

BOARD OF SECONDARY & SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH (2020-21)

CLASS XII- HISTORY
COMPLETE SYLLABUS

Remark: Highlighted portion in the following syllabus is to be taught as per the teaching schedule, however it may not be the part of any examination.

Units
Themes in Indian History Part-I (Units 1 – 4)
Unit 1 The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology
Unit 2: Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story
Unit 3: Social Histories: using the Mahabharata
Unit 4: A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa
Themes in Indian History Part-II (Units 5 – 9)
Unit 5: Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts
Unit 6: Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition
Unit 7: New Architecture: Hampi
Unit 8: Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari
Unit 9: The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles
Themes in Indian History Part-III (Units 10 – 15)
Unit 10: Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports
Unit 11: Representations of 1857
Unit 12: Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports
Unit 13: Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes
Unit 14: Partition through Oral Sources
Unit 15: The Making of the Constitution
Map Work
Project work (Internal Assessment)

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COURSE CONTENT**

Class XII: Themes in Indian History	
Themes	Objectives
PART - I	
<p>1. The Story of the First Cities: Harappan Archaeology.</p> <p>Broad overview: Early urban centres</p> <p>Story of discovery: Harappan civilization</p> <p>Excerpt: Archaeological report on a major site</p> <p>Discussion: How it has been utilized by archaeologists/historians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with early urban centres as economic and social institutions. • Introduce the ways in which new data can lead to a revision of existing notions of history • Illustrate steps of making archaeological reports.
<p>2. Political and Economic History: How Inscriptions tell a story.</p> <p>Broad overview: Political and economic history from the Mauryan to the Gupta period</p> <p>Story of discovery: Inscriptions and the decipherment of the script. Shifts in the understanding of political and economic history.</p> <p>Excerpt: Asokan inscription and Gupta period land grant</p> <p>Discussion: Interpretation of inscriptions by historians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with major trends in the political and economic history of the subcontinent. • Introduce inscripational analysis and the ways in which these have shaped the understanding of political and economic processes.
<p>3. Social Histories: Using the Mahabharata</p> <p>Broad overview: Issues in social history, including caste, class, kinship and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize the learner with issues in social history. • Introduce strategies of textual analysis and their use in reconstructing social

