

HISTORY (851)

Aims:

1. To provide accurate knowledge of significant events and personalities of the period under study, in sequence and in context.
2. To familiarize candidates with factual evidence upon which explanations or judgements about the period must be founded.
3. To develop an understanding of the existence of problems and relevance of evidence of explanations.
4. To develop the capacity to marshal facts and evaluate evidence and to discuss issues from a historical point of view.
5. To develop the capacity to read historical views in the light of new evidence or new interpretation of evidence.
6. To foster a sense of historical continuity.
7. To encourage diminution of prejudices and to develop a more international approach to world history.
8. To develop the ability to express views and arguments clearly using correct terminology of the subject.
9. To familiarise candidates with various types of historical evidence and to provide some awareness of the problems involved in evaluating different kinds of source materials.

CLASS XI

There will be **two** papers in the subject

Paper I: Theory 3 hours ----- 80 marks

Paper II: Project Work -----20 marks

PAPER I (THEORY) – 80 Marks

Part I (20 marks) will consist of **compulsory** short answer questions testing fundamental factual knowledge and understanding of the entire syllabus.

Part II (60 marks) will be divided into **two** sections, **Section A** and **Section B**, each consisting of **five** questions. Each question shall carry 12 marks. Candidates will be required to attempt **two** questions from each Section and **one** question from either Section A or Section B. A total of **five** questions will be attempted from Part II

SECTION A

INDIAN HISTORY

1. Growth of Nationalism

(i) Swadeshi Movement

Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement: causes, features and impact which should include the aggravation of the Moderate-Extremist clash, and the foundation of the Muslim League. The assessment of the movement should include the positive and negative features.

(ii) Revolutionary Nationalism

The growth of revolutionary activities should explain what led to the development and concentrate on some well-known organizations: Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar, Anushilan Samiti.

2. Emergence of the colonial economy.

(i) Development of the means of transport and communication.

Transportation: a brief look at the development of the railways – other means can simply be mentioned.

(ii) Disruption of traditional economy: British revenue policy: impact on peasants and artisans; poverty and famines.

A general account of the impact of the British rule on peasants and artisans. Revenue policy: the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement should be done in some detail.

(iii) Development of modern industries.

An account of the growth of large scale machine based industries in western India, its economic impact.

(iv) Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities.

The Forest Acts of 1865 and 1894 to be studied critically. Political and economic impact of the Colonial Forest Policy on local communities.

3. Social and Religious Movements
 - (i) Impact of the modern ideas in Europe on Indian administrators.
The characteristics of modern thought (liberalism, utilitarianism) to be very briefly explained as a background to British policy.
 - (ii) Reform Movements – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement.
A critical look at each of the above movements.
 - (iii) Struggle against caste – Jyotirao Phule, Narayan Guru, Veerasalingam.
A brief outline of their contributions.
 - (iv) The Women's Question
The following Acts to be studied: Abolition of Sati 1829, Widow Remarriage 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention 1870 and Age of Consent 1891. The background and features have to be read critically to evaluate their impact on women.
4. Protest Movements against Colonial Rule.
A brief account of the Indigo Uprising (1859), Deccan riots (1875), Munda Uprising (1899-1900) and the response of the colonial authority.
5. Gandhian Nationalism (1916 – 1922)
 - (i) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi; background and main features of the movement.
A general background of the development of Gandhian ideas of non-violence and satyagraha in South Africa. Brief summaries of the three localised satyagrahas: Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda district.
 - (ii) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh (1919), Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922).
The reasons behind the Rowlatt Act and its main terms to be studied in brief. A general account of the satyagraha against the Act, leading to Jalianwala Bagh and the aftermath.
The launching of the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements; why Gandhi decided to support Khilafat. There should be a connected chronological account of the movement and its suspension after Chauri Chaura.

6. Gandhian Nationalism (1927 – 1934)
 - (i) Simon Commission: its boycott and the demand for Dominion Status by 1929; Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective.
The reasons for sending the Commission in 1927 as well as its boycott should be briefly explained. A general account of the agitation against the Commission as well as a very brief account of the Nehru Report. The Lahore Session should be set against the expiry of the deadline by the Congress; the main points of the Poorna Swaraj Resolution.
 - (ii) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934).
A general account of the development of the Movement and different strands within the Movement; main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences can be put very briefly in context. The resumption of the Movement, the Poona Pact (in the context of the Communal Award) should be touched upon.

