

**SYLLABUS**  
**CLASS-XI**  
**HISTORY**

**UNIT-A**

- I. Indus Valley Civilization: a synoptic view of research material, culture, socio -cultural life; decline and disappearance.
- II. The Indo-Aryans: Early settlements; political organizations; Economic life; Social Institutions; religious beliefs and practices; legacy.
- III. Buddhism and Jainism: the socio-political environment, major doctrines; socio-political impact; Legacy.
- IV. The Mauryas: The background to their rise into power; establishment and consolidation of their empire: Ashoka's Dhamm; social and cultural life during their rule.
- V. The age of the Guptas: establishment and consolidation of the Gupta empire, major socio-cultural achievement of the age; Legacy.
- VI. The Vardhanas and their times: Political supremacy in the North; Kingdoms of the South; cultural achievements of the age; Legacy.

**UNIT-2**

- VII. The Rajputs: establishment their kingdom; Political conflict and change; socio-political structure; survival.
- VIII. The Sultanate of Delhi: establishment of Turkish Rule, Dynastic changes and the fortunes of the Sultanate, administration; the ruling classes; art, and architecture, Socio-religious life.
- IX. Kingdoms of the South: The Bahmani empire and its successor states; the Vijayanagar empire; administration, the ruling classes: art architecture; socio-religious life.
- X. Socio-religious movements; Vashnava Bhakti; the Saints.
- XI. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Foundation of Sikhism: Socio-religious environment; Development of Sikhism (1539-1605); Transformation of Sikhism (1605-1966); Discovery of a new panth, foundation of a new panth, Legacy.

**UNIT-3**

- XII. Establishment of the Mughal empire: Mughal Afghan contest; consolidation of the Mughal
- XIII. Mughal Policy and Administration: Conception of Kingship: attitude towards the subjects people; central and provincial administration; administration of justice and local administration; the mansabdari system.
- XIV. Rise of new powers in the South: with special reference to the Marathas.
- XV. Rise of new powers in the North: with special reference to the Sikhs.
- XVI. Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Conquests and consolidation; the new ruling classes; administration; attitude towards the subject people; relationship with sovereign powers; the Legacy.

XVII. Advent of the Europeans and their struggle for supremacy: the Portuguese; the Dutch; The French; Anglo French rivalry; emergence of East India Company as a political power in India.

#### **UNIT-4**

XVIII. Expansion and Consolidation of the British empire; expansion through war and diplomacy; Imperial framework: administration and bureaucracy.

XIX. Social and Economic changes under British rule: means of communication and transportation; raw materials for exports: industrial development; the India elite; the middle classes; the working class.

XX. Socio-religious movements; construction, Bramho Smaj, Aligarh movement, Nirankari movement, Kuka movement and Singh Sabha movement.

XXI. Political Consciousness and struggle for Representative Government in India: the revolt of 1857 and its legacy; the Indian National Congress; the Home Rule Movement; Constitutional Reforms; Jallianwala Bagh massacre and its impact demand for independence.

XXII. Towards Freedom: the Quit India Movement and its aftermath; transfer of power.

#### **Map Question Topics**

- (i) Sites of Indus Valley Civilization
- (ii) Extent of Ashoka's empire
- (iii) Extent of Samundra gupta's empire
- (iv) Important Historical places
- (v) India in 1526
- (vi) Extent of Akbar's empire
- (vii) Extent of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's empire
- (viii) Important historical places