

## 1. The Indus Valley Civilization (Detailed Study)

- Understanding city planning, social structure, economy, trade, and the decline of the civilization
- Significance of artifacts like seals, pottery, and jewelry.
- Legacy and Significance of the Indus Valley Civilization

## 2. The Rise of Kingdoms and Empires (Post-Maurya Era)

- The rise of the Satavahanas, Kushanas, and Pallavas.
- The Shunga Dynasty (185 BCE – 75 BCE)
- The Kanva Dynasty (75 BCE – 30 BCE)
- The Indo-Greek Kingdom (2nd Century BCE – 1st Century CE)
- The Shaka (Scythian) Invasions and Their Kingdoms
- The Kushan Empire (1st Century CE – 3rd Century CE)
- The Gupta Empire (3rd Century CE – 6th Century CE)
- The Vakataka Dynasty (3rd Century CE – 5th Century CE)
- Trade, Economy, and Culture in the Post-Maurya Period
- Religious and Cultural Changes in the Post-Maurya Period

## 3. The Gupta Empire and the Golden Age

- Achievements in art, science, literature, and astronomy
- Chandragupta I and the Rise of the Gupta Empire
- Science and Technology During the Gupta Period
- Samudragupta – The Conqueror and Patron of Arts
- Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya) and the Golden Age
- Literature and Education in the Gupta Age
- Religion and Philosophy During the Gupta Empire
- The Decline of the Gupta Empire
- Legacy of the Gupta Empire

## 4. Medieval India: The Delhi Sultanate

- Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate: Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, and Razia Sultan
- Five Dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate
- The contributions of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- Administration and culture during the Sultanate period.
- Society and Culture Under the Delhi Sultanate
- Decline of the Delhi Sultanate

- Legacy of the Delhi Sultanate

## 5. The Mughal Empire (Detailed Analysis)

- Major Mughal Rulers and Their Contributions
- Expansion of the Mughal Empire under Babur, Akbar, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb.
- Administration, religious tolerance (Akbar's Din-i Ilahi), and policies.
- Decline of the Mughal Empire and the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas, Sikhs, and Rajputs.
- Legacy of the Mughal Empire in Modern India

## 6. The Advent of Europeans in India

- The arrival of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British traders.
- The Battle of Plassey (1757) and the rise of British dominance.
- The impact of European colonization on Indian society and economy.
- The Decline of Indian Kingdoms and the Rise of British Power

## 7. The Revolt of 1857 (The First War of Independence)

- Causes, key leaders (Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bahadur Shah Zafar, Nana Saheb), and the outcomes.
- British Suppression of the Revolt
- Reasons for the Failure of the Revolt
- Consequences of the Revolt
- The Revolt of 1857 and Its Legacy
- Important Documents, Books, and Memorials Related to the Revolt
- The end of the Mughal Empire and the beginning of direct British rule in India (British Raj).

## 8. Indian Freedom Struggle (Advanced Study)

- The Indian National Congress, the role of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Key movements: Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movement, Mass Movements.
- Partition of Bengal (1905) and the rise of extremism: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai.
- The Final Steps Towards Independence
- India's Independence and Its Aftermath

## 9. Partition of India (1947)

- Causes of Partition, major events, and the creation of India and Pakistan.

- Impact on the people: migration, violence, and the refugee crisis.
- Consequences of Partition
- Role of Key Personalities in Partition
- Lessons from Partition

## 10. Post-Independence India

- Formation of the Indian Constitution.
- The role of leaders like Sardar Patel, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and Nehru in shaping modern India.
- Major challenges: linguistic reorganization of states, integration of princely states, and the Indo-China/Indo-Pak wars.
- Economic Reforms and Liberalization (1991-Present)
- Scientific and Technological Advancements
- India in the 21st Century