SECTION B

WORLD HISTORY

7. Impact of the second phase of industrialization in Europe during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
 - (i) Urbanisation, growth of working class: Workers' movements.
Trade Union and Socialist Movements in Germany.
 - (ii) Growth of Women's struggles for rights: Suffragette Movement.
Focus on Britain and WPSU: an account of demand for women's right to vote until the election of 1919.
8. World War I: Causes, events leading to it; major changes in warfare and strategy; peace settlements.
An outline of the main long term causes: alliances, imperial rivalry, arms race, nationalism; short term causes: events from 1908 to 1914: the Moroccan crisis, the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The main interests of the big powers in the Balkans should be briefly touched upon, particularly Russia and Austria-Hungary, as well as the growth of Balkan

nationalism and the two Balkan Wars; the assassination at Sarajevo and how it developed into a major European War.

Introduction of new technologies and strategies: trench warfare, use of gas, tanks, air warfare and submarines with one example for each.

Reasons for US's entry into the War and a brief account of its contribution.

A brief explanation of the various causes for the defeat of the Central Powers.

9. Peace Settlements after World War I and the establishment of the League of Nations.

Changes in the map of Europe after the Paris Peace Settlements; critical evaluation of the impact of the peace settlements.

League of Nations – membership (absence of major powers); establishment of the mandates system; failure of collective security (Manchuria & Abyssinia).

10. The Great Depression

Causes leading to the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and its impact on the economy of USA, Germany, Britain, France, & Japan.

11. Rise of Communism: Russia (1917-1939)

The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 - a brief account of events in 1917: March Revolution and its results; explanation of why the Provisional Government fell from power leading up to the November Revolution.

Lenin and his consolidation of the Bolshevik state.

Struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky; Single party state under Stalin: the collectivisation of agriculture. The First and the Second Five Year Plans and the purges of 1937-1938.

12. Rise of Fascism: Italy (1919-39)

- (a) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini.

Conditions which gave rise to Fascism; a brief chronological account of the events which brought Mussolini to power from the election of 1921 to the march on Rome in October 1922.

- (b) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy.

Critical appraisal of Mussolini's policies particularly his economic policy.

13. Rise of Nazism: Germany (1933-39)

- (a) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise.

Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic as a background to the rise of Nazism; events from 1932 onwards leading to Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the reasons for his popularity among different groups should be explained.

- (b) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards.

Outline of the changes made by Hitler in government, the cultural life and education, army (the Night of the Long Knives), the economy and religious life. Escalation of the campaign against the Jews should be done in some detail, till the "Final Solution". Reasons why his policies were accepted among different groups.

14. Rise of Militarism: Japan (1919-37)

Reasons for militarism in the 1930s; expansion into China. Events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

The political, economic and ideological reasons for the rise of militarism and expansion into China should be explained (emphasis should be laid on the reasons for the attack on Manchuria and a brief account of it). The subsequent developments should be studied chronologically, emphasizing the declaration of a "New Order in East Asia" and the 1937 invasion of China.

PAPER II (PROJECT WORK)

- 20 MARKS

Candidates will be required to undertake **one** project which **may** be any one of the following:

- (i) A case study.
- (ii) A field visit/ investigation.
- (iii) A local history
- (iv) Interview/oral evidence
- (v) Book review/ film review/ posters/ newspapers/ advertisements/ cartoons and art

The project must not be based primarily on the syllabus; students must be encouraged to produce original, creative and insightful perspectives on an allied aspect of the topic.

CLASS XII

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SECTION A

INDIAN HISTORY

1. Towards Independence and Partition: the Last Phase (1935-1947).

(i) Important political developments: growth of socialist ideas, trade union activities, Kisan Sabha movement; growth of communalism (Hindu & Muslim).

These developments in the late 1930s and 1940s are to be done briefly.

(ii) Working of provincial autonomy: Congress and other ministries.

The main features of Provincial Autonomy should be explained. A critical account of the election of 1937 and the working of the Congress ministries must be given. A summary of main developments under non-Congress ministries should be included.

(iii) National Movement during the Second World War: The outbreak of World War II and the resignation of the Congress ministries, Lahore Session of the Muslim League in 1940 and the deadlock up to the August Offer (1940). Failure of the Cripps Mission; Quit India resolution; arrest of Congress leaders; violent public reaction; Government repression of revolt of 1942.

Why the Cripps Mission was sent to India should be explained along with its proposals.

Reasons for the rejection of its proposals should lead directly to the Quit India resolution. A compact account of the movement, its repression and a brief analysis of its significance is needed.

(iv) Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.

Bose's role in the national movement and his differences with Gandhi to be discussed. Background to the formation of the IIL and INA; Bose's revival of the INA should be emphasized, a brief account of its operations, eventual defeat and significance.

(v) Transfer of power (1945-1947): changed attitude of British Government; the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals; Congress and League reaction; Direct Action by League; communal riots; Attlee's declaration of 1947; the Mountbatten Plan; partition and independence.

