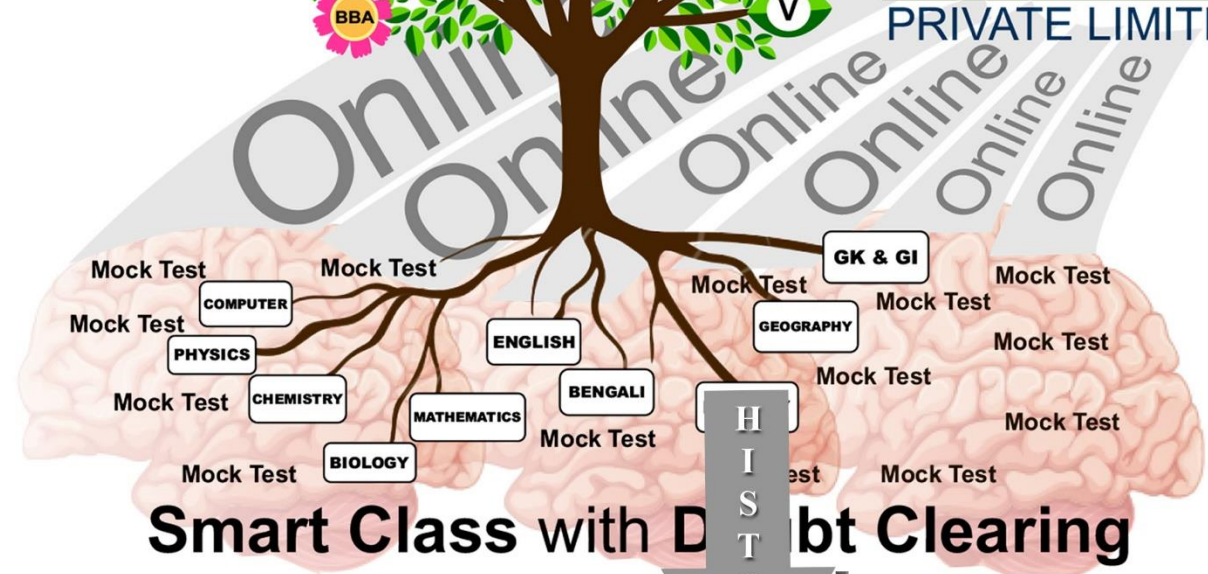
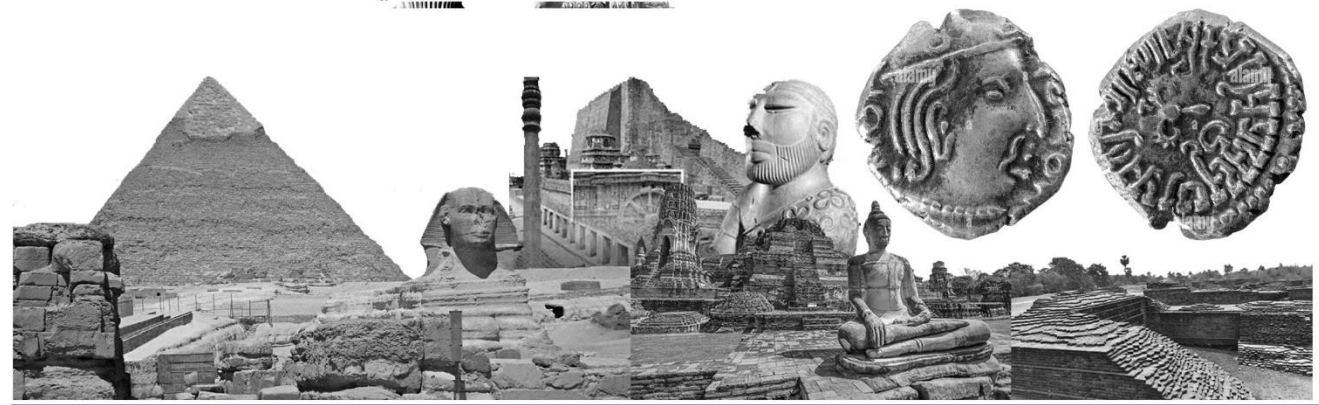


