List of Courses

Core Course:
HSM-001 The Practice of History

Elective Courses:
HSM 01 Historical Archaeology in Comparative Perspective
HSM 02 Philosophy and Methods of History
HSM 03 The Archive and History
HSM 04 Historiography in the Modern West
HSM 05 History, Historiography and Philosophy of Science
HSM 06 Gender and Women in Ancient Societies
HSM 07 Cultural History of Early Urbanisms: Greece, Rome, China and S.E.Asia
HSM 08 Ancient Mesopotamia
HSM 09 Historical Traditions in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds
HSM 10 Cultural Interactions in South and Southeast Asia (upto C. 1500)
HSM 11 Medieval Societies: The Central Islamic Lands 600-1258
HSM 12 Science and Technology in Medieval Asia
HSM 13 The History of Iberia and North Africa, c. 8th -- 15th Centuries
HSM 14 Central Asia: A History of Mongols
HSM 15 The Ottomans between the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Centuries
HSM 16 Ottoman State and Society, 1700-1920
HSM 17 Asian Borderlands, 18th -- 20th Centuries
HSM 18 Selected Issues in the History of Modern South-east Asia, c. 1880s-1960s
HSM 19 South-east Asian History and Anthropology
HSM 20 Medieval Western Europe c. 500-1400
HSM 21 Aspects of Society and Culture in Early Modern Europe c. 1450-1700
HSM 22 Gender in History
HSM 23 The Conquest of America
HSM 24 Culture, Imperialism and Knowledge: Europe and the World, 1500-1900
HSM 25 Slaves, Coolies and Labour: A History of Servitude 1500-2000
HSM 26 Modern Political-Economy: Conceptual and Historical Investigations
HSM 27 Modern Imperialism: Conceptual and Historical Investigations
HSM 28 Revolutions and Revolutionary Thought
HSM 29 History of Political Thought
HSM 30 Ecology and Empire in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries
HSM 31 Animals and Humans, 1800 to 2000
HSM 32 Conservation, Science and Technology, 1800 to 2000
HSM 33 History of Modern France I, 1760s-1848
HSM 34 History of Modern France II 1815-1871
HSM 35 History of Modern France III, 1871-1945
HSM 36 Britain, 1815-1914
HSM 37 Imperial Russia, 1825 to 1917
HSM 38 The Soviet Union, 1917 – 1991
HSM 39 Emergence of Modern South Africa, c. 1800-1948
HSM 40 Imperialism and Nationalism, c.1850-1964
HSM 41 Nazism and Fascism in Europe and Asia, 1919-1945
HSM 42 Aspects of the Post War World: 1945-2000
HSM 43 Approaches to Global History 1492-2001
M.A. History, Semesters I and II: ‘Global/Non-Indian’ Courses
Revised Syllabus
HSM-001 The Practice of History
(Core Course, 1st semester)

This foundation course aims to introduce students to important issues related to historical method by giving them a broad overview of significant, including recent, historiographical trends. The aim is to acquaint students with important historiographical interventions and issues related to the historian’s craft. The themes selected for discussion may include the ones given below, and may vary from year to year; more themes may be added to the list. Select readings have been given here; detailed readings will be provided in the course of instruction.

1. Pre-modern historical traditions
   1. Modern historiography: documents and the archives
   2. Cultural history
   3. Marxism
   4. Annales
   5. Gender
   6. Archaeology
   7. Art and history
   8. The environment
   9. Oral history
   10. Intellectual history
   11. History of emotions
   12. Connected histories: peoples regions, commodities

Select Readings:
Alier, Joan Martinez, Padua, Jose Augusto and Rangarajan, Mahesh eds. *Environmental History as if Nature Existed* (Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010)
Davis, Natalie Zemon *The Return of Martin Guerre* (Harvard University Press, 1983)


Roberts Alice, *The Incredible Human Journey: The story of how we colonized our planet* (London, Bloomsbury, 2009)


**Elective Courses**

**HSM-01**  
**Historical Archaeology in Comparative Perspective**

*Topics:*
1. The relationship between History and Archaeology. Issues and scales of analysis in world historical archaeology
2. Chronology and methodology; distinctions between and among Old World approaches and new World Traditions
3. Objects and texts; Possibilities and problems of the dialogue between material culture and writing
4. Historical Archaeology of the Ancient World with case studies relating to the Biblical and Classical Traditions
5. Historical Archaeology in India with case studies relating to historical geography and religion
6. Historical Archaeology of the medieval and early modern worlds with case studies relating to conquest and colonialism

*Select Readings:*
HSM-02

Philosophy and Methods of History

Topics:
1. Subject matter of history – the Knowability of the past – the epistemological and Ontological debates – the post-modern skepticism.
5. The Problem of historical objectivity – value judgements in history – the commitment of a historian – the abuses of history.