Reasons for change in the attitude of the British government after World War II - Cabinet Mission: its aims and the major provisions of its Plan. Election to the Constituent Assembly and the results. Controversy between Congress and League over the question of: (a) grouping of provinces under the terms of the Plan (b) being part of the Constituent Assembly (c) being part of the Interim Government. Muslim League's Direct Action and communal riots. Congress and Muslim League's decisions on these issues.

1947: Attlee's Declaration of 20th February 1947; Mountbatten Plan – main features: acceptance of the Plan by major political parties; modifications in the Indian Independence Act. Reasons why the Congress accepted partition.

2. Establishment and development of Indian democracy (1947 – 1966).

The following should be discussed:

(i) *The refugee problem, the transfer of assets and the river waters dispute.*

(ii) *Origin of the Kashmir problem. The role of Sardar Patel in the reorganisation and integration of princely states with special reference to Junagarh and Hyderabad.*

- (iii) *The foundation of Indian Democracy: significance of the first general election based on universal adult suffrage (1952): role of political parties, problems of preparation and their solutions, process, result and impact of the elections.*
- (iv) *The linguistic reorganisation of states: movement for linguistic reorganisation with particular reference to Andhra, Bombay and Punjab; redrawing of the map of India on the basis of linguistic identity.*

3. Challenges to Indian democracy (1964 – 1977)
The following to be discussed:

- (i) *The role of the Syndicate: (a) In the appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1964 and Indira Gandhi in 1966 as prime minister. (b) Importance of the election of 1967: the factionalism in the Congress (Syndicate vs. Indira Gandhi) leading to its split in 1969.*

Emergence of Opposition political parties and their main leaders.

- (ii) *Naxal Movement: causes of its rise; Historic Eight Documents (main points) as the origin of its ideological basis (1967), main leaders (Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal); areas where they operated (West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh) and the struggle carried out by peasants and students.; government measures against it; reasons for its decline in the 1970's and its impact.*

- (iii) *JP Movement (1974-75): Origin: Jai Prakash Narayan's disputes with Mrs. Gandhi; main features of its course; leadership; measures to suppress it. Assessment of its significance and impact (positive and negative features).*

- (iv) *Emergency (1975-76): reasons for imposition; main features of the suspension of democratic rights. Assessment of its impact (positive and negative aspects). Possible reasons for withdrawal.*

4. Changing face of the Indian democracy (1977 – 1986)

- (i) *The Janata Government (1977 – 1979). Restoration of democracy: formation of party and government, its programme and implementation; reasons for its downfall.*

(ii) *Return of Congress to power (1979 – 1986).*

Centre-State relations to be studied with reference to:

- (a) *Punjab: separatist demands and the Centre's response.*
- (b) *Demands in the North-East:*
- *Assam's agitation against foreigners and the Centre's response (1947-85); main events to be done in detail.*
 - *Nagaland's demand for autonomy and its resolution (1947-80); main events to be done briefly.*
 - *Mizoram Movement (1959-1986) to be touched upon.*

5. India's Foreign Policy

- (i) *Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)*

Reasons for following a non-aligned policy in the context of the Cold War to be discussed.

Aims – Panchsheel.

Establishment and growth – Bandung and Belgrade conferences; Cold War and NAM in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s (brief outlines of India's stance during significant Cold War events): the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the invasion of Hungary, the Arab Israeli conflicts (1956-1979) and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

- (ii) *Pakistan (1948-49, 1965, 1971)*

Indo-Pak wars: causes, course and consequences of each to be done separately.

- (iii) *Sino-Indian War*

Background: Initial relations with the Peoples' Republic of China; disputes over (a) Tibet issue: Chinese takeover and asylum of the Dalai Lama in India; (b) Border issues.

Sino-Indian War (1962): immediate causes and consequences.

6. Movements for Women's Rights

A brief outline of the significance of the Towards Equality Report (1974) with regard to women's issues.

Developments in the anti-dowry movement and struggle against domestic violence in the 1970s and 1980s.

SECTION B
WORLD HISTORY

7. World War II

- (i) Factors leading to the War: aggressive foreign policies of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Should be discussed in some detail, showing how these aggressive policies made war more likely and worldwide in scope.

Reasons for Japan's alliances with Italy and Germany should be briefly explained, leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour.

- (ii) Anglo-French appeasement policies.

Appeasement: why Britain and France chose to follow this policy and how it was carried out.

- (iii) Course of the War: Europe, Africa and Far East. American entry and contribution.

Main theatres of the War during 1939-1945 should be done separately in chronological order; the main battles should be done in some detail: El Alamein, Stalingrad, Midway, the Normandy landings and the policy of "island hopping" in the Pacific. The US contribution should be done separately for Europe and the Pacific.

- (iv) Reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers.

Each of the reasons for the defeat of the Axis should be explained.

