**Bharati College**

**(University of Delhi)**

Janak Puri, Delhi- 100058

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**Lesson Plan (CORE, Semester I, July to November2022)**

| **Name of Teacher** | Dr Fatima Hussain | | **Department** | | History\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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| **Course** | BA(Hons) History | | **Semester** | | I |
| **Paper** | Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World-I | | **Academic Year** | | 2022 - 23 |
| **Learning Objectives** | | | | | |
| **The Leaming Objectives of this course are as follows:**  **The Course aims to introduce students to significant developments in world history that have shaped the complexity of human existence. To begin with, it offers a historical survey of human evolution. It details the transition from the hunting-gathering subsistence pattern to more advanced adaptations to a sedentary farming economy. The course content is based on the premise that the pace and nature of change differed in different parts of the world. Further, changes in social formations that facilitated the emergence of socially stratified and state-ordered societies are explained through a study of some of the early Bronze Age Civilizations. The impact of specific ecological conditions on different trajectories of growth, higher population density and social complexity, the emergence of the city and newer crafts and trade and the unfolding of cultural patterns in the early civilizations are concerns that are central to this course. This therefore, provides a sound foundation in the historical discipline, and helps in engaging in a variety of subject matters of history - social relations, economics, political formations, religion, and culture from a global perspective. Understanding the dissimilar but inter-linked history of humanity is therefore the prime objective of this Course.** | | | | | |
| **Learning Outcomes** | | | | | |
| The Leaming Outcomes of this course are as follows:  Trace long term changes in the relationship of humans to their landscapes, to resources and to social groups.  Discuss that human history is the consequence of choices made in ecological and biological contexts, and that these choices are not only forced by external forces like environmental change but are also enabled by changes in technology and systems of cultural cognition.  Delineate the significance of early food production and the beginning of social complexity.  Analyze the process of state formation and urbanism in the early Bronze Age Civilizations.  Correlate the ancient past and its connected histories, the ways in which it is reconstructed, and begin to understand the fundamentals of historical methods and approaches. | | | | | |
| **Lesson Plan** | | | | | |
| **Week No.** | | **Theme/Curriculum** | | **Any Additional Information** | |
| 1 - 4 | | Unit-I: Evolution of Humans and Hunting-Gathering Cultures  Understanding Prehistory  Biological and Cultural Evolution of Humans: lithic and other technologies  Changing subsistence patterns; funerary practices and art | |  | |
| 5 - 10 | | Unit-II: Transition to Food Production  Mesolithic Cultures: West Asia and Europe  Origins of Food Production: Debates  Features of the Neolithic based on sites from West Asia, Europe, Mesoamerica / China | |  | |
| 11 - 15 | | Unit-III: The Bronze Age  Note: Rubrics b, and c are to be based on any one case study:  Ancient Mesopotamia (Sumerian and Akkadian period)/Egypt (Old Kingdom)/China (Shang dynasty).  Concepts: 'Bronze Age', 'Civilization', 'Urban Revolution' and 'State'  Ecological context of early civilizations  Kingship, religion and state; Social and economic complexity: Class, Gender | |  | |
| 16 - 20 | | Unit IV: Nomadic Cultures in Transition (16 hours)  Nomadic Pastoralism in West Asia in the third and second millennium BCE  Iron technology and its spread | |  | |
| **References**  **Bogucki, P. (1999). The Origins of Human Society. Wiley-Blackwell 1999, Chapter 2, pp. 2977.**  **V.G. Childe, What Happened in History? Great Britain: Pelican, 1942, reprint 1971, pp. 13- 32.**  **Fagan, B.M. and N. Durrani. eds. (2019). The People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Pre-history. (15thedn.). New York: Routledge, Chapters 2-5, pp. 22-134.**  **Website: www.humanorigins.si.edu (website of the Smithsonian Museum)**  **Shea, J. J. and D.E. Lieberman. (2009). eds. Transitions in Prehistory. Essays in Honour of Ofer Bar-Yosef. Oxbow Books, pp. 185-222**  **Zvelebil, M. (1989). "Economic Intensification and Postglacial Hunter-Gatherers in North Temperate Europe." in C. Bonsall, (Ed). The Mesolithic in Europe. Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh Press!989, pp. 80-88.**  **Cohen M. (2009). 'Introduction. Rethinking the Origins of Agriculture'. October 2009,Current Anthropology. 50 (5), pp.591-595.**  **Fagan, B.M. and N. Durrani. (2019). The People of the Earth: An Introduction to World Prehistory. New York: Routledge (15th Ed.), Chapters 8, 9, 10, 12, pp. 178-218, 228-245.