Select Readings: [bibliographic details?]
E.H. Carr, What is History?
Marc Bloch, The Historian’s Craft
G.J. Renier, History: Its Purpose and Method
R.J. Shafer, A Guide to Historical Method
W.H. Walsh, Philosophy of History: An Introduction
R.F. Atkinson, Knowledge and Explanation in History
W.H. Dray, (Ed), Philosophical Analysis and History
Patrick Gardiner, The Nature of Historical Explanation
R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History
Christopher Lloyd, The Structures of History
HSM-03

The Archive and History

Course Description:
This course examines the ways in which the past is narrated, recorded and remembered. Using examples from South Asia and elsewhere, we will think about how societies produce authoritative historical narratives about their pasts. How does power operative in the making and recording of history? Whose stories are told, whose are silenced? In recent years scholars have, in different ways, questioned the privileging of the documentary archive as providing authentic access to the past. They have considered the issues of how historical evidence is produced, and the often fraught relationship of the history that emerges from written documents with other forms of social memory.

Topics:
1. The archive as an institution of social memory
2. Memory, history and experience
3. Narrative and history
4. The colonial archive
5. Writing and documentation
6. Law, evidence and the archive
7. Collecting, Taxonomy, Objectification

Select Readings:
Bernard Cohn, *An Anthropologist among Historians and other Essays* Oxford University Press, 2010
Caroline Steedman, *Dust: The Archive and Cultural History* Manchester University Press, Jan 2002
**HSM-04**

**Historiography in the Modern West**

**Topics:**
5. The Widening horizons – Psychohistory – Quantitative Methods – Post-Structuralism and Post-Modernism – History as a Social Science

**Select Readings:**
R.G. Collingwood, *The Idea of History*
M.I. Finley, *The Greek Historians*
J.W. Thompson, *A History of Historical Writings* 2 vols
G.A. Cohen, *Karl Max’s Theory of History: A Defence*
Pieter Geyl, *Debates with Historians*
Peter Burke, *The French Historical Revolution*
Immanuel LeRoy Ladurie, *The Territory of the Historian*
Lawrence Stone, *The Past and the Present*
Keith Jenkins (Ed), *The Post Modern History Reader*
Gertrude Himmelfarb, *The New History and the Old*
Course Description:
This is a philosophically oriented and historically reflexive course on the nature of science, scientific inquiry and scientific progress. It will begin with an extended discussion of the nature of science. It then takes its cue from the fact that the history of science poses in acute fashion the general historiographic problem of periodization and the measurement of change. The selections from the phenomenological tradition examine the new mathematics of the early modern period, and the new conception of number as providing the model for, and index of, scientific inquiry. We will then proceed to take as our guiding thread, a conceptualization of change -- the problems thereby entailed in the metrics to be adopted – thereby examining the nature of scientific advancement. Finally we will debate, with the help of our interlocutors, the nature of proof and the implications for notions of truth and verification. [Instructors will be free to choose to focus on specific thinkers or themes].

Topics:
1. The nature of Scientific inquiry.
2. The “Scientific Revolution”: Number, Space, Motion and Time. The Experiment as a ‘new’ form of knowledge production.

Select Readings:
Michel Foucault The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception Routledge, 2003
Thomas Kuhn Structure of Scientific Revolutions Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1996
Paul Feyeraband Against Method London; New York: Verso, 1993
Course Description:
This course will cover a long chronological span from the pre-historic to the historical period. It will deal with some representative ancient societies of Europe and West Asia. The focus of the course will be on the gender analysis of the socio-political and religious setup.

Topics:
(1) Introduction: Gender as a category in Historical analysis, its contribution towards understanding social relations in ancient societies.
(2) Prehistoric Ancient world: Technology, Social organization and Religious beliefs -- Female Principle.
(3) Ancient Egypt: Different Dynastic periods, Hellenistic Egypt.
(4) Ancient Mesopotamia: Sumer and Akkad.
(5) Ancient Greece: From Archaic to Classical up to Hellenistic periods.
(6) Ancient Rome: Pre- Roman Etruscan. From Republic to Empire. Early Byzantium.

Select Readings:
Rita Wright (ed.), *Gender and Archaeology*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1996.
A. Burguiere et.al. (eds), *A History of the Family: Distant Worlds, Ancient Worlds*, 1996.
HSM-07
Cultural History of Early Urbanisms: Greece, Rome, China and S.E.Asia

Course Description:
This course offers a theoretical introduction to urbanism in history, to the variety of approaches to the phenomenon, and to the ‘endemic problem of definition’. It discusses the multiplicity of roles of cities across time and space. It then offers a select survey of the character and forms of urbanism in the ancient civilizations of Greece, Rome, China and South-East Asia, with relevant comparisons with early Indian cities. The focus will be on a cultural profiling of historical cities as physical, behavioural, ideological and symbolic spaces.

Topics:
1. Definition(s) of Urbanism and Problems in Early Urban History: the archeologist’s, geographer’s, sociologist’s, and historian’s approach; Beyond Gordon Childe’s ten indicators; functions and roles of cities in ancient history.
2. Greece: General History: Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Periods; Greek city-states; Athens, Sparta, Delphi; Economic, social, political and cultural facets of urbanism (slavery, democracy, the arts and letters).
3. Rome: General History: Kingdom, Republic, Empire; Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum; Economic and Political Bases of Urbanism (the Roman empire, Pax Romagna, international trade); arts and letters.
4. China: General History; origins and chronology of ancient urbanism; Imperial Cities: Changan; political and cultural facets of urbanism (royal founding, cosmic symbolism, gardens, the arts and letters).
5. South East Asia: General history of the region especially contacts with external commercial and cultural forces (Sanskritic and Buddhistic influences from India); the first kingdoms; the temple city of Angkor.