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HISTORY

'Hist' is derived from Greek 'historia' or Latin word 'istoria' which means learning by investigation. Herodotus called Father of history, wrote 'historia' which means enquiry. By studying History one can become a successful Teacher or Professor or even highly placed Civil Officer or Bureaucrat. According to some, History is very gruesome and irks some which may be applicable for the science lovers. History equips us with the knowledge of the past to prepare for a better future dwelling in the present. It is the invisible connect of continuity between all times as well as the umbilical cord of origination. RITA ACME FOCUS [RAF] is dedicated to show students the way by taking Mock Tests at regular interval to get rid of examination panic. Subsequent Doubt Clearing Classes help the students to rectify their mistakes and perform better during the next time. Be sure of it that experienced and educated guides of RAF are there to fulfil the dreams of young aspirants. So dear students, without any dilly-dallying you can step in to enlist your names here for bright futures.

SYLLABUS

CLASS V

- (A): Evolution of Mankind
- (B): The Constitution of India – Basic Features
- (C): The Earth – Its Geographical Features
- (D): India – A Diverse Country
- (E+F): The Environment – Major Concerns
- (G): Natural Resources
- (H+I): Occupations in India.

CLASS VI

(A): Theme 1: The River Valley Civilizations

- 1) 'Civilization'- meaning
- 2) Reasons for settlement near rivers
- 3) Major Civilizations: Indus Valley, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Chinese.
- 4) Main Characteristics: Origin, Location (*Map), Rivers, Society, Social life – Family, Community, Town Planning, Occupations, Trade, Art and (Craft), Architecture, Religious Beliefs.
- 5) Decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
- 6) Comparison of the Civilisation with the other contemporary civilisations.

(B): Theme 2: The Vedic Civilization

- 1) Aryans in the Santa Sindhu & Gangetic valley
- 2) 'Vedas' and 'Vedic' – meaning
- 3) The four Vedas, Upanishads, Purana.
- (C): 4) Epics Ramayana & Mahabharata
- 5) Brahmvarta (Early Vedic age), Political Organization, Social life, Economic life.
- 6) Aryavarta (Later Vedic age), Political Org, Social Life, Four Ashrams.
- 7) Gurukul System Economic life.

(D): Theme 3: Mahavira & Buddha – Great Preachers

- 1) Social conditions for rise of Jainism and Buddhism.
- 2) Vardhamana Mahavira, Jainism, Early life, Teachings (Ahimsa, Caste system, Karma, Rebirth, Search for truth), Sub Sections of Jainism.
- 3) Gautama Buddha.
- (E): Buddhism, Early life, Teachings (Four Noble Truths, Eight Fold Path, Ahimsa, Karma, Nirvana, Caste System), Sub Sections of Buddhism.
- 4) A comparative study between Jainism and Buddhism Spread and Decline.

(F): Theme 4: Rise of Kingdoms & Republicans

- 1) Introduction to terms – Janapadas & Mahajanapadas.
- 2) Powerful Kingdoms, Vratsa, Avanti, Kosala, Magadha.
- 3) Mighty Kingdom of Magadha: Rulers (Bimbisara, Ajatashatru, Rule of Nandas, Alexander's Invasion, Chandragupta Maurya (Brief Mention of his life before he became the ruler.

(G): Theme 5: The Mauryan Empire

- 1) Sources: Indica & Arthashastra
- 2) Chandragupta Maurya Role of Chanakya
- 3) Bindusara.
- (H): 4) Ashoka (Ascend to throne, extent of kingdom, Kalinga War, Welfare state).
- 5) Ashoka's Dharma & Edicts.
- 6) Mauryan Administration with reference to Pataliputra.
- 7) Mauryan Art and Economy.
- 8) Decline.

(I): Theme 6: The Golden Age – Gupta Empire

- 1) Sources: The history of the Gupta Empire
- 2) Rulers of the Gupta Empire: Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II.
- 3) The Golden Age: Features / Characteristics, Administration, Economy, Religious Life, Scientific Progress Art, Architecture and Literature Education.

