

**HISTORY - SYLLABUS FOR PRE-REGISTRATION QUALIFYING ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION FOR Ph.D. PROGRAMME**

UNIT – I HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM SANGAM AGE TO 2000 CE

Geographical Features of Tamilagam– Sources - Pre-historic sites and Culture - Adichanallur -Archaeology of Vaigai River Valley,Alagankulam -Keeladi The Age of Sangam – Age of the Sangam – Cheras – Cholas – Pandyas – Social , Economic and Cultural condition of the Sangam Age - The Age of Kalabhras.Socio-Economic Condition –The Early and Later Pallavas Socio-Economic Conditions and Contribution of Pallavas to art, architecture and literature – Bhakthi Movement –First Pandyan Empire Kadungon – Kunpandian – SrimaraSrivallabha – Battle of Thiruppurambiam.The Age of Imperial Cholas Chola Administration – Literature, art, architecture and religion – Second Pandyan Empire – JatavaramanSundarapandya I – MaravarmanKulasekara I- Visit of Marcopolo – Socio-Economic condition – Art and Architecture under the pandyas.Advent of Islam in TamilNadu - Invasion of Malik Kafur - Sultanate of Madurai – Invasion of Kumarakampana - Tamil Country under Vijayanagar rule – Nayaks of Madurai, Senji and Tanjore - Marathas of Tanjore – The Sethupathis of Ramnad .The Advent of the Europeans to Tamil country – The Carnatic wars – Poligar system- Poligar Revolts - Kattabomman - Maruthu brothers – Fall of the Poligars.Establishment of the British rule in Tamil Nadu – Formation of Madras Presidency – South Indian Rebellion - Causes –course and Results – Vellore Mutiny – Causes - Course and Results Western Education – Growth of language and literature – Role of Christian missionaries. Economic condition – British Revenue Policy – Ryotwari System - Development of Industries – Trade and Commerce.Socio – Religious Reform movements - Vallalar – SamarasaSanmarga Sangam – Vaikundaswamy – Religious Conversions and social conflicts – Temple Entry movement Non – Brahmin Movement – Justice Party – Self – Respect Movement – D.K. and E.V.R.Role of Tamilnadu in Freedom Movement - Role played by V.O.C. , Bharathi, Vanchinathan , Tirupurkumaran ,Sathyamoorthy, Rajaji, and Kamaraj – Role of Tamilpress in Freedom Movement.Development of Tamil Nadu under Congress - D.M.K.Anna – Rajaji – Kamaraj- Bhakta Vatsalam - Karunantithi their contribution to Tamil Society.

UNIT – II HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA FROM 1707 TO 1947 CE

The Advent of Europeans — European settlements in India – Battles of Plassey and Buxar - Robert Clive – Warren Hastings – Lord Cornwallis - Lord Wellesley – Lord Hastings – their Domestic and Foreign policy. Lord William Bentinck – Lord Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse - Annexation of Sindh – Ranjit Singh – Anglo-Sikhs wars – Anglo – Afghan wars. Socio – Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century – Brahma Samaj – Prarthana Samaj – Arya Samaj – Aligarh Movement – Theosophical Society – Ramakrishna Mission and the Impacts of these movements. The Revolt of 1857 – Causes – Course - Effects – Lord Canning and his reforms – Repressive measures of Lord Lytton - Lord Ripon & Local Self Government – Lord Curzon and his Reforms – Lord Irwin – Lord Mountbatten. Indian National Movement – Rise and Growth Indian National Congress – Moderates & Extremists - Swadeshi Movement – Home Rule Movement – Non – Co-operation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit India Movement – Netaji and Indian National Army – Demands of Jinnah - Direct Action Day - Mountbatten plan and Attainment of Freedom.