Select Readings:
HSM-08

Ancient Mesopotamia

Course Description:
In this paper we will cover the period from about 8000 BCE to 2000 BCE. We will touch on some of the major themes related to the ancient civilisation of Mesopotamia, like its political histories, social ideas and institutions and religious and cultural practices.

Topics:
1. Beginning of agriculture and agricultural transformation in prehistoric Mesopotamia:
   (a) A case-study of Jarmo and other settlements on the Zagros mountains.
   (b) Advanced Neolithic settlements and the cultures that represent them.
   (c) Hassuna, Samarra and Halaf Cultures.
2. Process of urbanization in Mesopotamia:
   (a) A case-study of the Uruk period: c. 4000 to 3100 BCE.
   (b) Jemdet Nasr period: c. 3100 to 2900 BCE.
3. Emergence of new institutions of power: temple and palace, c. 3100 to 2000 BCE.
4. Ideology and representations of power: religion and legal system in Mesopotamia
5. Aspects of social stratification in Mesopotamia: class and gender.

Select Readings:
Brian M. Fagan, People of the Earth.
HSM-09

Historical Traditions in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds

Course Description:
This course will give an overview of the perspective, method, style, content and historical context of historical traditions from different parts of the world in ancient and medieval times. It will look at how various cultures looked at their own past and that of other cultures. The overview will be accompanied by a close study of translated excerpts from a few selected primary sources.

Topics:
1. Understanding historiographical traditions in different chronological and cultural contexts, their comparative features and interactions; myth, hagiography, biography and history
2. The Graeco-Roman historiographical traditions
3. China: dynastic, institutional and ‘private’ histories
4. Early India: traditional history, biographies, history
5. Medieval western historiography: Biblical histories; contacts with Byzantine and Arab historiography
6. Arab and Persian historians; translation and the flows of knowledge
7. Medieval India: Persian chronicles; vernacular historical traditions

Select Readings:
Berlin, Isaiah, *Vico and Herder* 
HSM-10
Cultural Interactions in South and Southeast Asia (upto C. 1500)

Course Description:
The course focuses on exchanges in the South- and Southeast Asian regions in the realms of religion, art and literature. The dynamics between external influences and local traditions, the processes of assimilation and transformation, and the multiple expressions of shared ideas (with special reference to links with India) will be the main lines of enquiry. In a given semester any three of the following countries shall be considered: Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Vietnam-Champa, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Topics:
1. History and historiography of trade and other contacts between the regions.
2. Religion: the spread and assimilation of Buddhism and Hinduism.
4. Language: Sanskrit: inscriptions, kavya and prasasti, interaction with local languages.
5. Literature: jatakas, the epics, other prose and poetry.
7. Performing arts: theatre and dance forms: modes of narration and their meaning.
8. Architecture: monuments, their histories and architectural styles; planning and organization of sites.

Select Readings:
Flueckiger, Joyce and Laurie Sears eds., 1991, Boundaries of the Text: Epic Performances in South and Southeast Asia, Ann Arbor: Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies.
HSM-11
Medieval Societies: The Central Islamic Lands 600-1258

Course Description:
This part of the Medieval Societies course seeks to introduce students to the major social, economic and intellectual currents which informed the civilization evolved by Muslims in the Central Islamic Lands. The course begins ca 600 C.E. and reviews the immediate pre-Islamic world of the Bedouin tribes in the Arabian peninsula and concludes ca 1300 C.E. with the late medieval adjustments to the Central Asian Mongol invasions.

Topics:
1. The Arabian peninsula in the seventh century, Qur'anic revelation and the Rashidun Caliphate.
3. The Evolution of the Shari‘a and establishing a new socio-political order.
4. The expansion of the Muslim community.
5. Unity in the face of political divisions under the Sultanates.
6. Sultanate urban societies.
7. Changes in the central Islamic lands with the intrusion of the Mongol-Steppe order.

Select Readings: * [bibliographic details needed]
D.S. Richards, ed. *Islamic Civilisation.*
Joseph Schacht, *An Introduction to Islamic Law.*
L. Krader, *Formation of the State.*
R. Bulliet, *The Patricians of Nishapur.*
Wael B. Hallaq, *The Origins and Evolution of Islamic Law.*
**HSM-12**

**Science and Technology in Medieval Asia**

**Topics:**
1. History of Science and Technology: A Theoretical Understanding
2. Translation and Transition: Exchange of Ideas in Medieval World
3. Medicine, Hygiene and Body in Medieval Asia
4. Privilege and Patronage: Technology and Empire Building
5. Religion, Science and Society in Arab World
7. Accommodation and Assimilation: Science and Technology in Plural Societies.

**Select Readings:**
B.V. Subbarayappa (ed.), *Scientific and technological exchanges between India and Soviet Central Asia in Medieval Period*, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1985.
George Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science; A History of Science; Appreciation of Ancient and Medieval Science During Renaissance (1450-1600)*, 1985.
S. Irfan Habib and Dhruv Raina [bibliographic details?]
HSM-13

The History of Iberia and North Africa, c. 8th – 15th Centuries

Course Description:
The course examines the spread of Islamic civilization and development in North Africa and Spain from 8th to 15th Century A.D. The course examines the state of affairs in North Africa and Spain before the Islamic conquest, and socio-economic and political history during the Umayyads’ and Abbassids’ periods. It also focuses on society and culture of Islamicate Spain, and its impact on Europe in different walks of life.

