TEACHING PLAN FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2022-23

B A History Hons

PAPER: Core Course XII- History of India VII (c.1600-1750)

SEMESTER : V

SESSION:: July - December,22

TEACHER NAME:Dr Fatima Hussain

SYLLABUS

Course Content:

Unit 1: Sources

Unit 2: Political developments and state formation

Unit 3: Religion, Society and the State

Unit 4: Political and Visual Culture

Unit 5: Trade and Crafts

Unit 6: Interpreting the Eighteenth Century

COURSE DESCRIPTION

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 centuries. 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 ideologies of the time besides developing a critical insight into the historiographical debate on interpreting the eighteenth century in Indian history.

TEACHING TIME (Number of weeks)16 weeks - 5+1 credits

The six credit course will comprise of theory classes (5 credits )and tutorials (1 credit. Each credit is equivalent to one hour of classroom instruction per week. Teaching plan is divided into 5 lectures + 3 tutorials per week(8 hours per week)

CLASSES: 120 Classes

UNIT WISE BREAKUP OF SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Sources (3 weeks)

(a) Persian Histories, Memoirs: Jahangirnama, Ma’asir-i Alamgiri

(b) Travelogues: Bernier, Manucci

(c) Vernacular literary cultures: Mangalkavya and Rekhta

Unit 2: Political developments and state formation (3 weeks)

(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

d) Sikh Community formation in the seventeenth century

Unit 3: Religion, Society and the State (2 weeks)

(a) Orthodoxy and syncretism: Naqshbandi Sufis and DaraShukoh

(b) Historiography on Aurangzeb: jizya, temples and music

Unit 4: Political and Visual Culture (2 weeks)

(a) Mughal courtly culture: Umara, Haram, Mirzai

(b) Shahjahanabad

(c) Mughal Painting: allegory and symbolism under Jahangir and Shah Jahan

Unit 5: Trade and Crafts

(a) Indian Oceanic trade: European commercial enterprise-Kerala, Coromandel coast, Western India

(b) Crafts and technologies

Unit 6: Interpreting the Eighteenth Century (2 weeks)

ASSESSMENT

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class.Two written submissions and at least one presentation will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to engage with a sizeable corpus of readings assigned to the theme for written submissions, i.e. being able to explain important historical trends and tracing historiography reflected in the assigned readings.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

• 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 discourse 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 Niyazi Berkes, Leiden: E. J. Brill, pp. 57-73.

• Tambiah, S.J. (1988). “What did Bernier actually say? Profiling the Mughal Empire”, Contribution to Indian Sociology, vol.31 no.2, pp. 361-86.

• Ray, A. (2005). “Francoise Bernier’s Idea of India”inI.Habib, (Ed.). India: Studies in the His-tory of an Idea, New Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal

• Irvine, William, (1907) tr. Storia do Mogor-Or Mogul India; 1653-1708 byNiccolaoManucci, Volume I, London: Royal Asiatic Society

• Subrahmanyam, Sanjay. (2008). “Further thoughts on an Enigma: The tortuous life of NiccoloManucci 1638-c.1720”inJournal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient, Vol.45. No. 1, pp. 35-76.

• Subrahmanyam, Sanjay (2011). Three Ways to be Alien: Travails and Encounters in Early Modern World, New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp.133-212 (Chap-4, Unmasking the Mughals)

• Brown, Katherine B. (2007). “Did Aurangzeb Ban Music? 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). The Mughal Empire: The New Cambridge History of India, Volume 5, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

* Hussain, S. M.Azizudin. (2002). Structure of Politics under Aurangzeb. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
* Faruqui, Munis (2014). “Dara Shukoh Vedanta and Imperial Succession”, in Vasudha Dalmia and MunisFaruqui, (Eds.). “Religious Interaction in Mughal India. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.30-64.

• Chandra, Satish (1993). Mughal Religious Policies, Rajputs and the Deccan, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

• Bhargava, V S. (1966). Marwar and the Mughal Emperors. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal

• Ziegler, Norman. P. (1998). “Some notes on Rajput Loyalties during the Mughal Period” in J.F. Richards (Ed.) Kingship and Authority in South East Asia. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

• Hallissey,Robert C. (1977).The Rajput Rebellion against Aurangzeb: A Study of the Mughal Empire in Seventeenth-Century India, Columbia: University of Missouri Press.