**  **Price, T.D. and 0. Bar-Yosef. (2011). "The Origins of Agriculture: New Data, New Ide-as", An Introduction to Supplement 4. Current Anthropology, Vol. 52, No. S4, October 2011, pp. S163-S174.**  **Wenke, R.J. and D. Olzewski. (2007). Patterns in Prehistory: Humankind's First Three Million Years. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 228-268.**  **Childe, G. (1950). "The Urban Revolution, "The Town Planning Review, Vol. 21, No. 1, April 1950, pp. 3-17.**  **Redman, C.L. (1978). The Rise of Civilisations. From Early Farmers to Urban Society in the Ancient Near East. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, Chapter 2, 6, 7, pp. 16-49; 188-213; 214-**  **243.**  **Scarre, Christopher and Brian M. Fagan. (2008). Ancient Civilizations (3rdedn.), New Jersey: Pearson/Prentice Hall, pp. 3-12, and pp. 26-47.**  **Whitehouse, R. (1977). The First Civilizations. Oxford: Phaidon, Chapters 1 and 9, pp 7- 15 and 177-199.**  **Nissen, H.J. (2003). The Early History of the Ancient Near East, 9000-2000 B.C. Oxford and Victoria: Blackwell.**  **Redman, C.L. (1978). The Rise of Civilisations. From Early Farmers to Urban Society in the Ancient near East. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, Chapters 8, pp. 244-322.**  **Roux, Georges (1992). Ancient Iraq, UK: Penguin, Chapters 1, 5, 6, 8, 9; pp. 1-16; pp. 66-**  **103; 122-160.**  **Whitehouse, R. (1977). The First Civilizations, Oxford: Phaidon, Chapters 3, 4, 5, pp 33-**  **115.**  **Schmidt, Conrad. (2018) "Pastoral Nomadism in Third Millenium BC Eastern Arabia,"**  **Paleorient,, Vol 44, No. 1, pp. l 05 -118.**  **Lees, S. And D.G. Bates. (April 1974), "The Emergence of Specialised Nomadic Pasto­ ralism: A Systemic model," American Antiquity, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 187-193.**  **Sherratt, A. "Sedentary Agriculture and nomadic pastoral populations." in History of Humanity: from the third millennium to the seventh century BCE, vol. II, (Ed.) SJ. de Laeted. London: Routledge, pp. 37-43.**  **Villard, P. (1996). "The beginning of the Iron Age and its Consequences", in History of Humanity (Scientific and Cultural Developments) Vol. IL From the Third Millennium to the Seventh Century B.C. Paris, London: Routledge: UNESCO.**  **Maddin, R., J.D. Muhly, T.S. Wheeler (1977). "How the Iron Age Began", Scientific American, Vol. 237, No, 4, Oct. 1977, pp. 122-131.**  **Cotterell, A. (1985). "The Coming oflron", in A.Cotterell, Origins of European Civilization, London: Michael Joseph/ Rainbird, pp. 118-140.**  **ErbSatullo, Nathaniel L. (2019). "The Innovation and Adoption of Iron in the Ancient Near East," Journal of Archaeological Research 27:557-607 https://doi.org/10.1007/sl0814- 01929-6, pp.557 - 593.**  **Snodgrass, A.M. (1980). "Iron and Early Metallurgy in the Mediterranean" in T.H. Wer-time and J.D. Muhly (eds.) The Coming of the Age oflron. New Haven and London, pp.335 -374.**  **Additional Resources**  **Carr, E.H. (1961/1991). "The Historian and his facts", in E.H. Carr, What is History? Penguin Modern Classics (2ndEdn.), pp.7-30.**  **.;)Bar-Yosef, 0, and F. Valla. (1990). "The Natufian culture and the origins of the Neolith-ic in the Levant", Current Anthropology, Vol. 31, No. 4, Aug-Oct, pp. 433-436**  **Binford, L.R. (1968). 'Post-Pleistocene adaptations' in L. R. Binford and S. R. Binford, eds. New perspectives in Archaeology. Chicago: Aldine, pp. 313-342.**  **Chang, K.C. (1986). The Archaeology of Ancient China, New Haven, Conn: Yale Uni­ versity Press, pp. 234-294.**  **Clark, G. (1977). World Prehistory in New Perspective, Cambridge: Cambridge Universi-ty Press (3rd edn.) pp. 1- 61.**  **Darwin, C. (1859, 2003). On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, Jo-seph Carroll Ed. Canada: Broadview Press (2003 edn.) Chapters 1-5/**  **Flannery, K.V. (1973). "Origins of Food Production", Annual Review of Anthropology, 2 (1973), pp.271- 310.**  **Fried, M. (1978). "The State, the Chicken, and the Egg; or, What Came First" in R. Co-hen and E. Service Ed. Origins of the State: The Anthropology of Political Evolution (Institute for the Study of Human Issues, 1978), pp. 3-47.**  **James, T.G.H. (1979, 2005). The British Museum's Concise Introduction to Ancient Egypt**  **British Museum Publications, Michigan: University of Michigan Press.**  **Johnson, A. W. and Timothy Earle (2000). The Evolution of Human Societies: From Foraging Group to Agrarian State, Stanford: Stanford University Press.**  **Kemp, B. (1989). Ancient Egypt. Anatomy of a Civilisation. London: Routledge.**  **Kumar, R. (2018). Ancient and Medieval World: From Evolution of Humans to the Cri-sis of Feudalism, New Delhi: Sage.**  **Lamberg-Karlovsky, C.C. and J.A. Sabloff. (1979).Ancient Civilizations, The Near East and Mesoamerica. California: Benjamin-Cummings Publishing Company.**  **Leakey, R. (1981). The Making of Mankind. London: Michael Joseph Limited, 1981, pp.**  **Lerner, G. (1986). The Creation of Patriarchy. Oxford University Press, pp. 54-76.** | | | | | |
| **Online Resources (If Any)** | |  | | | |
| **Assignment and Class Test Schedule for Semester** | | Link the assignment and Test (optional) | | | |