Topics:
1. The Historical Geography of the Maghreb; Arab conquest and Muslim rule in North Africa.
2. Islamization and Arabization of the Maghreb: The Berbers and the Ottomans in the Maghreb.
3. The Berber conquest of Spain: The Damascus Caliphate and the independent Ummayyid Emirate.
4. The decline and collapse of Arab rule and the establishment of Christian rule in Spain.
6. The Andalusian cities of Grenada, Cordoba and Seville.
8. The Islamic legacy in Spanish literature, the arts, science and technology.

Select Readings:

North Africa (Maghreb)

Spain (Andalus)
**HSM-14**

**Central Asia: A History of Mongols**

**Topics:**
1. Sources: Persian and Mongol.
2. Geographical demarcation of Central Asia.
3. Rise of the Mongols: political and economic dimensions; social and cultural life. Role of Chenghis Khan.
8. Establishment and growth of Timurid empire. Growth of Samarqand, Balkh and Bukhara as cultural and political centres.

**Select Readings:**
Asimov, M. S. and Bosworth, C. E. ed., *History of Civilization of Central Asia, Volume IV.*
Barthold, V. V., *Four Studies on the History of Central Asia,* tr. V.T. Minorsky.
Hodgson, Marshall, *The Venture of Islam, Volume I-III.*
Jackson, Peter, ed., *Cambridge History of Iran, Volume III-VI.*
Jamaluddin, Syed, *The State under Timur: A Study in Empire Building.*
Manz, Beatrice Forbes, *The Rise and Rule of Tamer Lane.*
HSM-15

The Ottomans between the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

Topics:
1. Byzantine state and society on the eve of the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (1453)
2. The Ottoman ascendancy: conquest and the process of centralization
3. Society and Economy: pastoralism, agrarian relations and trade
4. Ottoman Istanbul
5. Drives into Europe and international politics
6. Ottoman learning and the European ‘Renaissance’: religion, law and culture
7. Ottoman state and society in the 17th century– an early modern Empire?

Select Readings:
Suraiya Faroqhi. *The Ottoman Empire. A Short History*, Princeton, 2004
Inalcik Halil, *The Ottoman Empire. The classical Age 1300-1600*, NY 1973
Peter Sugar, *Southeastern Europe under Ottoman rule*, Seattle, 1977
Suraiya Faroqhi and Gilles Vein Stein, *Merchants in the Ottoman Empire*, 2003
Cemal Kafadar, *Between two worlds: the construction of the Ottoman state*, Berkeley, 1995
Donald Quataert, *The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922*, pp.1-36.
HSM-16

Ottoman State and Society, 1700-1920

Course Description:
This paper surveys the transformations of the Ottoman order in the Middle East and Southeastern Europe in the 18th and long nineteenth century until the demise of the state in 1920. The course will cover changes in the conduct of state; social and religious movements; the impact of the new world economy and new trade routes; relations with Europe; emergence of nationalism; and the ‘Eastern Question.’

Topics:
1. Stability and chaos in the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century
2. State and Economy in the 18th century: domestic industry and international trade
3. Urban spaces-cities as economic sites
4. Mentalities, learning and intellectual currents
5. The need for reforms-19th century
6. The Tanzimat as a project for modernity
7. The Hamidian Era (1877-1909)
8. Revolution to Republic

Select Readings:
Karen Barkey, Bandits and Bureaucrats. The Ottoman Route to State Centralization, 1997
Inalcik Halil, An Economic and Social history of the Ottoman Empire, 1300-1914, 1975
Aadrew Mango, Ataturk, London, 1999
Donald Quataert, The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922, Cambridge, 2000
HSM-17

Asian Borderlands, 18th -- 20th Centuries

Course Description:
The course studies the historical constructions of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet, northern Burma, northern Thailand and southwest China as ‘borderlands’ of nations and ‘heartlands’. It introduces students to the rich field of borderland studies as it focuses on the shared cultural, economic and social characteristics between these region, such as shifting agriculture, mobility and commonalities in material culture and social structure. These specificities of regional history are located in the many interconnections between the discursive and political-economy aspects of spatial reorganization over time.

Topics:
1. The making of borderlands: beyond state and nation
2. State formation in the Asian borderlands
3. Non-state spaces: shatter zones and zones of refuge
4. Borderland economies: escape agriculture and practices of trade
5. Historical memory and cultural practices
6. Border crossings: migration and everyday rites of passage
7. The Nation in the borderland

Select Readings:
Duara, Prasenjit, Rescuing History from the Nation: Questioning Narratives of Modern China, Chicago, 1995.
Scott, James, The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia, Yale University Press, 2009
HSM-18

Selected Issues in the History of Modern South-east Asia, c. 1880s-1960s

Topics:

1. Historiography: A case for connected histories
2. Economy and Society
3. Peasantry, Religion and Anti-colonial Movements
4. India and South-east Asia: linkages of peoples and commodities.
   in Southeast Asia till World War II
5. World War II and the linkages with India:
6. Japanese Occupation and the End of Colonial Rule
7. The Structure of the ‘New States’.