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<p>gender</p> <p>Story of discovery: Transmission and publications of the Mahabharata</p> <p>Excerpt: from the Mahabharata, illustrating how it has been used by historians.</p> <p>Discussion: Other sources for reconstructing social history.</p> <p>4. A History of Buddhism: Sanchi Stupa Broad overview:</p> <p>A brief review of religious histories of Vedic religion, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism (Puranic Hinduism).</p> <p>a. Focus on Buddhism.</p> <p>Story of discovery: Sanchi stupa</p> <p>Excerpt: Reproduction of sculptures from Sanchi.</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which sculpture has been interpreted by historians, other sources for reconstructing the history of Buddhism.</p> <p align="center">PART- II</p> <p>5. Medieval Society through Travellers' Accounts</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <p>Outline of social and cultural life as they appear in travellers' accounts.</p> <p>Story of their writings: A discussion of where they travelled, why they travelled, what they wrote, and for whom they wrote.</p> <p>Excerpts: from AlBiruni, Ibn Battuta,</p>	<p>history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the major religious developments in early India. • Introduce strategies of visual analysis and their use in reconstructing histories of religion. • Familiarize the learner with the salient features of social histories described by the travellers. • Discuss how travellers' accounts can be used as sources of social history.
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<p>Francois Bernier</p> <p>Discussion: What these travel accounts can tell us and how they have been interpreted by historians.</p> <p>6. Religious Histories: The Bhakti-Sufi Tradition</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <p>a. Outline of religious developments during this period</p> <p>b. Ideas and practices of the Bhakti-Sufi saints</p> <p>Story of Transmission: How Bhakti-Sufi compositions have been preserved.</p> <p>Excerpt: Extracts from selected Bhakti-Sufi works</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which these have been interpreted by historians.</p> <p>7. New Architecture:</p> <p>Hampi Broad overview:</p> <p>a. Outline of new buildings during Vijayanagar period-temples, forts, irrigation facilities.</p> <p>b. Relationship between architecture and the political system</p> <p>Story of Discovery: Account of how Hampi was found.</p> <p>Excerpt: Visuals of buildings at Hampi</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which historians have analyzed and interpreted these structures.</p> <p>8. Agrarian Relations: The Ain-i-Akbari Broad overview:</p> <p>a. Structure of agrarian relations in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Familiarize the learner with religious developments.• Discuss ways of analyzing devotional literature as sources of history. • Familiarize the learner with the new buildings that were built during the time.• Discuss the ways in which architecture can be analyzed to reconstruct history. • Discuss developments in agrarian relations.• Discuss how to supplement official documents with
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<p>16th and 17th centuries. Patterns of change over the period</p> <p>Story of Discovery: Account of the compilation and translation of Ain-i-Akbari</p> <p>Excerpt: from the Ain-i-Akbari</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the text to reconstruct history.</p> <p>9. The Mughal Court: Reconstructing Histories through Chronicles</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Outline of political history 15th-17th centuriesDiscussion of the Mughal court and politics <p>Story of Discovery: Account of the production of court chronicles, and their subsequent translation and transmission.</p> <p>Excerpts: from the Akbarnama and Padshahnama</p> <p>Discussion: Ways in which historians have used the texts to reconstruct political histories.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PART-III</p> <p>10. Colonialism and Rural Society: Evidence from Official Reports</p> <p>Broad overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Life of zamindars, peasants and artisans in the late 18th centuryEast India Company, revenue settlements in various regions of India and surveysChanges over the nineteenth century	<p>other sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Familiarize the learner with the major landmarks in political history.Show how chronicles and other sources are used to reconstruct the histories of political institutions. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss how colonialism affected zamindars, peasants and artisans.Comprehend the problems and limits of using official sources for understanding the lives of people.
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<p>Story of official records: An account of why official investigations into rural societies were undertaken and the types of records and reports produced.</p> <p>Excerpts: From Fifth Report, Accounts of Frances Buchanan-Hamilton, and Deccan Riots Report.</p> <p>Discussion: What the official records tell and do not tell, and how they have been used by historians.</p> <p>11. Representations of 1857 Broad overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The events of 1857-58Vision of UnityHow these events were recorded and narrated. <p>Focus: Lucknow</p> <p>Excerpts: Pictures of 1857. Extracts from contemporary accounts</p> <p>Discussion: How the pictures of 1857 shaped British opinion of what had happened.</p> <p>12. Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports</p> <p>Broad overview: History of towns in India, colonization and cities, hill stations, town planning of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.</p> <p>Excerpts: Photographs and paintings. Plans of cities. Extract from town planning reports.</p> <p>Focus on Calcutta town planning</p> <p>Discussion: How the above sources can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss how the events of 1857 are being reinterpreted.• Discuss how visual material can be used by historians.• Familiarize the learner with the history of modern urban centres.• Discuss how urban histories can be written by drawing on different types of sources.
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be used to reconstruct the history of towns. What these sources do not reveal.

13. Mahatma Gandhi through Contemporary Eyes

Broad overview:

- a. The Nationalist Movement 1918 -48.
- b. The nature of Gandhian politics and leadership.

Focus: Mahatma Gandhi and the three movements and his last days as “finest hours”

Excerpts: Reports from English and Indian language newspapers and other contemporary writings.

Discussion: How newspapers can be a source of history.

14. Partition through Oral Sources

Broad over view:

- a. The history of the 1940s
- b. Nationalism, Communalism Partition. and

Focus: Punjab and Bengal

Excerpts: Oral testimonies of those who experienced partition.