8. De-colonisation – in Asia (China) and Africa (Ghana & Kenya).

- (i) China: civil war and the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949; Mao Tse Tung; agrarian and industrial policy; political and economic developments; contribution of Mao.

A brief overview of the developments after Chiang Kai-shek's rise to power (1924) to the truce between the KMT and the CCP in 1936 to be given.

An outline of the post-war struggle between the KMT and CCP and the victory of the Communists. The causes of Communist victory should be stated and briefly explained.

A short background of the problems facing the Communists in 1949: in agriculture, the

gradual process from land distribution to collective farms should be outlined; in industry, the Five Year Plan and Soviet help.

The 100 Flowers Campaign should be covered in brief. The Great Leap Forward should be covered in more detail, particularly the development of commune and assessment of the GLF. Finally, a brief outline of the Cultural Revolution and its impact on China.

Estimate of Mao should be short and to the point.

- (ii) Ghana: democracy, dictatorship and military government (1957-69).

Brief background to independence, Nkrumah's role, reasons for his overthrow; coup of 1966.

- (iii) Kenya: conflict and independence (1947 – 1969).

Background: conflict over independence and role of Kenyatta.

9. Cold War 1945-91– origin, course, end and impact:

- (i) Origins of the Cold War: End of wartime unity; Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan; Molotov Plan, COMECON and Cominform. The rift widens - Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe (1945-1948) including the communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

The main points raised at the two post-War Conferences as well as the major points of differences should be explained. A general account of the Soviet expansion in East Europe until 1948 and the major causes of the Cold War should be done in this context.

- (ii) The Cold War expands: Berlin Blockade; NATO; division of Germany; "thaw" in the Cold War (1953-59) - how partial was it? Warsaw Pact; the Vietnam War (1954-75); crisis in east-west relations (1960-62); detente (1970s).

Each of the events referred to above should be done in some detail; the two phases of the Vietnam War, the French and the US involvement and escalation after the Tonkin Gulf incident to be done. In the 1960-62 period, the U-2 affair and the Berlin Wall incident should be mentioned; the Cuban

Missile crisis should be done in detail – the easing of tension can be done as a result of the crisis. Only the outline of the reasons for détente and how it worked should be done.

- (iii) Breakup of the USSR & changes in Eastern Europe – USSR, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia.

Reasons for collapse of USSR: economic failure; Gorbachev's policies (Glasnost and Perestroika).

Role played by Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush.

Fall of communism in East Europe in the following countries to be touched upon: Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

10. Protest Movements

Civil Rights Movement, anti-Apartheid Movement; Feminist Movement.

(i) *Racial problems and civil rights in USA in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s: Racial discrimination, change in the government's attitude, campaign for equal rights (Dr. Martin Luther King's role).*

(ii) *Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa (1948-1994): main features of Apartheid, opposition to Apartheid (Dr Nelson Mandela's role), transition to black majority rule and the end of Apartheid.*

(iii) *Second Wave Feminist Movement in USA (early 1960s – early 1980's): reasons for its origin (the impact of the Presidential Commission, Betty Friedan's book and the Civil Rights Movement; Equal Pay Act of 1963 – its implications for American women, successive measures taken by Johnson (Civil Rights Act of 1964), role of National Organisation for Women (NOW) and its campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Socio-cultural impact of the Movement to be mentioned briefly.*

11. Middle East: Israeli-Palestine conflict (1916-1993).

(i) *Post War conflict in Palestine after World War I, till the formation of the state of Israel. Aims of Arab nationalism and Zionism. Impact of World War I: the conflicting promises made by the British to the*

Arabs and the Jews: Husain-MacMahon correspondence, the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration. All these need to be understood clearly. A general outline of events in the British Mandate of Palestine from 1919 to the Arab Revolt of the late 1930s (the increased immigration of Jews and the resultant conflict).

The impact of World War II and the intensification of the conflict against Britain's decision to withdraw – the UNO's plan. Creation of Israel and the War of Liberation (a chronological account should suffice here).

- (ii) *The Arab-Israeli Wars from 1948 to Camp David Accord (1979).*

The following conflicts should be studied – First Arab- Israeli Conflict (1948-1949), the Suez Crisis (1956), the Six Day War (1967), the Yom Kippur War (1973), Sadat and the Camp David Accord (1979). For each of these events, the causes and results should be studied in detail. Events to be covered briefly. The origin and formation of the PLO.

- (iii) *Oslo Peace Accords (1993).*

Intifada and the change in attitude of Israel and the PLO leading to the Oslo Peace Accords: assessment of the main features: why it failed to bring peace.

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The project must not be based primarily on the syllabus; students must be encouraged to produce original, creative and insightful perspectives on an allied aspect of the topic.

For example, if the theme is economic development in India, the project could be on a 5-year plan. However,