Select Readings:

Nicholas Tarling ed., The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia (Cambridge, 1992), vol.; I, ch. 1 vol. II, chs. 3-8
James C Scott, The Moral Economy of the Peasant: Rebellion and Subsistence in Southeast Asia, Yale University Press, 1979
HSM-19

South-east Asian History and Anthropology

Course Description:
This seminar course will examine some of the important studies in the anthropology and history of South-east Asia in their geographical and methodological dimensions. The seminar will pick upon 4-5 of the following studies, which offer truly interdisciplinary perspectives from anthropology, history and literary studies. The writings of Clifford Geertz, James C Scott, Benedict Anderson, among others, will engage the attention of this seminar course, with the proviso that further additional readings may be added in future with the approval of the Board of Research Studies, Social Sciences.

Select Readings:
Clifford Geertz, Agricultural Involution: The Processes of Ecological Change in Indonesia (1963; University of California Press, 1971 edn)
Clifford Geertz, The Interpretation of Cultures (Basic Books, 1973)
James C Scott, Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance (Yale, 1983)
Sartano Kartodirdjo, Peasant Movements in Rural Java (OUP, 1972)
HSM-20

Medieval Western Europe c. 500-1400

Course Description:
This course deals with social formations in medieval Europe, with a particular emphasis on Western Europe.

Topics:
1. The medieval state: kingship, nobility, and clergy, other orders of society.
3. Trade, commerce and urban life.
4. The world of artisans and merchants.
6. Cultural institutions and practices.
7. Rebellions of the fourteenth century.
6. The world of ideas.

Select Readings:
Georges Duby, Three Orders.
Carlo Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution.
HSM-21

Aspects of Society and Culture in Early Modern Europe c. 1450-1700

Course Description:
This paper will look at a salient period in the history of Europe that witnessed important social, cultural, intellectual and technological changes, but also continued to resemble an older Europe in many ways. The paper will focus on social and cultural history, and the history of gender relations at this time. It will look at Europe through the Renaissance and the Reformations. Significant historiographical interventions are associated with the writing of history of this period, and students will be introduced to this exciting aspect of the discipline.

Topics:
1. Approaches to History of Early Modern Europe - Mentalities and ‘Total’ History; Anthropological Interventions and Cultural History; Micro-history and History of everyday life.
5. Popular Culture in Europe – Debates, History of Manners, Festivals.

Select Readings:
Peter Burke, *The Historical Anthropology of Early Modern Europe: Essays on Perception and Communication* (CUP, 1986)
Steven E. Ozment, *The Reformation in the Cities: the Appeal of Protestantism to Sixteenth century Germany and Switzerland* (Yale University Press, 1975)
Merry E. Wiesner, *Women and Gender in early Modern Europe* (CUP, 1993)


**HSM-22**

**Gender in History**

**Course Description:**
This course will examine some broad debates and theoretical formulations around sexuality, nationalism, race, history and their relationship to gender. The focus will be on select case studies from Europe. While exploring their gendered nature, it will attempt to draw their broader linkages to the theoretical formulations.

**Topics:**
1. **Sexuality and the Body:** Reading Foundational Texts. Foucault to Butler. Feminine and Masculine Sexualities and Bodies.
2. **Gender, Nation, State:** Rethinking Basic Concepts. National Bodies: Female and Male. Does the National have a Gender? Reproduction and Race.
3. **Women and History:** Methodological and Theoretical Questions.
4. **Black Feminisms:** Theory and Praxis. Representing Black Bodies.
5. **Italy:** Renaissance and Women.
6. **France:** Gender and the French Revolution.
8. **Germany:** Women in Nazi Germany.

**Select Readings:**
Brownand, Judith C. and Robert C. Davis (eds), *Gender and Society in Renaissance Italy* (Longman, New York, 1998).
Course Description:
This course will study the conquest of the Americas and try and understand this ‘discovery’ of the New World from different perspectives. Carl Schmitt had said that the only way to get a sense of what this encounter meant today would require imagining that on the way to the moon we were to confront a planet with a recognizably similar life-form. In this course we will not limit our investigation to examining the impact that this encounter was to have in Europe and what it revealed about European perspectives; we will also study simultaneously the possibility of understanding and tracing, in however provisional and limited a manner, “the vision of the vanquished”. In such an endeavour we will adopt the insights and methods of a range of disciplines that would include semiotics, anthropology and intellectual history.

Topics:
1. Conquest and Signs
2. Conquest: Traces and Transformations
3. Conquest and Philosophical Anthropology
4. Conquest and Law
5. Conquest and Modern Political Thought [From the State of Nature to the Noble Savage]

Select Readings:
Carl Schmitt, Nomos of the Earth, Telos Press, 2003
HSM-24

Culture, Imperialism and Knowledge: Europe and the World, 1500-1900

Course Description:
This is a course on comparative studies of European colonialism from approximately 1500 to 1900, with a particular focus on European forms of knowledge and European attempts to transform, through what might be described as epistemological imperatives, the societies that they colonized.