Discussion: Ways in which these have been analyzed to reconstruct the history of the event.

15. The Making of the Constitution
Broad overview:

- a. Independence and the new

- Familiarize the learner with significant elements of the Nationalist Movement and the nature of Gandhian leadership.
- Discuss how Gandhi was perceived by different groups.
- Discuss how historians need to read and interpret newspapers, diaries and letters as historical source.
- Discuss the last decade of the national movement, the growth of communalism and the story of partition. Understand the events through the experience of those who lived through these years of communal violence. Show the possibilities and limits of oral sources.
- Familiarize students with the history of the early years after independence.

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<p>nation state.</p> <p>b. The making of the Constitution</p> <p>Focus: The Constitutional Assembly debates</p> <p>Excerpts: from the debates</p> <p>Discussion: What such debates reveal and how they can be analyzed.</p> <p>Map work on Units 1 to 15.</p> <p>5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss how the founding ideals of the new nation state were debated and formulated. <p>Understand how such debates and discussions can be read by historians.</p>
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c.

PROJECT WORK
CLASS XII

INTRODUCTION

History is one of the most important disciplines in school education. It is the study of the past, which helps us to understand our present and shape our future. It promotes the acquisition and understanding of historical knowledge in breadth and in depth across cultures.

The course of history in senior secondary classes is to enable students to know that history is a critical discipline, a process of enquiry, a way of knowing about the past rather than just a collection of facts. The syllabus helps them to understand the process, through which a historian collects, chooses, scrutinizes and assembles different types of evidences to write history.

The syllabus in class-XI is organized around some major themes in world history. In class XII the focus shifts to a detailed study of some themes in ancient, medieval and modern Indian history.

CBSE has decided to introduce project work in history for classes XI and XII in 2013-14 as a part of regular studies in classroom, as project work gives students an opportunity to develop higher cognitive skills. It takes students to a life beyond text books and provides them a platform to refer materials, gather information, analyze it further to obtain relevant information and decide what matter to keep and hence understand how history is constructed.

OBJECTIVES

Project work will help students:

- To develop skill to gather data from a variety of sources, investigate diverse viewpoints and arrive at logical deductions.
- To develop skill to comprehend, analyze, interpret, evaluate historical evidence and understand the limitation of historical evidence.
- To develop 21st century managerial skills of co-ordination, self-direction and time management.
- To learn to work on diverse cultures, races, religions and lifestyles.
- To learn through constructivism-a theory based on observation and scientific study.
- To inculcate a spirit of inquiry and research.
- To communicate data in the most appropriate form using a variety of techniques.
- To provide greater opportunity for interaction and exploration.
- To understand contemporary issues in context to our past.
- To develop a global perspective and an international outlook.
- To grow into caring, sensitive individuals capable of making informed, intelligent and

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independent choices.

- To develop lasting interest in history discipline.

GUIDELINES TO TEACHERS

This section provides some basic guidelines for the teachers to take up projects in History. It is very necessary to interact, support, guide, facilitate and encourage students while assigning projects to them.

- The teachers must ensure that the project work assigned to the students individually/ In-groups and discussed at different stages right from assigning topic, draft review to finalization.
- Students should be facilitated in terms of providing relevant materials, suggesting websites, obtaining of required permission for archives, historical sites, etc.
- The 20 periods assigned to the Project Work should be suitably spaced from April to September in classes XI and XII so that students can prepare for theory part in term - II.
- One Project should be given to the students in the month of April/May before the summer vacation and assessment of the project to be completed by September.
- The teachers must ensure that the students submit original work.
- Project report should be hand written only.
- Eco-friendly materials can be used by students

The following steps are suggested:

1. Teacher should design and prepare a list of 15-20 projects and should give an option to a student to choose a project as per his/her interest.
2. The project must be done individually/In-groups.
3. The topic should be assigned after discussion with the students in the class to avoid repetition and should then be discussed at every stage of submission of the draft/final project work.
4. The teacher should play the role of a facilitator and should closely supervise the process of project completion, and should guide the children by providing necessary inputs, resources etc. so as to enrich the subject content.
5. The project work (one per year) can culminate in the form of Power Point Presentation/Exhibition/Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/debate/panel discussion, paper presentation and so on. Any of these activities which are suitable to visually impaired candidates can be performed as per the choice of the student.