• Taft Frances H. (1994). “Honour and Alliance: Reconsidering Mughal-Rajput Marriages” in KarineSchomer, Joan L. Erdman, Deryck O. Lodrick and Lloyd I. Rudolph, (Eds.). The Idea of Rajasthan, Delhi: Manohar, Vol. 1, pp. 217-41.

• Gordon, Stewart. (1998). The Marathas, 1600-1818, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Chandra, Satish. (1982). Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village.Delhi:Macmillan

• Wink, Andre (1986), Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under Eighteenth Century Maratha Swarajya, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Syan, Hardip Singh. (2013). Sikh Militancy in the Seventeenth Century: Religious Violence in Mughal and Early Modern India. London: I.B. Tauris.

• Friedmann, Y. (2001). Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi: An Outline of his thought and a study of his Image in the Eyes of Posterity, Delhi: OUP

• Habib, Irfan. (1960). “Political Role of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah” in Proceeding of Indian History Congress.

• HasratBikrama J. (1982). Dara Shikuh: Life and Works. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal, pp. 1-42, (Introduction: Chap1).

• Kinra Rajeev. (2009). “Infantilizing Baba Dara: The Cultural Memory of Dara”, in Journal of Persianate Studies, Vol. 2, pp. 165-93

• Dalmia Vasudha&MunisFaruqui, (ed.) (2014). Religious Interactions in Mughal India, Delhi:Oxford University Press, (Chap. 1-2)

• Chandra, Satish. (1993). Mughal Religious Policies, the Rajputs and the Deccan. Delhi:Vikas Publishing House.

• Brown, Katherine B. (2007). “Did Aurangzeb Ban Music? Questions for the Historiography of his Reign” Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 77-120.

• Eaton, Richard M. (2003). Essays in Islam & Indian History 711-1750, Delhi: OUP. (Introduction and Chapter 4-Temple Desecration and Indo-Muslim State).

• Hussain, Azizuddin. (2002). Structure of Politics under Aurangzeb: 1658 -1707, Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

• Richards, J. F. (1998). “Formulation of Imperial Authority under Akbar and Jahangir” in Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subrahmanyam ed. The Mughal State, Delhi: Oxford University

Press

• Richards, J. F. (1984). “Norms of Comportment among Mughal Imperial Officers “ in Barbara D Metcalf ed. Moral conduct and authority: The place of Adab in South Asian Islam,Berkeley: University of California Press

• Lal, Ruby. (2005). Domesticity and Power in early Mughal North India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Hanlon, Rosalind. O. (1999). “Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India” Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient, Vol. 42, No. 1, PP. 47-93.

• Blake, Stephen. (1991). Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Chapter 3 on “Society” and Chapter 5 on “Courtly and Popular Culture”)

• Schimmel, Annemarie. (2004). The Empire of the Great Mughals: History, Art and Culture, London: Reaktion Books. (Chapter 5 “ Women in court” and chapter 7 “ Life of a Mirza”)

• Mukhia, Harbans. (2009). The Mughals of India, Delhi: Blackwell Publishing.

• Balabanlilar, Lisa. (2012). Imperial Identity in the Mughal Empire: Memory and Dynastic Politics in Early Modern South and Central Asia, New York: I B Tauris

• Asher, Catherine (1995). Architecture of Mughal India, The Cambridge History of India: Vol.1 Part 4. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Koch, Ebba. (2001). Mughal art and Imperial Ideology: Collected Essays, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

• Koch, Ebba. (revised 2013). Mughal Architecture: An outline of its History and Development (1526- 1858). Delhi: Primus.

• Blake, Stephen. (1991). Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Koch, Ebba. (2001). “The Hierarchical Principles of Shah Jahani Painting” in Ebba Koch, Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

• Moin, Afzar. (2012), The Millennium Sovereign: Sacred Kingship and Sainthood in Islam, New York: Columbia University Press

• Beach, M.C. (1992), Mughal and Rajput Painting, New Cambridge History of India Vol.1. Part 3. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Talbot, Cynthia and Asher, Catherine B. (2006). India Before Europe, Cambridge; Cambridge University Press.