UNIT – III HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM AD 1453 TO 1945

Fall of Constantinople – The Renaissance - Causes – Renaissance Art, literature, Architecture, Science and Technology – Results – Geographical Discoveries – Causes – Discovery of New lands – Results. The Reformation: causes and effects – Reformation in Germany, Switzerland, France and England – The Counter Reformation - Charles V of Spain – Hendry IV of France. Enlightened Despotism in Europe - Louis XIV – Frederick, the Great – Maria Theresa – Joseph II – Gustavus Adolphus – Charles XII- Thirty Year's War – Treaty of Westphalia – Industrial Revolution and Agrarian Revolution. Rise of Russia – Peter, the Great – Catherine, the Great – Louis XV and Louis XVI – The French Revolution – Napoleon Bonaparte – Napoleon III – Unification of Italy and Germany – Bismark and Berlin congress. The First World War – Russian Revolution of 1917. Rise of Fascism in Italy – Rise of Nazism in Germany – Hitler- Mussolini – The Second World War – Formation of the UNO – Aims and objectives.

UNIT – IV HISTORIOGRAPHY

Definitions - Nature - Scope – Importance - History as a Science - History and its Auxiliary Sciences - Uses and Abuses - Causation and Imagination in History - Structure - Kinds of History - Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation. Renaissance - Machiavalli - Rationalist School (Edward Gibbon) - Romantic Idealism (Hegel) - Utilitarianism (J.S. Mill) - Positivism (Comte) - Scientific Socialism (Karl Marx) - Critical Scientific (Leopold Von Ranke) - English School (Trevelyn and Toynbee) - social Theory (Oswald Spengler) - Post Modernism. Kalhana - Alberuni - Amir Kushru - Abul Fazl - Alexander Cunnigham - Vincent A. Smith - K.P. Jayaswal - Sarkar, J - Kosambi, D.D.- Sharma, R.S.- Majumadar R.C - Irfan Habib - Ranajit Guha - Romila Thapar - Characteristics of Indian Historiography - Recent Trends of Indian History. Significance of Regional History - Panikkar, K.M. - NilakantaSastri, K.A. - Sathyanatha Iyer - Pillai, K.K., - Aiyangar, S.K. - Subramaniam.N - Rajayyan, K - Sheik Ali - Manickam, S. - Iravadham Mahadevan - SadasivaPandarathar,T.V - Burton Stein - Noboru Karashima - Subhurayalu - Robert Bruce Foot - Chapaklahsmi - Rajan Gurukul - KesavVelyut - Ilangunjan Pillai - Characteristics of South Indian Historiography.

UNIT – V HISTORICAL RESEARCH: APPROACHES AND METHODS

Define Research - Meaning - Scope of Research - Types of Research: Historical - Comparative - Correlation - Experimental - Evolution - Action - Ethnogenic - Feminist - Cultural - Pre - Requisite of a Researcher - Historical Research: Trends in Historical Research Scientific Method - Inductive and Deductive Methods - Characteristics - Limitations - Risk Assessment. Choice of the Topic: Criteria for Selecting a Topic - Review of Literature- Hypothesis - Objectives - Designing the Study - Project Outline - Sources - Primary - Secondary - Oral - Use of Digital Library - Online sources - Survey - Interview - Personal Diaries - Questionnaire - Collection of Data. Research Procedures - Collection of Evidences - Critical Evaluation of Sources – Presentation - Methods of Criticism - External Criticism - Internal Criticism - Assessment. Objectivity and subjectivity - Bias - Authenticity (Heuristics and Hermeneutics) - Credibility - Collection of Data - Plagiarism - Methodology - Case Study - Synthesis - Format - Preliminaries - Text - Abstract - Page and Chapter Format. Preparation of Thesis - Preparing the List of

Works Cited - Notes Taking – References - Footnotes - Tables and Charts – Bibliography - Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing – E Based Sources.