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6. Students can use primary sources available in city archives, Primary sources can also include newspaper cuttings, photographs, film footage and recorded written/speeches. Secondary sources may also be used after proper authentication.
7. Evaluation will be done by external examiner appointed by the Board in class XII and internal in class XI.

ASSESSMENT

- The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

1	Project Synopsis
2	Timeline/explanation and interpretation /Map work
3	Visual/overall presentation
4	Analysis/ Data/Statistical analysis
5	Bibliography
6	Viva

Note: The project reports are to be preserved by the school till the final results are declared, for scrutiny by CBSE.

FEW SUGGESTIVE TOPICS FOR PROJECTS

1. The mysteries behind the mound of dead –Mohenjo-Daro
2. An In-depth study to understand Spiritual Archaeology in the Sub-Continent
3. Buddha's Path to Enlightenment
4. Insight and Reflection of Bernier's notions of The Mughal Empire
5. An exploratory study to know the women who created history
6. "Mahatma Gandhi" – A legendary soul
7. To reconstruct the History of Vijayanagar through the Archaeology of Hampi
8. The emerald city of Colonial Era –BOMBAY
9. Vision of unity behind the first war of Independence
10. Divine Apostle of Guru Nanak Dev
11. Help, Humanity and Sacrifices during Partition
12. Glimpses inside Mughals Imperials Household

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13. The process behind the framing of the Indian Constitution

14. The 'Brahm Nirupam' of Kabir – A journey to Ultimate Reality

Note: Please refer Circular No. Acad.16/2013 dated 17.04.2013 for complete guidelines.

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LIST OF MAPS

Book 1		
1	Page 2	Mature Harappan sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.
2	Page 30	Mahajanapada and cities : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vajji, Magadha, Kosala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara, Avanti, Rajgir, Ujjain, Taxila, Varanasi.
3	Page 33	Distribution of Ashokan inscriptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kannauj, Braghukachchha • Pillar inscriptions -Sanchi, Topra, Meerut Pillar and Kaushambi. • Kingdom of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
4	Page 43	Important kingdoms and towns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kushanas, Shakas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Guptas • Cities/towns: Mathura, Kanauj, Puhar, Rajgir, Vaishali, Varanasi, Vidisha
5	Page 95	Major Buddhist Sites: Nagarjunakonda, Sanchi, Amaravati, Lumbini, Nasik, Bharhut, BodhGaya, Ajanta.
Book 2		
1	Page 174	Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Vijayanagar, Chandragiri, Kanchipuram, Mysore, Thanjavur, Kolar
2	Page 214	Territories under Babur, Akbar and Aurangzeb: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Agra, Panipat, Amber, Ajmer, Lahore, Goa.
Book 3		
1	Page 297	Territories/cities under British Control in 1857: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punjab, Sindh, Bombay, Madras Fort St. David, Masulipatam, Berar, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Avadh, Surat, Calcutta, Daccan, Chitagong, Patna, Benaras, Allahabad and Lucknow.
2	Page 305	Main centres of the Revolt of 1857: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Meerut, Jhansi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Azamgarh, Calcutta, Benaras, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Agra, Avadh.
		Important centres of the National Movement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, ChauriChaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay (Quit India Resolution), Karachi.

Prescribed Books:

1. Themes in World History, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. Themes in Indian History, Part-I, Class XII, Published by NCERT
3. Themes in Indian History Part-II, Class XII, Published by NCERT
4. Themes in Indian History Part-III, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note: The above textbooks are also available in Hindi medium.