• Chaudhuri, K. N.(1982), “European Trade with India” in Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan

Habib (eds.) The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1 (c.1200-c. 1750). Delhi: Orient Longman

• Gupta, Ashin Das (1982). “Indian Merchants and the Trade in Indian Ocean” in Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib (Eds.) The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1(c.1200-c. 1750). Delhi: Orient Longman

• Gupta, Ashin Das (1998), “Trade and Politics in 18th Century India” in Alam, Muzaffar and Subrahmanayam, Sanjay. (ed.) The Mughal State. Delhi: Oxford University Press

• Raychaudhuri, Tapan. (1962). Jan Company in Coromandel, The Hague: MartinusNijhoff.

• Malekandathil, Pius. (2013), The Mughals, the Portuguese and Indian Ocean: Changing Imageries of Maritime India, New Delhi: Ratna Sagar Private Limited,

• Om Prakash, J. (1998). European Commercial Enterprise in Pre-colonial India. The Cambridge History of India II.5, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

* Chaudhuri, Sushil. (2017). Trade, Politics and Society: The Indian Milieu in the Early Modern Era, London: Routledge, (Chapter 1)
* Raychaudhuri, Tapan. (1982). “Non-Agricultural Production, Mughal India” inTapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib, (Eds.). The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1 (c.1200-c. 1750). Delhi: Orient Longman.

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• Qaisar, Ahsan Jan. (1998), The Indian Response to European Technology and Culture (AD 1498-1707), Delhi: Oxford University Press

• Alavi, Seema. (ed.) (2002). The eighteenth century in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press

• Patnaik, Prabhat. (ed.) (2011). Excursion in History: Essays on Some Ideas of Irfan Habib.Delhi: Tulika Books

• Dalal, Urvashi. (2015). “Femininity, State and Cultural Space in Eighteenth Century India”The Medieval History Journal, vol.18 no.1, pp. 120-65.

• Malik, Z. U. (1990). “The core and periphery: A contribution to the debate on 18th century”, Social Scientist, Vol. 18 No.11/12, pp. 3-35

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• Alam, Muzaffar. (2013), Crisis of the Empire in Mughal North India, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

• Bhardwaj, Surajbhan. (2017). “Conflict over Social Surplus: Challenges of Ijara (Revenue Farming) in Eighteenth Century North India: A Case study of Mewat” in Revisiting the History of Medieval Rajasthan: Essays for Professor Dilbagh Singh.SurajbhanBhardwaj, R.P.Bahuguna and Mayank Kumar. Delhi: Primus, pp. 52-83.

• Bhargava, Meena. (2014). State, Society and Ecology: Gorakhpur in Transition: 1750-1830, Delhi: Primus.

• Sahai, Nandita Prasad. (2006). Politics of Patronage and Protest: The State, Society, and Artisans in Early Modern Rajasthan.New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

* Bayly, Christopher. (1983). Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the age of British Expansion, 1770-1870, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
* Habib, Irfan. (1995). “Eighteenth Century India” Proceedings of Indian History Congress.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

• Alam, Muzaffar (1991) “Eastern India in the early eighteenth century – Some evidence from Bihar”, Indian Economic and Social History Review, Vol. No. 28, Issue-I, pp43-71.

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• Chenoy, ShamaMitra (1998), Shahjahanabad, Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal

• Dutta, Rajat (2003) “Commercialization, Tribute and the transition from Late Mughal to early Colonial in India” The Medieval History Journal , Vol:6 , No 2, pp.259-91.

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• Faruqui, Munis D. (2012), The Princes of the Mughal Empire, 1504-1719. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

• Faruqui, S.R. (2002). “Urdu Literature” in Zeenat Zaidi (ed.) The Magnificent Mughals, Karachi: Oxford University Press.

• Habib, Irfan ed. (2016), Akbar aurTatkalin Bharat, New Delhi: RajkamalPrakashan

• Jha, Mridula (2017). “Mingling of the Oceans: A Journey through the Works of Dara Shikuh”, in RaziuddinAquil& David L. Curley, (Ed..) Literary and Religious Interactions in Medieval and Early Modern India, New Delhi: Routledge, pp. 62-93.

• Juneja, Monica (Ed.) (2010). Architecture in Medieval India: Forms, Contexts, Histories, Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

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• Petievich, Carla. (2010). “Gender Politics and the Urdu Ghazal: Exploratory Observations on Rekhta verses Rekhti” in Meena Bhargava (Ed.).Exploring Medieval India, Vol. II, Delhi: Orient Blackswan, pp.186-217.

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