REFERENCE

- Champakalakshmi, R. (1996). Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300-1300, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gurukkal, Rajan. (2010). Social Formations of Early South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Krishnasamy Pillai. (1964). Tamil Country Under Vijayanagar, Annamalai university,
- Krishnaswami Aiyangar S. (1992). Beginning of South Indian History; Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture.
- Mahalingam T.V. (1998). Kanchipuram in the Early South Indian History and Culture; South Indian Policy.
- Meenakshi.C.,(1928)Administration And Social Life Under The Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.
- Heras , (2003).South India Under the Vijayanagar Empire: The Aravid Dynasty, New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.
- Iyengar, Srinivasa, P.T. (1929). History of Tamils, Madras: C. Coomaraswamy and Sons.
- Karashima, Noboru. (1988). South India-Society and Economy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mahalingam, T.V. (1951). Economic Life under the Vijayanagar Empire, Madras: Madras University.
- Mennakshi.C. (1977). Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.
- Barbara, D. Metcalf and Thomas, R. Metcalf. (2006). A Concise History Of Modern India.
- Bayly, C.A. (1988). Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire in The New Cambridge History of India.
- Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. (2004). From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India. New Delhi:
- Bipan Chandra. (2009). History of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Publication.
- Dhevendhiran, K. (2017). Indian History 1707 to 1856. Independently Published.
- Dube, Ishita Banerjee. (2014). A History of Modern India. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Lakshmi Subramanian. (2010). History of India, 1707-1857. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
- Manika Raj Priya. (2016). 1857 the first War of Independence. New Delhi: Centrum.
- Mehra, P.L. (1987). A Dictionary of Modern Indian History 1707-1947. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Roychoudhary, S.C. (2016). History of Modern India. Delhi, Surjeet Publication.
- Charles Grant Robertson, Sir. (1928). A History Of Western Europe, A.D. 1453-1789: From The Fall Of Constantinople To The French Revolution, (Benn's Sixpenny Library, and No. 61. London.
- Fisher, H.A.I. (1936). A History Of Europe 1942. UK: Edward Arnold.
- Hayes, C.J.H. (1962). History Of Europe Since 1500. London: Macmillan New York.
- Hazen, (1945). History Of Modern Europe. London: Oxford.
- Hobsbawm E.J. (1962). The Age of Revolution, 1789–1848. US: (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, UK & World Publishing).
- Mukherjee, L. (2014). Europe Since The French Revolution, 1740–1950. Kolkata: M. Mukerjee Publisher.
- Southgate. (2004). History Of Europe. New Delhi: Aravali Books.

- Thomas Henry Dyer.(2000).Modern Europe From The Fall Of Constantinople To The Establishment Of German Empire,A.D1453–1871 Volume–I,UK:PalalaPress.
- Benjamin, Jules R. (2010). A Student's Guide to History. 11th ed. Boston and New York.
- Black, Jeremy, Mac Raild., (2000). Studying History, London: MacMillan.
- Carr, E. H. (1961). What is History?.UK: University of Cambridge Press.
- Collingwood, R. G.(1946).The Idea of History. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Chakravarty. (2012). History, Historical Thought and Historiography. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
- Chandrasekar, Y.K. (2012). Historical Research Theory and Methods, Kochi: Swasthic Publication
- Davidson., James West., Mark .(2010). After the Fact: The Art of Historical Detection. Boston: McGraw-Hill.
- Davies, Stephen. (2003). Empiricism and History. New York: Palgrave.
- EileenKa-MayCheng.(2012).Historiography,an Introductory Guide.UK:BloomsburyPublishingPlc.
- Eley, Geoff. A. (2005). Crooked Line: From Cultural History to the History of Society. University of Michigan Press.
- Carr, E.H. (1961). What is History. UK: University of Cambridge Press.
- Collingwood, R.G. (1946). The Idea of History. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Chakravarty. (2012). History, Historical Thought and Historiography. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.
- Christine Bombaro. (2012). Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars. Scarecrow Press.
- Eileen Ka-May Cheng. (2012). Historiography, an Introductory Guide. UK: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.
- Elton, G.R. (1969). The Practice of History. New York: HarperCollins.
- Ernst Breisach. (2007). Historiography. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Gorge, H. S. (2011). Research Methodology in History. Aph Publishing Corporation.
- Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff . (2003). The Modern Researcher. California: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Jerzy Topolski. (1976). Methodology of History. USA: Polish Scientific Publishers.