARASAWAMY — *Medieval Sinhalese Art* (New York, 1956).



- H. W. CODRINGTON — *Ceylon Coins and Currency* (Colombo 1924).
- *Ancient Land Tenure and Revenue in Ceylon*, (Colombo 1938).
- D. T. DEVENDRA — *Classical Sinhalese Sculpture* (London 1958).
- HEMA ELLAWALA — *Social History of Early Ceylon* (Colombo 1969).
- *Epigraphia Zeylanica Vols. I-V*
- W. GIEGER — *The Mahavamsa* (English Translation) P. T. S., (London 1912)
- *The Culawamsa* (English Translation) Vols. I and II (Colombo 1953).
- HEINZ BECHERT — *The Culture of Ceylon in Medieval times* (Wiesbaden, 1960).
- C. E. GODAKUMBURE — *Sinhalese Literature* (Colombo 1955)
- TILAK HETTIARACHCHY — *History of Kingship in Ceylon up to the fourth century A.D.* (Colombo 1973.).
- K. INDRAPALA — *The Collapse of the Rajarata Civilization in Ceylon and the Drift to the South West* (Peradeniya 1971)
- A. LIYANAGAMAGE — *The Decline of Polonnaruwa and the rise of Dambadeniya C. 1180-127* (Colombo 1968)
- A. LIYANAGAMAGE AND RANAWEEA GUNAWARDHANA — *Anuradhapura Yugaya* (A Sinhalese Publication) (Kelaniya 1961)

- H. OLDENBERG — *The Dipavamsa* (London 1879)
- S. PARANAVITANA — *The Stup in Ceylon, Memorials of the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon Vol. V.* (Colombo 1946)
- *Art and Architecture of Ceylon Polonnaruwa Period* (Colombo 1954)
- *Ancient Inscriptions of Ceylon Vol. I.* (Colombo 1970)
- *University of Ceylon, History of Ceylon Vol. I Pts. I and II* Colombo 1960 - 1961)
- W. RAHULA — *History of Buddhism in Ceylon, The Anuradhapura Period* (Colombo 1953)
- MENDIS ROHANADEERA — *Sangha Organization in Sri Lanka (Medieval Period)* A Sinhalese Publication (Nugegoda 1974)
- INDRAKEERTHI SIRIWEERA — *Madhyakalina Lankava* (A Sinhalese Publication (Peradeniya 1971).
- G. P. V. SOMARATNE — *The Political History of the Kotte Kingdom* (Nugegoda 1975)
- Journals**
- Ceylon Historical Journal
- Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies
- Ceylon Journal of the Humanities.
- Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
- University of Ceylon Review.

## HISTORY V (HG 5) : HISTORY OF SRI LANKA FROM 1600 TO 1948 A.D.

A good understanding of the course of history together with a more detailed knowledge of developments in the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries will be expected. Students are expected to have basic knowledge of the geographical factors which influenced the history of the period and a sound knowledge of events and trends in Asia and Europe which had a bearing on the history of the island.

The political administrative and social history of the Kandyan Kingdom forms an important theme. Students should be familiar with the history of Kandyan relations with foreign powers and have some understanding of the factors which fashioned these relations. The impact of the Portuguese and the Dutch on the maritime provinces and elements of strength and weakness of these powers should also be studied with care.

In the nineteenth century emphasis should be placed on the economic, social and cultural changes under British rule. In the twentieth century the growth of the nationalist movement and its impact needs special attention.

### Select Bibliography:

K. W. GOONEWARDENA AND  
K. M. DE SILVA

— *University of Ceylon History of Ceylon Vol. II*  
(Published in 1976)

K. M. DE SILVA

— *University of Ceylon History of Ceylon* (Colombo, Ceylon University Press 1973).

T. ABEYSINGHE

— *Portuguese Rule in Ceylon 1594-1612* (Colombo 1966)

S. ARASARATNAM

— *Dutch Power in Ceylon 1618-1687* (Amsterdam, 1958).

C. R. DE SILVA

— *The Portuguese in Ceylon 1617-1638* (Colombo 1972)

L. S. DEWARAJA

— *A study of the Political, administrative and social structure of the Kandyan Kingdom 1707-1760* (Colombo 1972)

K. W. GUONEWARDENA

— *The Foundation of Dutch Power in Ceylon 1638-1958* (Amsterdam 1958)

RALPH PEIRIS

— *Sinhalese Social Organization in the Kandyan Period* (Colombo 1956)

H. W. WRIGGINS

— *Ceylon : Delimmas of a new nation* (Princeton 1960)

### Journals:

Ceylon Historical Journal

Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies

Modern Ceylon Studies

Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

University of Ceylon Review.

## HISTORY VI (HG 6) : THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

The main themes for this study are:

### The World Wars and Europe between the Wars

Attention should be paid to the basic issues in the two Wars, the Versailles settlement; international issues between the Wars and the rise of Fascism.

### International Politics since 1945

Candidates should study the decline of Europe; the internal politics and Foreign policies of the U. S. A. (1919- 1945) and the U. S. S. R. (1917 - 1945) as a background to this section. Attention should be paid to the Cold War, which should include the Berlin Crises, Korea and Vietnam; the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict; the rise of new forces i.e. China, Japan, West Germany and Western European Community; the Third World and non-alignment and the United Nations Organization.



## Nationalism, De-Colonisation and Neo-Colonialism Communism, Socialism and the Social Welfare State

The main topics which should be studied are: - Communism in the U. S. S. R., China, Cuba and Eastern Europe; Socialism in Latin America, Asia and Africa and the Welfare States in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and India.