CONSOLIDATED SYLLABUS

CLASS VII

(A): Theme 1: Medieval Europe – Rise and Spread of Christianity

Medieval Europe – Rise and Spread of Christianity

1. Meaning of the term 'Medieval', tracing the beginning of Medieval period in the world and India on the basis of evidences.
2. Socio / political circumstances.
3. Birth of Christianity.
4. Roman conquest of Palestine.
5. Main Teachings of Jesus.
6. Jesus's opposition with Jewish leaders.
7. Crucifixion of Jesus.
8. Role of Emperor Constantine in spreading Christianity.
9. Emergence of Constantinople as a new Christian Capital.

(B): Medieval Europe

1. Decline of the Ancient Roman Empire.
2. Barbarian Invasions by Goths, Vandals and Franks; its impact on Europe.
3. Byzantium: birth of a new empire
4. Emergence of the Turks and the Crusades.
5. Monasteries and their impact

(C): Theme 2: Rise and Spread of Islam

1. Pre-Islamic times – conditions in Saudi Arabia
2. Birth of Prophet Mohammad
3. Early life teachings and five basic principles of Islam
4. Migration of Prophet Mohammad to Medina- Hizrat
5. Prophet Mohammad's return to Mecca (Mecca and Medina – the two holy places for Muslims)
6. Death of Prophet Mohammad and the beginning of the Caliphate
7. Spread of Islam
8. The Abbasid and Umayyad Dynasties.

(D): Theme 3: The Delhi Sultanate

1. The Turkish invasions
2. The rule of the five dynasties of Delhi Sultanate
3. Time line exercise, (expansion of empire, administration, significance of court, nobility and land control).

(E):

4. A case study of the Tughlaqs.
5. A comparative study between the Tughlaqs and the Khaljis.
6. Art and architecture, socio-cultural development during this period.

Theme 4: The Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms

1. Disintegration of Tughlaq empire – causes
2. Rise of the Vijayanagar and the Bahamani Kingdoms
3. Case study of Krishnadeva Raya

(F):

4. Mahamud Gawan – the founder of Bahamani Kingdom
5. Achievements, Administration, Art and Architecture – special mention of Hampi and Gol Gumbaz.

Theme 5: The Mughal Empire

1. An overview of the Mughal Empire.
2. The first battle of Panipat and establishment of Mughal Empire.

(G):

3. Babur and Huma Yun.
4. Sher Shah Suri – The great administrator.
5. A case study of Akbar and his times. (relation with other rulers, administration, revenue system, religious policy).
6. Jahangir and Nur Jahan.
7. Jahangir's and Shah Jahan's patronage of architecture.
8. Aurangzeb and his Deccan

(H):

9. policy.

10. Decline of the Mughal Empire
11. Overview of the independent states that grew with special reference to the Marathas.

Theme 6: Making of Composite Culture

1. Bhakti and Sufi Movements (Causes, significant features, role of saints).
2. Teachings of Kabir, Guru Nanak Dev, Shankara, Jananeswara.

(I):

3. Alwars and Nayanars.
4. Sufi saints and their teachings.
5. Impacts on society
6. Discussion on tribes, nomads, caste system with special reference to Ahoms
7. Flowering of regional cultures with special reference to Bengal

CONSOLIDATED SYLLABUS

CLASS VIII HISTORY

(A): Theme 1: A Period of Transition

- The period of transition – basic understanding
- Sources – Primary and Secondary
- Transition from Medieval to Modern Age (a brief mention of Renaissance, Reformation, Voyages, discoveries)
- The Industrial Revolution – meaning and reasons why it began in England, major inventions, Impacts of Industrial Revolution
- Imperialism- Its meaning, caused and impacts with special reference to South Asian Countries

(B): Theme 2: The Growth of Nationalism

- The French Revolution – causes, the outbreak, impact, the post-revolution period, Napoleon Bonaparte (brief study of the revolution).
- The American War of Independence – colonies, causes, beginning, birth of the United States of America.
- American Civil War – background, causes, beginnings, role of Abraham Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address.

(C): Theme 3: India in the 18th Century

- Decline of the Mughal Empire – (Major factors/causes).
- Rise of independent/regional kingdoms- Hyderabad, Awadh, Bengal, Rajputs, Sikhs, Mysore, Marathas (brief).

