**Bharati College**

**(University of Delhi)**

Janak Puri, Delhi- 100058

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**Lesson Plan (CORE, Semester IV, November2022 to May 23)**

| **Name of Teacher** | Dr Fatima Hussain | | **Department** | | \_History\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
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| **Course** | BA(Hons) History | | **Semester** | | V |
| **Paper** | Core Course XII  History of India VII (1600-1750) | | **Academic Year** | | 2022 - 23 |
| **Learning Objectives** | | | | | |
| **The course draws students into a discussion of the multiple historiographical narratives available**  **for the history of India in the period between the early seventeenth and the mid-eighteenth cen-**  **turies. It intends to familiarise them with internal as well as external problems and challenges**  **that the Mughal state faced in the process of territorial expansion. Students also get to explore**  **state sponsored art and architecture as part of the courtly cultures. Further they are encouraged to**  **critically examine the major strides that were made in trade, technologies and artisanal activities**  **during this period. In addition, the course aims to introduce students to contrasting religious ide-**  **ologies of the time besides developing a critical insight into the historiographical debate on interpreting the 18th century in Indian History.** | | | | | |
| **Learning Outcomes** | | | | | |
| On completion of this course, the students shall be able to::  • Critically evaluate the gamut of contemporaneous literature available in Persian and non-Per-  sian languages for the period under study  • Describe the major social, economic, political and cultural developments of the times  • Explain the intellectual ferment of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and its relation to  state policies.  • Discern the larger motives behind the Imperial patronage of art and architecture  • Appreciate and express the continued expansion and dynamism of agriculture, crafts and  maritime trade in India | | | | | |
| **Lesson Plan** | | | | | |
| **Week No.** | | **Theme/Curriculum** | | **Any Additional Information** | |
| 1 - 4 | | Unit 1: Sources  (a) Persian Histories, Memoirs: Jahangirnama, Ma’asir-i Alamgiri  (b) Travelogues: Bernier, Manucci  (c) Vernacular literary cultures: Mangalkavya and Rekhta | |  | |
| 5 - 8 | | Unit 2: Political developments and state formation  (a) Issues in the wars of succession  (b) Mughal relations with Rajput States (Mewar and Marwar)  (c) Maratha state formation under Shivaji and expansion under the Peshwas | |  | |
| 9 - 10 | | Unit 3: Religion, Society and the State  (a) Orthodoxy and syncretism: Naqshbandi Sufis and DaraShukoh  (b) Historiography on Aurangzeb: jizya, temples and music | |  | |
| 11 - 13 | | Unit 4: Political and Visual Culture  (a) Mughal courtly culture: Umara, Haram, Mirzai  (b) Shahjahanabad  (c) Mughal Painting: allegory and symbolism under Jahangir and Shah Jahan | |  | |
| 14 - 16 | | Unit 5: Trade and Crafts  (a) Indian Oceanic trade: European commercial enterprise-Kerala, Coromandel coast, West-  ern India  (b) Crafts and technologies | |  | |
| 17 - 18 | | Unit 6: Interpreting the Eighteenth Century | |  | |
| **References**  **• Thackston, W. M. (2006).ed. & tr. Jahangirnama – Memoirs of Jahangir: Emperor of India,**  **New York, Oxford University Press (Refer to the preface of the translator on Muhammad**  **Hadi--a copier of Jahangirnama)**  **• Lefèvre, Corinne (2007), “Recovering a Missing Voice from Mughal India: The Imperial dis-**  **course of Jahangir (1605-27) in his Memoirs”, in Journal of Economic and Social History of**  **the Orient, Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 452-89.**  **• Moin, Afzar.(2012).The Millennial Sovereign: Sacred Kingship and Sainthood in Islam, New**  **York: Columbia University Press**  **• Sarkar, J (1947). Tr. A History of the Emperor Aurangzeb‘Alamgir (r. 1658-1707 AD) of-**  **SaqiMust‘ad Khan, Calcutta: Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal**  **• Alvi, Sajida. (1976). “The Historians of Awrangzeb (sic): A Comparative History of three**  **primary sources” in D.R. Little (ed.),Essays on Islamic Civilization presented to NiyaziB-**  **erkes, Leiden: E. J. 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Questions for the Historiography**  **of his Reign” in Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 41. No. 1, pp. 77-120.**  **• Curley, David L.(2008), Poetry and History. Bengali Mangal-Kabya and Social Change in**  **Pre-Colonial Bengal, New Delhi: Chronicle Books (Chaps. 1 and 5).**  **• Chatterjee, Kumkum(2013), “Goddess Encounters: Mughals, Monsters and the Goddess in**  **Bengal” in Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 47, Issue-5, pp. 1435-87**  **• Faruqui, S.R. (2003), “A long History of Urdu Literary Culture: Part 1: Naming, Placing a Literary Culture” Chap 14, and Frances W. Pritchett, “Part 2: Histories, Performances and Masters” , Chap., 15, in Pollock, Sheldon. (Ed.).Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia, Berkeley: University of California Press**  **• Ali, Athar. (2006). “Religious Issues in the war of succession”, in Athar Ali, “Mughal India:**  **studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture”. Delhi: Oxford University Press.**  **• Richards, J. F. (2007). 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| **Online Resources (If Any)** | |  | | | |
| **Assignment and Class Test Schedule for Semester** | | Link the assignment and Test (optional) | | | |