### Technical Change and Major World Economic Problems:

The major topics in this section are:- the "Second Industrial Revolution" and the emergence of the New World Consumer Society; Population Monetary and Trade problems; the economic problems of the Third World and the new trends in international economic relations.

### Technological Society

Candidates should pay attention to the impact of technological change on politics, mass media, urbanisation and modern cultural trends.

#### Select Bibliography:

- ANGELO ANGELOPOULOS — *The Third World and the Rich Countries* (New York, 1972).
- GEOFFREY BARRACLOUGH — *An Introduction to Contemporary History* (London 1966).
- PETER CALVOCORESSI — *World Politics since 1945* (London 1975).
- E. H. CARR — *A History of Soviet Russia* Vol. III (London 1950).
- O. E. CHUBB — *Twentieth Century China* (New York 1972).
- ISSAC DEUTSCHER — *The Great Contest, Russia and the West* (London 1960).
- MAURICE DOBB — *Soviet Economic Development Since 1917* (London 1966).

- RUPERT EMERSON — *From Empire to Nation : the rise to self assertion of Asian and African Peoples* (Boston 1970).
- D. F. FLEMING — *The Cold War* (London 1961).
- JOHN GITTINGS — *Survey of Sino-Soviet Dispute* (London 1968).
- L. M. GOODRICH — *The United Nations in A Changing World* (New York 1974).
- A. NORMAN GRAEBNER — *The Cold War: ideological conflict or power struggle* (Boston 1963).
- J. L. HOROWITZ — *Three Worlds of Development* (New York 1972).
- G. H. JANSEN — *Afro-Asia and Non-alignment* (London 1966).
- G. F. KENNAN — *American Diplomacy 1900-1958* (New York 1952).
- GEORGE LICHTHEIM — *Europe in the Twentieth Century* (London 1972).
- JOHN MAJOR — *The Contemporary World* (London 1970).
- BRUUN MAMATEY — *The World in the Twentieth Century* (London 1972).
- G. MAYER AND W. FOSTER — *The United States and the Twentieth Century* (Boston 1958).
- TIBOR MENDE — *From Aid to Re-colonisation* (London 1972).
- G. MYRDAL — *Beyond the Welfare State* (London 1960).



- K. M. PANIKKAR — *Afro Asian States and Their Problems* (London 1959).
- B. PONOMAYOV, A. GROMYKO AND V. KHVOSTOV — *History of Soviet Foreign Policy* (Moscow 1969).
- J. ROMEIN — *The Asian Century, A History of Modern Nationalism in Asia*, (London 1962).
- THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS — *The Impact of the Russian Revolution* ((London 1970).
- S. R. SCHRAM — *The Political Thought of Mao Tse-tung* (New York 1963)
- Von. Der F. R. MEHDEN — *Politics of Developing Nations* (New Jersey 1969).
- C.F. WARE, K.M. PANIKKAR and J. M. ROMEIN — *The Twentieth Century* (London 1966).
- JACK WODDIS — *An Introduction to Neo Colonialism* (New York 1967)
- PETER WORSLEY — *The Third World* (London 1967).

## HISTORY VII (HG 7) : COMMONWEALTH HISTORY

The central theme of this paper is the growth of British Empire from the end of the fifteenth century to the first world war, and the subsequent transition from Empire to Commonwealth. Students are expected to have a sound knowledge of : the main features of British overseas expansion; the relationship between Britain and her colonies and the Dominions; and the history of the Dominions - Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and of the other important regions of the empire.

Among the major topics to be considered are trade, settlement and the emergence of the Old Colonial System in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the conquests and conflicts of the eighteenth century culminating in the American Revolution; the growth of the settlement colonies in the nineteenth century and the evolution of self government in them, and the administration and development of the tropical colonies in the same period. For the twentieth century the main themes will include the Commonwealth its development, pattern and concept of inter-state relations, and the emergence of nationalism in the Asian-African possessions of Britain.

## Select Bibliography:

- G. L. BEER — *The Origins of the Old Colonial System* (New York 1908; re-issued 1959).
- G. BOLTON — *Britains Legacy Overseas* (O. U. P. 1973).
- S. A. DE SMITH — *The New Commonwealth and its Constitutions* (London 1964).
- D. K. FIELDHOUSE — *The Colonial Empires* (London 1966).
- G. S. GRAHAM — *A Concise History of the British Empire* (London 1969).
- P. GORDON WALKER — *The Commonwealth* (London 1968)
- K. E. KNORR — *British Colonial Theories 1570-1850* (Toronto 1944; re-issued London 1963).
- N. MANSERGH — *The Commonwealth Experience* (London 1969).
- W. P. MORREL — *British Colonial Policy in the Age of Peel and Russell* (London 1930).

R. OLIVER AND J. D. FAGE — *A Short History of Africa*  
(London 1966).

J. H. PARRY — *Europe and A Wider World*  
1415 - 1715 (London 1949).

M. PERHAM — *The Colonial Reckoning*  
(London 1963).

R. L. SCHUYLER — *The Fall of the Old Colonial*  
*System* (New York 1945)

A. P. THORNTON — *The Imperial Idea and its*  
*Enemies* (London 1959).

A. VAN ALSTYNE — *Empire and Independance* (New  
York 1965).

K. C. WHEARE — *The Constitutional Structure*  
*of the Commonwealth* (Oxford  
1960).

K. C. WHEARE — *The Statute of Westminster and*  
*Dominion Status* (Fifth edition,  
London 1953).