(D): Theme 4: Traders to Rulers

- Advent of English East India Company- a brief mention
- Conquest of Bengal-Battle of Plassey, Buxar- causes and results
- Dual Government- Drawbacks of Dual government
- Policy of British Expansion (meaning and examples) – Doctrine of lapse, Subsidiary Alliance, Annexation of Awadh (pretext)

(E): Theme 5: British Policies and Impacts

- Economic policy

- Land Revenue system (Permanent Settlement, Mahalwari, Ryotwari), highlight Permanent Settlement only
- Exploitation of artisans and weavers, Indigo rebellion, Growth of commercial crops
- Colonialism and Tribal Society with special reference to Birsa Munda.
- Drain of wealth, Decline of handicrafts industry
- Introduction of Modern Education, changes in indigenous systems, Growth of National Education.

Wood's Despatch (What was Wood's despatch and its effects).

(F): Theme 6: The Great Uprising of 1857

- Reasons – political, socio-religious, economic, military
- Immediate causes
- Leaders and Spread of the uprising
- Consequences
- Nature of the Uprising

(G): Theme 7: Socio-Religious Reforms

- Contribution of Social Reformers in brief:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar, Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand, Jyotiba Phule, Annie Beasant, Veerasalingam, Kandukuri, Sree Narayana Guru, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Singh Sabhas

- Women and Reforms
- Consequences of the activities of the reformers
- Colonialism and urban change
- Changes brought about in arts painting literature and culture

(H): Theme 8: India's Struggle for Freedom

Phase 1

- Rise of nationalism – factors- economic exploitation, spread of western education, role of the Press, repressive policy of Lord Lytton (to be covered briefly)
- Early political associations – The Indian National Congress (formation and objectives), The Moderates- leaders, methods, demands Partition of Bengal- only the Anti Partition Movement-Swadeshi and Boycott to be covered briefly, Surat split- a brief understanding.

(I): Phase 2

- Home Rule Movement- leaders and objectives, Lucknow Pact (1916)- as Unity Pact (a brief understanding).
- Gandhian Era (1917 – 1947)
- Early campaigns- Kheda, Champaran, Ahmedabad (a brief description).
- Mass Movements-Non- cooperation (causes, withdrawal, impact), Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala, Khilafat (Chauri- Chaura).
- Civil Disobedience Movement (causes) Simon Commission, Lahore Session Quit India-Forward Bloc and INA (objectives only) Independence and partition – Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten plan, Indian Independence Act (only clauses).

Class IX

(A): The French revolution.

- (B):** Rise and fall of Napoleon
- (C):** The July the February revolution. Unification of Italy. under Mazzini. Cavour. and Garibaldi. Unification of Germany under Otto von Bismarck.
- (D):** The industrial revolution.
- (E):** The first World war and its impact.
- (F):** The Bolshevik revolution
- (G):** The second world war its impact. Rise of fascism under Italy. Nazism under Adolf Hitler.
- (H):** Causes of the failure of World War 2. Formation of League of Nations and 14 points of Woodrow Wilson
- (I):** Formation of UNO. Its wings

Class X

- (A):** History and environment.
- (B):** Achievements of Raja Rammohun, Vidyasagar, Maharshi, Derozio. Sri Ramakrishna. Kc sen. And Vivekananda. Role of foreigners in spreading education. Calcutta University, Cal medical College. Bengal Renaissance. Impact of B samaj. Why Madhusudan Gupta Bijoy goswami, Lalon fakir, Kanganal harinath. Umesh ch dutta r remembered for ever
- (C):** The peasant uprisings.
- (D):** The great revolt of 1857. Role of diff Pol associations in Bengal, role of anandamath. Hindu mela. Bharat Mata cartoon University machine in arousing nationalistic sentiment.
- (E):** Printing press in Bengal. And development of science in Bengal.
- (F):** Rise of Gandhiji; the Eka movt; Bardouli satyagraha. The communist party. Meerut conspiracy case. Aituc. Cong socialist party. Workers and peasant party.
- (G):** Role of peasants and working class antipartition movt non-cooperation and civil disobedience movt.
- (H):** Role of students and working class anti partition non co-operation civil and quit India. Role of bd bag. Surya Sen bhagat singh. Pritilata kalpana dutta etc.
- (I):** The dailt moment. under Ambedkar and Gandhi and debate between them. Role of the princely states; Kashmir Hyderabad junagadh...Nehru liakat pact. Src. Dhar comm. Instrumental accession. JV P committee... Sriramalu aganghian leader. Role of Namashudra.