Topics:
1. Orientalism and Colonialism; Criticism of Orientalism: Edward Said and His Predecessors
2. Discursive formations of colonialism; epistemological imperatives of the colonial state.
3. Exhibitionary regimens and disciplinary apparatuses of colonialism
4. Narratives of history and the powers of discursivity
5. Anthropology and its Relation to Colonialism
6. Representations of terror and the terror of representation
7. Documents of civilization and documents of barbarism
8. Colonialism and the Cultural Politics of Knowledge

Select Readings:
HSM-25

Slaves, Coolies and Labour: A History of Servitude 1500-2000

Course Description:
Since freedom and servitude define each other, this course focuses on this conjoint history of servile and "free" forms of labour, beginning with the discovery of the new world till the present era. The paper aims to familiarize students with the forms of servitude, namely slavery, indenture and debt peonage, neo bondage and human trafficking, with a global history perspective. Various forms of labour servitude and their transformations and abolition and the rich historiography surrounding these issues will be at the centre of the teaching of this course. The course will pivot around three key figures of the modern era: The Slave, The Coolie and the “Free” Labour.

Topics:
1. An Overview of Freedom and Servitude in the Modern World
2. Slavery in the Modern World: (i) Atlantic Slavery, 1500-1888 (ii) Slavery in the Indian Ocean World, 1600-1900
3. Decline of Slavery: the Long Abolition 1775-1888
4. Abolition and its Aftermath: The Coolie Century 1833-1922
5. The Persistence of Coerced Labour in the 20th Century
6. Post-Modern Slavery: Myth and Reality

Select Readings:
Campbell, Gwyn, Structure of Slavery in Indian Ocean Africa and Asia (London: Routledge, 2003)
Miers, Suzanne and Igor Kopytoff, Slavery in Africa: Historical and Anthropological Perspectives (Madison: Wisconsin university Press, 1977)
Miers, Suzanne, Slavery in the 20th Century: Emergence of a Global Pattern (Walnut Creek Ca: Altamira, 2003)
Steinfeld, Robert, Coercion, Contract and Free Labour in the Nineteenth Century (Cambridge: CUP, 2001)
Tinker, Hugh, A New System of Slavery [bibliographic details?]
Course Description:
Rather than taking ‘political-economy’ as a given site or method, this course will investigate political economy as a category, within a conceptual and historical framework. It will also examine some of the major texts and figures associated with the history of political theory and economic thought. The course will investigate the ways in which the categories of land, currency and labour have emerged historically.

Topics:
2. The Physiocrats and the Scottish Enlightenment. The Passions, the Interests and Custom. The Birth of Society and a “New Time”?
4. Classical Political Economy and Empire. [From the Land Settlements to the Famines in Colonial India].
5. Fordism and Post-Fordism.

Select Readings:
Adam Smith Lectures on Jurisprudence Indianapolis: Liberty Classics, 1982
David Ricardo On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation London: John Murray, 1817
Karl Marx Capital I London: Penguin 1992
F A Hayek Road to Serfdom [Chicago]: University of Chicago Press, 2007
Course Description:
This course will investigate a history of imperialism, focusing on British imperialism but also studying part of Spanish, Dutch and French Empire. It will sketch the idea of imperialism and treat it as an analytical category within the history of political thought and practice.

Topics:
1. Imperial Ideology: Spain, France and Britain: The “discovery” of America. Rights of Conquest and “Res Nullius”. War and Commerce. 17th and 18th century commentators. (Grotius, Locke, Smith, Kant, Burke, Diderot)
4. Imperial Ideology in the 19th Century: Tocqueville and John Stuart Mill. Imperialism and Representation. The Century of Nationalism?
6. Imperialism: A viable political category?

Select Readings:
Michel-Rolph Trouillet Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press, 1995
HSM-28

Revolutions and Revolutionary Thought

Course Description:
This course will examine paradigmatic Revolutions, as well as those that might be taken as “limit” cases, largely through the primary literature. A guiding thread will be the question regarding the relationship between violence and political constitution.

Topics:

Select Readings:
Mao Tse Tung, Selected Works (Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1960s)
HSM-29

History of Political Thought

Course Description:
This course is designed to study some of the canonical texts of modern political thought. It will be an investigation into the historical and conceptual nature of categories such as natural right, the state, society, the individual, and liberty. Instructors will be free to focus on specific thinkers or themes.

Topics:
1. Nature of political thought: Problems of interpretation and the approach in the study of political thought.
4. Hegel and Marx.
5. Bentham and J.S Mill.

Select Readings:
HSM-30

Ecology and Empire in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Topics:
1. Ecology and Empire -- Colonial enterprise, economic expansion and shifts in trade in nature’s products -- White settler colonies and contests for land control -- ecological revolution or changes in the land in America.
2. Colonial science or metropolitan imposition -- Indian Ocean botanists and early climate change debates -- Plant and animal taxonomy and reordering subject peoples -- Ecological control, ideas and political economy.
3. Southern Africa and South Asia contrasts and similarities in colonial ecological policy -- Soil, land and water -- Forestry and grazing debates.
6. Contesting different users and uses of resources. Resistance and nationalist critiques -- Imperial legacies of ecological control in the developing world: Africa and Asia compared.