## 11. Development of Indian Philosophy

- Introduction to Indian Philosophy
- Schools of Indian philosophy: Vedanta, Nyaya, and Samkhya.
- Emergence of Heterodox Philosophies
- Influence of Indian Philosophy on Political and Social Thought
- The Revival of Indian Philosophy during the Modern Period
- Major Philosophical Concepts in Indian Philosophy
- The Contributions of Indian Philosophy to World Thought

## 12. Indian Art and Architecture (Advanced Study)

- The evolution of Indian architecture: Buddhist stupas (Sanchi Stupa), Hindu temples (Khajuraho, Brihadeeswarar Temple), and Islamic architecture (Qutub Minar, Humayun's Tomb).
- Paintings: Mughal miniature paintings, Pahari and Rajput paintings, and Madhubani and Warli folk art.
- Sculptures and Paintings of Ancient and Medieval India
- The Evolution of Indian Temple Architecture
- Colonial Influence on Indian Art and Architecture
- Indian Art and Architecture in the Global Context

## 13. Classical and Folk Dance and Music (In-Depth Study)

- Detailed study of classical dance forms: Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Odissi, and Kathakali.

- Indian classical music: Introduction to ragas and talas, and famous musicians like Tansen, Ravi Shankar, and Zakir Hussain.
- Folk dance and music from various regions: Bihu (Assam), Ghoomar (Rajasthan), Garba (Gujarat).
- Prominent Dancers and Musicians

## 14. Indian Festivals and Rituals (Advanced)

- Festivals like Diwali, Holi, Eid, and Christmas, focusing on their historical and cultural backgrounds.
- Harvest festivals like Pongal, Baisakhi, Onam, and their regional significance.
- The importance of rituals and customs in everyday Indian life.
- Socio-Cultural and Economic Impact of Festivals
- Changing Trends in Indian Festivals

## 15. Indian Languages and Literature (Advanced Study)

- The evolution of Indian languages and scripts: Devanagari, Brahmi, and regional languages.
- Key literary works in ancient India: The Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, and Mahabharata.
- Contributions of famous poets: Kabir, Tulsidas, Kalidasa, and Mirza Ghalib.
- Contemporary Indian Literature and Future Trends

## 16. Indian Science and Mathematics

- Contributions of Aryabhatta (astronomy, concept of zero), Brahmagupta, and Sushruta (medicine).
- The significance of Ayurveda and Yoga: ancient health practices and their modern relevance.
- Metallurgy and Engineering in Ancient India
- Indian Contributions to Physics and Mechanics
- Modern Indian Scientists and Their Contributions

## 17. Indian Handicrafts and Textiles

- Detailed study of Indian textile traditions: Banarasi silk, Pashmina, Chikankari, and Bandhani.
- Craft traditions: Pottery (Terracotta), wood carving, jewelry making, and tribal art forms.
- Painting and Textile Printing in India
- Techniques of Indian Weaving and Textile Production
- Handicrafts and Textiles in the Modern World

## 18. Social Reforms in India

- Introduction to Social Reforms in India
- Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Swami Vivekananda.
- Reform movements: Abolition of Sati, widow remarriage, and the education of women.
- Role of Reformist Movements and Organizations
- Women Empowerment and Gender Reforms
- Abolition of Untouchability and Caste Discrimination
- Educational and Legal Reforms
- The Impact of Social Reforms on Indian Society
- Social Reforms in Independent India

## 19. Indian Cinema

- Introduction to Indian Cinema
- The birth of Indian cinema: Dadasaheb Phalke and the silent film era.
- Evolution of Bollywood and its influence on Indian society and culture.
- Influence of Indian Cinema on Society
- Technological Advancements in Indian Cinema
- National and International Recognition
- Regional cinema: Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, and Marathi films.
- Future of Indian Cinema

## 20. Contemporary Indian Culture

- Modern-day festivals and celebrations: How Indian traditions have adapted to contemporary times.
- Influence of globalization on Indian culture: fashion, music, and food.
- Indian Fashion and Changing Trends
- Indian Youth and Changing Social Norms
- Social Movements and Changing Cultural Perspectives