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CLASS XI

(A): Introduction of world History

Introduction Timeline I (6 MYA TO 1 BCE)

- 1 Writing and City Life
- 2 An Empire Across Three Continents
- 3 Nomadic Empires
- 4 The Three Orders
- 5 Changing Cultural Traditions
- 6 Displacing Indigenous Peoples
- 7 Paths to Modernization

1. Growth of Nationalism (i) Swadeshi Movement Partition of Bengal and anti-Partition Movement, leading to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement: causes, features and impact

which should include the aggravation of the Moderate-Extremist clash, and the FOCUS of the Muslim League. The assessment of the movement should include the positive and negative features.

(ii) Revolutionary Nationalism The growth of revolutionary activities should explain what led to the development and concentrate on some well-known organizations: Abhinav Bharat, Yugantar, Anushilan Samiti.

(B): 2. Emergence of the colonial economy. (i) Development of the means of transport and communication. Transportation: a brief look at the development of the railways – other means can simply be mentioned. (ii) Disruption of traditional economy: British revenue policy: impact on peasants and artisans; poverty and famines. A general account of the impact of the British rule on peasants and artisans. Revenue policy: the Permanent Settlement and Ryotwari Settlement should be done in some detail. (iii) Development of modern industries. An account of the growth of large scale machine based industries in western India, its economic impact. (iv) Colonial Forest Policy - impact on local communities. The Forest Acts of 1865 and 1894 to be studied critically. Political and economic impact of the Colonial Forest Policy on local communities.

(C): 3. Social and Religious Movements (i) Impact of the modern ideas in Europe on Indian administrators. The characteristics of modern thought (liberalism, utilitarianism) to be very briefly explained as a background to British policy. (ii) Reform Movements – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement. A critical look at each of the above movements. (iii) Struggle against caste – Jyotirao Phule, Narayan Guru, Veerasalingam. A brief outline of their contributions. (iv) The Women's Question The following Acts to be studied: Abolition of Sati 1829, Widow Remarriage 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention 1870 and Age of Consent 1891. The background and features have to be read critically to evaluate their impact on women.

4. Protest Movements against Colonial Rule. A brief account of the Indigo Uprising (1859), Deccan riots (1875), Munda Uprising (1899- 1900) and the response of the colonial authority.

(D): 5. Gandhian Nationalism (1916 – 1922) (i) The launching of the passive resistance movement by Gandhi; background and main features of the movement. A general background of the development of Gandhian ideas of non-violence and satyagraha in South Africa. Brief summaries of the three localised satyagrahas: Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda district. (ii) Agitation against the Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh (1919), Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1919-1922). The reasons behind the Rowlatt Act and its main terms to be studied in brief. A general account of the satyagraha against the Act, leading to Jalianwala Bagh and the aftermath. The launching of the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements; why Gandhi decided to support Khilafat. There should be a connected chronological account of the movement and its suspension after Chauri Chaura.

(E): 6. Gandhian Nationalism (1927 – 1934) (i) Simon Commission: its boycott and the demand for Dominion Status by 1929; Lahore session and declaration of 'Poorna Swaraj' as the Congress objective. The reasons for sending the Commission in 1927 as well as its boycott should be briefly explained. A general account of the agitation against the Commission as well as a very brief account of the Nehru Report. The Lahore Session should be set against the expiry of the deadline by the Congress; the main points of the

Poona Swaraj Resolution. (ii) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934). A general account of the development of the Movement and different strands within the Movement; main features of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences can be put very briefly in context. The resumption of the Movement, the Poona Pact (in the context of the Communal Award) should be touched upon.

(F): SECTION B WORLD HISTORY

8. Impact of the second phase of industrialization in Europe during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (i) Urbanisation, growth of working class: Workers' movements. Trade Union and Socialist Movements in Germany. (ii) Growth of Women's struggles for rights: Suffragette Movement. Focus on Britain and WPSU: an account of demand for women's right to vote until the election of 1919.

(G): 8. World War I: Causes, events leading to it; major changes in warfare and strategy; peace settlements. An outline of the main long term causes: alliances, imperial rivalry, arms race, nationalism; short term causes: events from 1908 to 1914: The Moroccan crisis, the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The main interests of the big powers in the Balkans should be briefly touched upon, particularly Russia and Austria-Hungary, as well as the growth of Balkan nationalism and the two Balkan Wars; the assassination at Sarajevo and how it developed into a major European War. Introduction of new technologies and strategies: trench warfare, use of gas, tanks, air warfare and submarines with one example for each. Reasons for US's entry into the War and a brief account of its contribution. A brief explanation of the various causes for the defeat of the Central Powers.

9. Peace Settlements after World War I and the establishment of the League of Nations. Changes in the map of Europe after the Paris Peace Settlements; critical evaluation of the impact of the peace settlements. League of Nations – membership (absence of major powers); establishment of the mandates system; failure of collective security (Manchuria & Abyssinia).

(H): 10. The Great Depression Causes leading to the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and its impact on the economy of USA, Germany, Britain, France, & Japan.

11. Rise of Communism: Russia (1917-1939) The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 - a brief account of events in 1917: March Revolution and its results; explanation of why the Provisional Government fell from power leading up to the November Revolution. Lenin and his consolidation of the Bolshevik state. Struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky; Single party state under Stalin: the collectivisation of agriculture. The First and the Second Five Year Plans and the purges of 1937-1938. 12. Rise of Fascism: Italy (1919-39) (a) Post-War discontent and the rise to power of Benito Mussolini. Conditions which gave rise to Fascism; a brief chronological account of the events which brought Mussolini to power from the election of 1921 to the march on Rome in October 1922. (b) Main features of Mussolini's domestic policy. Critical appraisal of Mussolini's policies particularly his economic policy.

(I): 13. Rise of Nazism: Germany (1933-39) (a) Rise of Hitler to power and factors assisting his rise. Weaknesses of the Weimar Republic as a background to the rise of Nazism; events from 1932 onwards leading to Hitler becoming Chancellor of Germany in 1933; the reasons for his popularity among different groups should be explained. (b) The Nazi State: from 1933 onwards. Outline of the changes made by Hitler in

government, the cultural life and education, army (the Night of the Long Knives), the economy and religious life. Escalation of the campaign against the Jews should be done in some detail, till the "Final Solution". Reasons why his policies were accepted among different groups.

14. Rise of Militarism: Japan (1919-37) Reasons for militarism in the 1930s; expansion into China. Events leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour. The political, economic and ideological reasons for the rise of militarism and expansion into China should be explained (emphasis should be laid on the reasons for the attack on Manchuria and a brief account of it). The subsequent developments should be studied chronologically, emphasizing the declaration of a "New Order in East Asia" and the 1937 invasion of China.

CONSOLIDATED SYLLABUS

CLASS XII

(A): Themes In Indian History Part-I

Theme 1 Bricks, Beads and Bones

Theme 2 Kings, Farmers and Towns

Theme 3 Kinship, Caste and Class

Theme 4 Thinkers, Beliefs and Buildings

Themes In Indian History Part-II

Theme 5 Through the Eyes of Travellers

Theme 6 Bhakti –Sufi Traditions

Theme 7 An Imperial Capital: Vijayanagar

Theme 8 – Peasants, Zamindars and the State

(B): Themes In Indian History Part-III

Theme 10 Colonialism and The Countryside

Theme 11 Rebels and the Raj

Theme 13 Mahatma Gandhi and the Nationalist Movement

Theme 15 Framing the Constitution

Towards Independence and Partition: the Last Phase (1935-1947) (i) Important political developments: growth of socialist ideas, trade union activities, Kisan Sabha movement; growth of communalism (Hindu & Muslim). These developments in the late 1930s and 1940s are to be done briefly. (ii) Working of provincial autonomy: Congress and other ministries. The main features of Provincial Autonomy should be explained. A critical account of the election of 1937 and the working of the Congress ministries must be given. (iii) National Movement during the Second World War: The outbreak of World War II and the resignation of the Congress ministries, Lahore Session of the Muslim League in 1940 and the deadlock up to the August Offer (1940). Failure of the Cripps Mission; Quit India resolution; arrest of Congress leaders; violent public reaction; Government repression of revolt of 1942. Why the Cripps Mission was sent to India should be explained along with its proposals. Reasons for the rejection of its proposals should lead directly to the Quit India resolution. A compact account of the movement, its repression and a brief analysis of its significance is needed. (iv) Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA. Bose's role in the national movement and his differences with Gandhi to be discussed. Background to the formation of the IIL and INA; Bose's revival of the INA should be emphasized, a brief account of its operations, eventual defeat and significance.

(v) Transfer of power (1945-1947): changed attitude of British Government; the Cabinet Mission Plan proposals; Congress and League reaction; Direct Action by League; communal riots; Attlee's declaration of 1947; the Mountbatten Plan; partition and independence. Reasons for change in the attitude of the British government after World War II - Cabinet Mission: its aims and the major provisions of its Plan. Election to the Constituent Assembly and the results. Controversy between Congress and League over the question of: (a) grouping of provinces under the terms of the Plan (b) being part of the Constituent Assembly (c) being part of the Interim Government. Muslim League's Direct Action and communal riots. Congress and Muslim League's decisions on these issues. 1947: Attlee's Declaration of 20th February 1947; Mountbatten Plan – main features: acceptance of the Plan by major political parties; modifications in the Indian Independence Act. Reasons why the Congress accepted partition.

(C): Establishment and development of Indian democracy (1947 – 1966) The following should be discussed: • Origin of the Kashmir problem. The role of Sardar Patel in the reorganisation and integration of princely states with special reference to Junagarh and Hyderabad. • The FOCUS of Indian Democracy: significance of the first general election
ISC Class 12 History Syllabus for 2023 2 based on universal adult suffrage (1952): role of political parties, problems of preparation and their solutions, process, result and impact of the elections. • The linguistic reorganisation of states: movement for linguistic reorganisation with particular reference to Andhra, Bombay and Punjab; redrawing of the map of India on the basis of linguistic identity.

(D): Challenges to Indian Democracy (1964 – 1977) The following to be discussed: • The role of the Syndicate: (a) In the appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1964 and Indira Gandhi in 1966 as prime minister. (b) Importance of the election of 1967: the factionalism in the Congress (Syndicate vs. Indira Gandhi) leading to its split in 1969. • Naxal Movement: causes of its rise; areas where they operated (West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh) and the struggle carried out by peasants and students.; government measures against it; reasons for its decline in the 1970's and its impact. • JP Movement (1974-75): Origin: Jai Prakash Narayan's disputes with Mrs. Gandhi; main features of its course; leadership; measures to suppress it. Assessment of its significance and impact (positive and negative features). • Emergency (1975-76): reasons for imposition; main features of the suspension of democratic rights. Assessment of its impact (positive and negative aspects). Possible reasons for withdrawal.

(E): Changing face of the Indian Democracy (1977 – 1986) (i) The Janata Government (1977 – 1979). Restoration of democracy: formation of party and government, its programme and implementation; reasons for its downfall. (ii) Return of Congress to power (1979 – 1986). Centre-State relations to be studied with reference to: (a) Punjab: separatist demands and the Centre's response. (b) Demands in the North-East: • Assam's agitation against foreigners and the Centre's response (1947-85); main events to be done in detail. • Nagaland's demand for autonomy and its resolution (1947-80); main events to be done briefly. • Mizoram Movement (1959-1986) to be touched upon.

(F): India's Foreign Policy (i) Pakistan (1948-49, 1965, 1971) Indo-Pak wars: causes, course and consequences of each to be done separately. (ii) Sino-Indian War Background: Initial relations with the Peoples' Republic of China; disputes over (a)

Tibet issue: Chinese takeover and asylum of the Dalai Lama in India; (b) Border issues. Sino-Indian War (1962): immediate causes and consequences.

(G): Movements for Women's Rights A brief outline of the significance of the Towards Equality Report (1974) with regard to women's issues. Developments in the anti-dowry movement and struggle against domestic violence in the 1970s and 1980s.

(H): SECTION B WORLD HISTORY

World War II (i) Factors leading to the War: aggressive foreign policies of Germany, Italy and Japan. Should be discussed in some detail, showing how these aggressive policies made war more likely and worldwide in scope. Reasons for Japan's alliances with Italy and Germany should be briefly explained, leading to the attack on Pearl Harbour. (ii) Anglo-French appeasement policies. Appeasement: why Britain and France chose to follow this policy and how it was carried out. (iii) Course of the War: Europe, Africa and Far East. Main theatres of the War during 1939-1945 should be done separately in chronological order; the main battles should be done in some detail: El Alamein, Stalingrad, Midway, the Normandy landings. (iv) Reasons for the defeat of the Axis Powers. Each of the reasons for the defeat of the Axis should be explained.

De-colonisation – in Asia (China) and Africa (Ghana & Kenya) (i) China: civil war and the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949; Mao Tse Tung; agrarian and industrial policy; political and economic developments; contribution of Mao. An outline of the post-war struggle between the KMT and CCP and the victory of the Communists. The causes of Communist victory should be stated and briefly explained. A short background of the problems facing the Communists in 1949: in agriculture, the gradual process from land distribution to collective farms should be outlined; in industry, the Five Year Plan and Soviet help. The 100 Flowers Campaign should be covered in brief. The Great Leap Forward should be covered in more detail, particularly the development of commune and assessment of the GLF. Finally, a brief outline of the Cultural Revolution and its impact on China. Estimate of Mao should be short and to the point. (ii) Ghana: democracy, dictatorship and military government (1957-69). Brief background to independence, Nkrumah's role, reasons for his overthrow; coup of 1966. (iii) Kenya: conflict and independence (1947 – 1969). Background: conflict over independence and role of Kenyatta.

Cold War 1945-91– origin, course, end and impact (i) Origins of the Cold War: End of wartime unity; Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan; Molotov Plan, COMECON and Cominform. The communist coup in Czechoslovakia (1948-49). The main points raised at the two post-War Conferences as well as the major points of differences should be explained. (ii) The Cold War expands: Berlin Blockade; NATO; division of Germany; “thaw” in the Cold War (1953-59) - how partial was it? Warsaw Pact; detente (1970s). Each of the events referred to above should be done in some detail; the Cuban Missile crisis should be done in detail – the easing of tension can be done as a result of the crisis. Only the outline of the reasons for détente should be done. (iii) Breakup of the USSR & changes in Eastern Europe – USSR, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia. Reasons for collapse of USSR: economic failure; Gorbachev's policies (1985): Glasnost and Perestroika. Fall of communism in East Europe in the following countries to be touched upon: Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

(I): Protest Movements Anti-Apartheid Movement and Feminist Movement. (i) Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa (1948-1994): main features of Apartheid, opposition to Apartheid (Dr Nelson Mandela's role), transition to black majority rule and the end of Apartheid. (ii) Second Wave Feminist Movement in USA (early 1960s – early 1980's): reasons for its origin (the impact of the Presidential Commission, Betty Friedan's book and the Civil Rights Movement; Equal Pay Act of 1963 – its implications for American women, successive measures taken by Johnson (Civil Rights Act of 1964), role of National Organisation for Women (NOW) and its 4 campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Socio-cultural impact of the Movement to be mentioned briefly.

Middle East: Israeli-Palestine conflict (1916-1993) (i) Post War conflict in Palestine after World War I, till the formation of the state of Israel. Aims of Arab nationalism and Zionism. Impact of World War I: the conflicting promises made by the British to the Arabs and the Jews: Husain - MacMahon correspondence, the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration. All these need to be understood clearly. A general outline of events in the British Mandate of Palestine from 1919 to the Arab Revolt of the late 1930s (the increased immigration of Jews and the resultant conflict). The impact of World War II and the intensification of the conflict against Britain's decision to withdraw – the UNO's plan. Creation of Israel and the War of Liberation (a chronological account should suffice here). (ii) The Arab-Israeli Wars from 1948 to Camp David Accord (1979). The following conflicts should be studied – First Arab-Israeli Conflict (1948-1949), the Suez Crisis (1956), the Six Day War (1967), the Yom Kippur War (1973), Sadat and the Camp David Accord (1979). For each of these events, the causes and results should be studied in detail. Events to be covered briefly. The origin and formation of the PLO. (iii) Oslo Peace Accords (1993). Intifada and the change in attitude of Israel and the PLO leading to the Oslo Peace Accords: assessment of the main features: why it failed to bring peace.