Select Readings:
Jane Caruthers, Kruger national park, a political and social history, Pietermarizburg, 1996.
Michael Williams, Deforesting the earth, Form prehistory to global crisis.
HSM-31

Animals and Humans, 1800 to 2000

**Topics:**
1. Philosophical and historical traditions- Conceptual debates on competing views. Competing nationalisms, Europe’s faunal icons- Medieval legacies of the hunt- Cultures, Taxonomy and Nationhood.
2. American extermination of the bison- Contests over the West- The Indian wars and after- From near extinction to national icon- contesting the future- Science and the parks.
3. Ivory , empires and slavery in Africa- Elephants and warfare in Asia- Pre colonial legacies and their consequences- Protection, extermination, preservation.
4. The debate in the British empire- Agrarian expansion, pastoralist and conflict- Ethology, ethics, ecology and changing perceptions in the late twentieth century- the ivory debate.
5. The tiger in Asian cultures- religiosity, conflict and survival- Conquest and extermination and sport hunts in Dutch Java and British India- Imperial dominance, Alternative visions.
6. Primates and People- Cultures and traditions- Apes, science and Empire- Nationalism or reborn empire- Uncertain futures for the great apes.

**Select Readings:**
Conservation, Science and Technology, 1800 to 2000

Topics:
2. Ecology-origins and growth- imperial and Arcadian ideas- British and American traditions- Darwin and after- Equilibrium ideas and their social and economic context.

Select Readings:
Douglas Weiner, Models of Nature. [bibliographic details?]
Judith Schpirp, Mao’s war on Nature. [bibliographic details?]
HSM-33

History of Modern France I, 1760s-1848

Topics:
1. Old Regime c. 1750: the king and his body; courtly culture; elites (old and new); administration; the law; the Church and the religious minority communities.
2. New ways of structuring knowledge; the philosophes; official and underground literature; books, reading habits and popular culture; drama/theatre and society.
3. Historiographical debates over the French Revolution.
7. Restoration: the manufacture and perpetuation of revolutionary traditions (republicanism, social democracy, anarchism); age of Romanticism (art, the emergence of ‘Bohemia’).
8. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848: elites and masses, the capital and the country, origins and terms of Napoleonic dictatorship.

Select Readings:
Annie Moulin, Peasantry and Society in France since 1789, CUP, 1991.
G. Lefebvre, The Great Fear.
HSM-34

History of Modern France II 1815-1871

Topics:

1. Restoration: the manufacture and perpetuation of revolutionary traditions (republicanism, social democracy, anarchism); age of Romanticism (art, the emergence of ‘Bohemia’).
2. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848; elites and masses, the capital and the country, theatre and the press, origins and terms of Napoleonic dictatorship
3. From the Second Empire to Third Republic: state, ideology, changing institutions of communication and culture
4. French foreign policy and colonialism: imperial expansion, ideas and practices; uses of empire; French and the natives; colonial culture in France

Select Readings:

Francoise Furet, *Revolutionary France* (1770-1880), Blackwell, 1992
Martin S. Alexander (ed.), *French History since Napoleon*, Arnold Publication, 1999
Pamella M. Pilbeam, *The 1830 Revolution in France* St. Martin’s, New York, 1991
Topics:
1. Conflicts and compromises, 1870-1914: the Paris Commune, 1871; Catholicism and republican secularism; republican, conservative, anarchist and social democratic mobilizations; feminism, suffrage and the politics of gender.
4. Republic, empire and the *mission civilisatrice* (to 1930).
5. Modernity and modernism: arts and culture, c. 1880-1940.
6. War, economy and society, 1914-40; national security and the European colonial order during the 1920s and ‘30s; from Popular Front to ‘Strange Defeat’.

Select Readings:
HSM-36

Britain, 1815-1914

Topics:
1. Introduction: Industrial society and the political nation; the British Empire.
2. The landed interest and its challengers, 1815-1846: Chartism and the rise of ‘free trade’.
3. Reform, tradition and the state, 1828-85.
5. Age of Empire, 1876-1914: liberalism, popular conservatism and labourism/socialism.
6. The British economy: 1876-1914: consumption, leisure; forgotten lower middle-classes; England-ism and the rural ideal.
7. The ‘Celtic Fringe’ and the English Irish Questions, 1828-86.

Select Readings:
Cambridge Economic History of England (Selected Volumes).
HSM-37

Imperial Russia, 1825 to 1917

Topics:
1. The foundations of autocracy in Russia: Russian ‘backwardness’ and the non-European path.
2. Social groups: peasants, workers, merchants and nobles.
4. ‘Late’ capitalist development, the state and foreign capital.
5. Opposition to the autocracy, I: Liberalism, Populism and Social Democracy.
6. Opposition to the autocracy, 2: Peasant insurgency and the labour movement.
7. Literature, the arts and the production of historical knowledge.
8. The Revolutions of 1917.

Select Readings:
Hosking. G. Russia: People and Empire, 1552-1917. (Cambridge, MA., 1997)
Kochan, L. Russia in Revolution, 1890-1918 (London, 1996)
Szamuely, T. The Russian Tradition. (London, 1974)
Timberlake, C. Essays on Russian Liberalism. (Columbia, MO, 1972)
HSM-38

The Soviet Union, 1917 – 1991

Topics:
2. Economic models: War Communism, the mixed NEP economy, the planned economy, the economy during the Second World War.
3. The paths to socialism debate in the 1920s and reform agendas in the 1950s.
5. Stalinism as a system: the new state and party formations, purges and terror.
6. Literary, artistic and cinematic forms, Socialist Realism, forms of historical writing.
7. Structures and processes in the USSR from 1953 to 1982: Khrushchev and Brezhnev.

