

1. The Indus Valley Civilization (In-depth)

- Urban planning, drainage systems, trade routes, and daily life.
- Major cities: Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro and their archaeological significance

2. The Vedic Age and Society

- The Magadha and Kalinga Kingdoms.
- Maurya Empire: Rise of Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka's reign and his role in spreading Buddhism.
- Gupta Empire: Contributions to art, science, and literature during the Golden Age.

3. The Rise of Kingdoms and Empires

- Emperor Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka's role in spreading Buddhism.
- The Golden Age of India under the Gupta Empire: advancements in science, art, and literature
- Administration and Daily Life in Ancient Empires

4. The Advent of Islam in India

- Introduction to Islam and Its Arrival in India
- The arrival of Islamic rulers: Ghazni and Ghur invasions
- The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: its culture and impact on Indian society.
- Delhi Sultanate and the Spread of Islam

5. The Mughal Empire

- Key Mughal rulers: Babur, Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb
- Mughal contributions to art, architecture (Taj Mahal, Red Fort), literature, and administration

6. The British Rule in India

- The arrival of the British: East India Company and the beginning of colonization
- The Revolt of 1857 (First War of Independence)
- Famous Freedom Fighters During British Rule
- The impact of British policies: The Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance
- Important movements: The Revolt of 1857, Bengal Partition (1905), Swadeshi Movement.

7. The Freedom Struggle (Advanced)

- Detailed overview of the Indian National Congress, key events like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement.

- Prominent freedom fighters: Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel
- Role of women in the freedom struggle: Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, and Rani Lakshmi Bai.

8. Cultural Contributions of Ancient India

- Contributions of India to the world in the fields of astronomy, mathematics (Aryabhatta), and medicine (Sushruta).
- Ancient education systems: Gurukuls, universities like Nalanda and Takshashila.
- Indian Literature and Writing
- Art and Architecture of Ancient India

9. Indian Religion and Philosophy

- Important Religious Texts and Places
- Shared Values and Cultural Contributions

10. Indian Literature

- Ancient Epics and Scriptures: The Ramayana, Mahabharata, Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas – their themes, values, and cultural impact.
- Bhakti Movement Poets: Tulsidas (Ramcharitmanas), Kabir (Dohe), Mirabai (devotional poems to Lord Krishna), Surdas (Bhakti poetry).

11. Classical and Folk Dance and Music

- An introduction to classical dance forms: Kuchipudi, Kathak, Manipuri, and Mohiniyattam
- Classical music: Hindustani and Carnatic, basic introduction to ragas and talas
- Famous musicians like Ravi Shankar (sitar) and M.S. Subbulakshmi (Carnatic music)
- Folk dances: Bhangra, Garba, Lavani, Ghoomar

12. Indian Architecture (Advanced)

- Rock-cut architecture: Ajanta and Ellora caves.
- Temple architecture: Dravidian (Brihadeeswarar Temple), Nagara style (Sun Temple, Konark).
- Mughal architecture: Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, Humayun's Tomb.

13. Indian Festivals and Their Historical Significance

- National and regional festivals: Diwali, Holi, Dussehra, Onam, Durga Puja, Eid, and Christmas.
- Harvest festivals: Makar Sankranti, Pongal, Baisakhi, Lohri.
- Regional and Cultural Festivals

14. Indian Handicrafts and Textiles

- Overview of traditional Indian crafts: pottery, woodwork, jewelry making.
- Famous textiles: Silk (Banarasi, Kanchipuram), Cotton (Chanderi), Handloom fabrics, and Block printing.
- Importance of Handicrafts and Textiles

15. Indian Languages and Scripts

- The evolution of Indian scripts: Devanagari, Tamil, Bengali, Urdu, and other regional scripts
- The diversity of languages: Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and the concept of multilingualism in India
- Ancient Scripts of India
- Role of Languages in Indian Culture

16. Indian Science and Technology

- Historical achievements in science and technology: Development of zero, Ayurveda, iron pillar of Delhi.
- Ancient knowledge in metallurgy, shipbuilding, and textile manufacturing.
- Great Indian Scientists
- Modern Technological Advancements in India

17. Yoga and Ayurveda

- The origin of Yoga: Introduction to key yogic practices.
- Ayurveda: Traditional Indian medicine, its basic principles and their Healing Properties
- Benefits of Yoga and Ayurveda in Daily Life