Select Readings:
Aslund, A. Gorbachev’s Struggle for Economic Reform. (Ithaca, NY, 1991)
Banerji, A. Writing History in the Soviet Union: Making the Past Work. (New Delhi, 2008)
Banerji, A. Merchants and Markets in Revolutionary Russia, 1917-30. (London, 1997)
Deutscher, I. Stalin. A Political Biography. (Harmondsworth, 1966)
Kenez, P., A History of the Soviet Union from the Beginning to the End. (Cambridge, 1998)
Nove, A. An Economic History of the USSR. (London, 1992)
HSM-39

Emergence of Modern South Africa, c. 1800-1948

Topics:
1) Early European presence in the Cape, c. 1650-1800; indigenous societies of the region.
2) British colonial expansion, 1806-79; formation of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State; European-Bantu conflicts.
3) Zulu social/economic/political organization; subjugation of Xhosa, Zulus.
4) Roots and growth of Afrikaner identity—nationalism; cultural, social, political institutions.
5) Rise of extractive industries – capital and labour – finance, transport, urbanization; First and Second South African wars and British imperial ideology to 1902.
6) Union of South Africa and British-Afrikaner equilibrium; constitution, politics and society, 1908-48.
7) Racism and apartheid; place of Indian migrants; Black political resistance from 1914; situation of the 1940s.

Select Readings:
Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson (eds.), The Oxford History of South Africa, Vol. II.
Robert Ross, A Concise History of South Africa.
Alex Callinicos, South Africa: The Road to Revolution.
Shula Marks and Richard Rathbone, eds., Industrialisation and Social Change in South Africa.
HSM-40

Imperialism and Nationalism, c.1850-1964

Topics:
1) Imperialism in the late nineteenth century; imperialist rivalries; ‘scramble for Africa’.
2) Theories of imperialism arising from Marxist-historical materialist traditions.
3) Non-Marxist theories and explanations of imperialism.
4) Understandings of nation, nationalism; nation-state.
5) Protest movements against imperialism; crystallization of protests into anti-colonial/nationalist movements.
6) Colonialism and nationalism in India: historiography; ideas about the nation; national movement.
7) Changing forms of imperialism in the twentieth century.

Select Readings: [bibliographic details?]
Peter Cain and Mark Harrison, *Critical Concepts in Historical Studies: Imperialism*.
Tom Kemp, *Theories of Imperialism*.
E. Kedourie, *Nationalism*.
E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*.
E.J. Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism since 1780*.
Ania Loomba, *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*.
Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*.
John Hutchinson and Anthony Smith (eds.), *Critical Concepts in Political Science: Nationalism*. 
**HSM-41**

**Nazism and Fascism in Europe and Asia, 1919-1945**

*Topics:*
1) Growth of Fascist and Nazi movements in post-war Europe; social bases and political formations.
2) Ideological characteristics: myths, race and biology.
3) Experience of Fascism and Nazism; war and expansion; everyday life; resistance; Auschwitz.
4) Japanese Fascism: Ideological roots; the New South East Asian Order; imperialist expansion; the Second World War.

*Select Readings:* [bibliographic details?]
Daniel Guerin, *Big Business and Fascism.*
Arthur Schweitzer, *Big Business in the Third Reich.*
F. Knight, *The French Resistance, 1940-44.*
Primo Levi, *If this is a Man*
Roland Sarti, *Fascism and the Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940.*
Prasanjit Duara *Sovereignty and Authenticity: Manchukuo and the East Asian Modern,*
Rowman&Littlefield; 2004
HSM-42

Aspects of the Post War World: 1945-2000

Course Description:
This course gives an overview of the origins, course and end of the Cold War in its larger global context. It incorporates newly available readings based on freshly available sources.

Topics:
1. History, Politics, Ideology: Historiography of Cold War
2. Two crises: Berlin and the Korean War, 1948-62
4. Two interventions: Cuba and Vietnam, 1960-75
5. The Cold War in South Asia, 1947-73
7. Islamism, Iran and Afghanistan, 1979-89
8. Soviet collapse and the Post-Cold War world, 1989-92

Select Readings:
John Lewis Gaddis, We Now Know, Rethinking the Cold War History, OUP, 1997.
Mahmood Mamdani, Good Muslim, Bad Muslim, Permanent Black, 2005.
Tony Judt, Post War.
Course Description:
The discovery of the New World in 1492, in a sense, marked the birth of a truly global history that has at least two components (a) the history of globalization, and (b) historical processes and certain themes that may profitably be studied from a global – rather than local or national – perspective. However provisional our understanding may be, the forces that shape the contemporary world will be thrown into relief from the vantage point of global or world history.

Topics:
1) Concepts of ‘World’ and ‘Global’ History
2) Narratives of Global History: Genealogy and prehistory of globalization – archaic globalizations – globalization in world history
3) Regions in Global History
a) Trans-national histories – Europe in world history
b) A hemispherical history of the Americas – the discovery of the New World – the unity and divergences of the Americas
c) Inner Eurasia – Asia before Europe
4) Themes in Global History I: (a) Gender in world history (b) Empires and ‘imperial religions’ in world history
5) Themes in Global History II: (a) Liberalism in global history (b) Free trade in global history
6) Themes in Global History III: (a) Environmentalism in global history (b) Food in global history

Select Readings: