

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – I: Folk and Tribal Cultures of Telangana
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students the Folk and Tribal Culture of the Telangana people. Distinguishing features, antiquity of Folk and Tribal lore will be presented. Folk Cults, Festivals, Arts and Crafts, Historicity of Folk and Tribal people, their Socio-Cultural life will be presented.

Outcome of the Paper: The students will learn and understand unique features of Folk and Tribal Culture in a modern scientific approach. They understand techniques of preservation of Folk and Tribal Culture, their living, Authenticity, Historicity and the recent changes in Folk and Tribals studies.

Unit- I: Tribal & Folk Cultures – Distinguishing Features, Antiquity - Sources for the Study of Folk Cultures – Orators - Literature Epigraphic and other Sources -Modern Approaches to the Study of Tribal & Folk Cultures

Unit-II: Folk Cults – Arts – Festivals – Occupation – Crafts and their Role in the Society, Economy and Polity with Special Reference to the Medieval times.

Unit-III: Folklore Techniques of Preservation - Dependent Castes - Folk Legends and Performing Arts - Historicity and Authenticity of the Oratures – an Assessment.

Unit- IV: Various Tribes in Andhra Pradesh – Their habitations – Gonds – Kolams – Chenchus – Koyas – Yanadhis – Lambadas etc.

Unit-V: Tribal Cultures - Arts and Crafts – Agriculture - Medical Practices etc., Legendary Accounts - their Historicity and Authenticity – Changing Trends in Modern Times

Suggested Books:

- A.K. Das: Tribal art and craft, New Delhi. 1979
B. T. Battacharya: Saivism and the Phallic world, 2 vols
B.C. Sulha: Serpent worship in ancient India, New Delhi 1979
B.C. Sulha: Tree worship in Ancient India, New Delhi 1979
D.D. Shulmat: Tamil Temple Myths, Princeton, 1980
Rama Raju, B., Telugu Janapadageya Sahityamu, Hyderabad, 1978.
Sadanandam, P., *Art and Culture of Marginalized Nomadic Tribes in Andhra Pradesh*, Gyan Publishers, New Delhi.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper-II: History and Culture of Modern Telangana
(From 1948 to 2014 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the history and culture of Telangana from 1948 to 2014. The police action, Integration of Hyderabad in to Indian Union, formation of Andhra Pradesh. on linguistic basis and discrimination against the Telangana people in combined state, first phase of Telangana agitation and 2nd phase of Telangana agitation and formation of Telangana state etc. will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the Razakar Movement and its impact, Police Action, Integration of Hyderabad in Indian union and formation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of Language violation of Gentleman Agreement and Protest Movements by employees and students, formation of separate Telangana State.

- Unit-I: Integration of Hyderabad State in Indian Union – Razakars and their Activities – Kasim Razvi, Police Action – J. N. Choudry - Union Military rule in Hyderabad State – General Election in Hyderabad-1952
- Unit-II: Formation of Popular Ministry under Burgula Rama Krishna Rao - Assertion of Mulki Identity and the City College Incident (1952)
- Unit-III: Merger of Telangana Fazul Ali Commission, State Reorganization Commission - Gentlemen's Agreement - Formation of Andhra State and Formation of Andhra Pradesh, (1956)
- Unit-IV: Discrimination, Dissent and Protest - Violation of Gentlemen's Agreement - Agitation for Separate Telangana State: Formation of TPS – Role of Intellectuals, Students and Employees in 1969 Movement
- Unit-V: Second Phase Movement for Separate Telangana – Formation of Various Associations – Telangana Aikya Vedika – Telangana Jana Sabha – Telangana Rashtra Samiti (2001) – Mass Mobilization – Sakala Janula Samme – Millennium March – Sagara Haram, Chalo Assembly – December 2009 Declaration and the Formation of Telangana State, June 2014.

Suggested Books:

- Goutham Pingle, The Fall and Rise of Telangana, Hyderabad, 2014.
H. Rajendra Prasad, Asaf Jahis, Hyderabad, 2006.
I. Thirumali, Against Dora and Lord, New Delhi, 2008.
I. Thirumali, Telangana – Andhra, Delhi, 2010.
Kingshuk Nag, Battle Ground Telangana, Hyderabad, 2010.
Lalitha & Susie Tharu, we were Making History, Kali for Women, New Delhi.
Sarojini Regani, Highlights of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh.
Sarojini Regani, Nizam-British Relations.
Y. Gopal Reddy, A Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 2008.
Madapati Hanumanth Rao, Telangana Andhrodyama Charitra (Telugu), Vol. I & II
N. Ramesan, Hyderabad Freedom Struggle, Vol. I to IV.
Bhangya Bhukya, The Subjugated Nomads, Hyderabad, 2010.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper-III: Principles of Archaeology
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the basic principles of archaeology, archaeological excavations, dating methods, settlement pattern, pre-historic art, Methods of conservation and preservation of artifacts, monuments, important archaeological sites in India, etc.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn the importance of archaeological excavation and preservation of artifacts. They also understand methods of dating and preservation techniques. They learn about pre-historic art, conservation of cultural property and important archaeological sites in India.

Unit-I: Nature and History of Archaeology - Definition and scope of Archaeology - Exploration and Survey –Relationship of Archaeology with History, Anthropology and the pure Sciences.

Unit-II: Excavation - Purposes and Methods – Underwater Archaeology with Special Reference to Developments in India – Dating Methods: Stratigraphy, Radio-Carbon Method, Methods of Relative Dating, Typological Sequences, Absolute Dating, Thermo-luminescence.

Unit-III: Approaches for Documentation and Reconstruction of Past Life Ways: and Social and Economic Organisation - Settlement Patterning at the Micro Level: site Catchment Analysis; Site Formation Processes - Ethno Archaeology: Methods Inter Pretative Technique – Technology of Pre-Historic Art.

Unit-IV: Conservation and Preservation of Archaeological Remains; Principles of Conservation of Cultural Property – Chemical Treatment of Organic and Inorganic Objects – Museums and Storage and Display of Antiquities –Conservation of Monuments and Other Objects.

Unit-V: Important Excavated Sites; Taxila, Hastinapura, Pataliputra, Arikamedu Nagarnjuna Konda, Amaravathi and Kotilingala. - Archeology and the Public; Threats to Archaeological Sites; Damage by Development Projects, Damage Due to Ignorance, Negligence, Greed for Land and Wanton Destruction – Legislative Basis of Conservation and Protection of Heritage – Archeology and Public Awareness.

Suggested Books:

- Daniel Stills: Ethno Archaeology, Man, 1978.
Dhavalikar: Ethno Archaeology in India.
Frank Hole & Robert: Introduction to Pre-historic Archaeology.
G.E. Daniel: The Origins and growth of Archaeology.
G.V. Childe: Piecing Together the Past.
Grahame Clark: Archaeology and Society.
Phillips & Phillips: Method and Theory in American Archaeology.
R.E.M. Wheeler: Archaeology from the Earth.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper- IV (A): Economic History of Medieval India
(1206 to 1707 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the Economic History of Medieval India from 1206 AD to 1707 AD. The aspects like Revenue Administration, Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry, Handicrafts, Means of Transport, the Zamindars, Peasants and their conditions will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about Economic life of the people, Agriculture, Handicrafts, Argo-based industries, collection of Revenue, conditions of Peasants during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal periods.

Unit-I: Economy of the Delhi Sultanate - Revenue Administration – Fiscal Policy - Income and Expenditure - Southern States, Their Economy Sources of Income and State Expenditure - Developmental Activities for the Rise in Resources -Economic Life in the Villages - City Economy - Irrigation in Sultanate-Agriculture and Horticulture - Methods of Cultivation and Crops grown-Irrigation in Southern States - Land Reclamation, Development of Agriculture and Horticulture - Agricultural Seasons, Methods of Cultivation and Crops grown.

Unit-II: Industry in Sultanate – Village Manufacture and Cottage Industries, Karkhanas, Textile Manufacture, Metal Industry, Leather Works, Stone Works etc. - Industries in South India - Agro-Based Industries like Textiles and Oils - Artisan Products - Trade and Commerce: Trading Classes - Inland and Coastal Trade, Over-seas Trade - Means of Transport and Communication - Weights Measures and Coins - Prices and Famines.

Unit-III: The Environment, Population, Land under Cultivation - The Land Man Ratio - Its Influence on Agrarian Relations. Characteristics of Peasant Farming – Technology – Irrigation - Differentiation Among Peasants - The Village Community - Self-Sufficiency - Production for Market - The Peasant Society.
Genesis and Composition of the Zamindars. Property Right and Role in Land Revenue Collection - Zamindar's, Retainers - Zamindar and Peasants. Land Revenue: The Nature and Magnitude. Methods of Assessment & Collection. Effects of Land Revenue on Agriculture and Village Economy. The Revenue Collecting Officers (Muquaddams, Chaudharis, Quanungoes, Amins)

Unit-IV: The Revenue – Assignments System: Khalsa & Jagirs. The Mansabdar's Salary Claims (Talab) and Estimated Revenue (Jama). Organization of Production; Merchants & Workers; Karkhanas, Local Trade: its Organizations, Main Routes and Means of Transport the Banjars and other Merchants.

Unit-V: Foreign Trade: The Composition of Indian Export - The Size of Bullion Imports - Other Economic Effects - The Agrarian Crisis - Factors behind; Increase in Land Revenue Collection, Agricultural Decline.
The Agrarian Revolts: Zamindars and Peasants; Consequence of the Uprisings.

Suggested Books:

A.A. Tchiror, India's changing Economic Structure 16th to 18th Centures.
Burtein Stein, Peasant, State, Society in Medieval South Indian.
Irfan Habib, The Agrarian system under Mughals.
John. F. Richards, The Imperial Monetary system of Mughal India.
K.N. Chitnis, Socio-economic History of Medieval India.
K.N. Choudary, Trade and Civilization in Indian Ocean.
Omprakash, European Commercial Enterpries the Pre-colonial India.
R. Champakalakshmi, Trade and Ideology and Urbanization.
Sanjay Subramaniam, Political Economy of South India.
Siddiqui, N.H., Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals.
T.V. Mahalingam, The Social and Economic conditions,
Tapan Raychoudari & Irfan Habib, The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.I.
W.H. Moreland, Agrarian System of Muslim India.
Yousuf Hussain, Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – IV (B): History of Science and Technology in Medieval India
(1500 to 1857 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students regarding Science and Technology of Medieval Period from 1500 AD to 1857 AD. The aspect of Agricultural Technology, Methods of Irrigation, Crafts and Cultivation, Textile Technology, Mining Industry, Leather Industry, Ship Building, Building Technology, Military Technology, Weapons etc., will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about aspects of Science and Technology of Medieval period particularly Agricultural Technology, Irrigational Technology, Textile Technology, Leather Technology, Ship Building, Construction Technology and Technology of Medieval Warfare.

Unit-I: Agricultural Technology - Tools and Techniques of Cultivation - Methods of Irrigation - Manures - Traditional Crops - New Crops.

Unit-II: Textiles - Textile Technology - Types of Cloth Produced - Textile Printing Patterns - Traditional and Kalankari Printing Techniques.

Unit-III: Extractive Industries - Mining – Salt - Saltpeter - Diamond - Stone Quarries - Raw Material from Animals - Leather Industry & Technology – Transport Technology - Beasts of Burden - Ship Building.

Unit-IV: Civil Engineering - Building Technology - Forts – Palaces – Religious Buildings - Roads – Irrigational Tanks – Canals.

Unit-V: Military Technology - Traditional Weapons - Gun Powder - Fire Arms - Hand Guns - Matchlocks - Sheel Locks – Pistols – Cannons etc..

Suggested Books:

George Watt: The Dictionary of Economic products of India (Relevant entries in separate Volumes)

Hans E. Wulff: The Traditional crafts of Persia.

J. Needham: Science and civilization in China (relevant Volumes)

Lynn White: Medieval technology and Social Change.

Maulvi Zafarur: Farhang Istalahat-I Poshahwaran (8 Vols. Rahman).

Quasar, Indian response to European Technology, New Delhi.

Rehman. A: History of Medieval Technology, Building Technology in Mughal India.

Vijaya Ramaswamy: Textile-Industry in South India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper - IV (C): Women Movements in Modern India
(1800 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about problems of Women and writings about women and their conditions. Position of Women during Colonial period, their education, social reforms, efforts for upliftment, conditions of Muslim Women. Women reformers like Savitri Bhai Phule, Durga Bhai Deshmukh and their role in women liberation and also freedom struggle, changing conditions of Women and their Rights.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about problems of Women and Women Reformers, role of Women in the Society and their upliftment.

Unit-I: Recent Trends in Indian Historiography – Subaltern Studies-Women's Question - Gender Studies - Writings on and about Women - A Survey of Sources - Biographical and Autobiographical Accounts.

Unit-II: Changing Position of Women in Colonial India - Education and Social Reforms - Elite Women – Purdah – Zenana - Working Women-Social - Differentiation Among Women - Religion - Caste.

Unit-III: Women Pioneers of Women Movement in Colonial India - Savitribai Phule - Pandita Ramabai - Tarabai Shinde - Duvvuri Subbamma – Maganti Annapurnamma - Durgabai Deshmuk - Muthu Laxmi Reddy - Sarojini Naidu - Theory and Practice of Women's Liberation.

Unit-IV: Women's Role in the Freedom Struggle - Pre-Gandhian era – Gandhian Movement and Women's Participation - Left Wing and Women's Question - Women in the Revolutionary Struggle of Telangana.

Unit-V: Recent Trends in Women Movements in India – Feminisms - Women Reservations – Property Rights – Women in Legislative Bodies - Women in Higher Education and Women Entrepreneurship –

Suggested Books:

B.N.Nanda (Ed), Indian Women: from Purdah to Modernity.
Bharati Ray (Ed): From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women.
G.Forbes: Women in Modern India.
J.Krishnamurthy (ed): Women in Colonial India.
Judith Brown: Modern India.
Manmohan Kaur: Women in India's Freedom struggle.
N.L, Gupta: Women Education Through Ages.
Neera Desia: Women in Modern India.
Shree Sakti sanghatana - We were making History.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
PAPER – V (A): Economic History of Modern India
(1757 to 1964 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students about Economic changes taken place during the British rule in India. Aspects of village Economy, conditions of peasants, Artisans, Handicrafts, Transport system, British Revenue Policy, Modern Transport and Communicational facilities, Commercial Agriculture, Drain of Wealth, Rise of Modern Industry, Labour Movement, Mixed Economy will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about Traditional Indian Economic life and Economic Policies of the Colonial Government and exploitation of the Indian Resources through Modern Technology and Industry, Reaction of the India has against the Colonial Economic Policies

Unit-I: Indian Economy prior to the British Rule - Village Community – Traditional Agricultural Systems - Subsistence Agriculture - Podu Cultivation – Village Economic Life - Artisans and their Professions - Rural Handicrafts – Urban Handicrafts - Guild System – Trade - Barter System - Village Markets - Transport Systems – Self Sufficient Village Economic Life - British Government's Control Over the East India Company – Regulating Act 1773 - Pitts India Act 1784 – Act of 1813 - Act of 1833 - Act of 1858 - Impact of Company's Policies on Trade and Industry in Bengal and South India.

Unit-II: The Evolution of Agrarian Structure under the Company - The Permanent Settlement - Its Impact on Economy and Society - Ryotwari and Mahalwari Systems of Revenue - Introduction of Free Trade and Impact on Handicrafts during Early 19th Century. Introduction of Railways and Communications and their impact on Indian Economy.

Unit-III: British Policies- Impact on Agriculture, Factors for the Growth of Commercialization., Effects on Economy, Indebtedness and Land Lordism - Technical Changes in Agriculture - Growth of Agriculture during 1860-1947 - Growth and Export of Commercial Crops - – Famines - Causes and Impact – Famine Relief Measures during Company's Rules - Famine Relief Policies 1860-1919 - Famine Commissions of 1880, 1898-1901 and 1944.

Unit-IV: Growth of Foreign Trade in 19th C. and Its Impact on Economy. The Drain of Wealth. Changes in the Composition of India's Exports and Imports - Appearance of the Class of Middle Men - Indian Markets Vis-à-vis World Market - Factory System of Production - Impact on Society and Breakdown of Joint Family System.

Unit-V: Rise of Modern Industry, Iron & Steel – Textile – Chemical etc., - Mining and Plantations, Colonial Tariff Policy, Indian Economy during the First World War-Changes in Tariff Policy after the First World War - Growth of Indian Industry 1918-1947. Growth of Indian Banking and Usury - Rise of Indian Capitalist Class - Factory Labour & Factory Legislations - Mixed Economy – Planning – Economic - Industrial Development under Nehru.

Suggested Books:

- A.K. Bagchi, Private investment in India 1900-1939.
A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
Bhanumathi Ranga Rao. S. Land Revenue Administration with Nizam's Dominions.
Bipan Chandra, Essays on Colonialism.
Bipan Chandra, Modern India.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and growth of Economic Nationalism.
Bipan Chandra, Colonialism and nationalism in India.
Dharmakumar (Ed) The Cambridge Economic History of Modern India Vol.II.
Gadgil, D.R. Evolution of Industrial Relations in recent times.
Rothermund, D. Asian Trade and European Expansion in the Age of Merchantalism.
S.K. Sen, Studies in Industrial Policy and Development of India.
Satyanarayana, A. Andhra Peasants under British Rule.
T. Ray Chandra, The Indian Economy in the 19th Century India.
Thallapally Manohar., *Economic History of India (1757-1952)*, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Tomlinson, B.R., The Economy of Modern India (1870-1970)
V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Economic History of Hyderabad State, Warangal Subha.
V.B. Singh, Economic History of India.
Vaikuntham, Y. State, Economy and Social Transformation, Hyderabad.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper - V (B): History of Science and Technology in Modern
India (1857 to 1947 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce the students about introduction of Modern Technology in India during Colonial Times. The aspect of Modern Agriculture, Modern Irrigation, Agro-Industry, Scientific Research Institutes, Modern Transport and communicational facilities, Mining, Education, Pharmaceutical Industry, Colonial Medicine will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about the impact of Modern Science and Technology on Indian Society. The Changes taken place in Indian Agriculture, Irrigation System transportation, Mining, modern Industry etc.

Unit-I: Defining Science and Technology, Relation between Science and Society – Theory of ‘Asiatic Mode of Production’ and its Influence on the Characterization of Pre-colonial Indian Society - 19th Century European Intellectual Perception of British Transformation of Indian Society - Views of Karl Marx on Effects of British Rule in India, and Three Stages of Colonialism in India and its Relation to the Stages of Modernization of Indian Society.

Unit-II: Debates on the Character of Scientific and Technological Modernization of Colonial India - Perspectives of Colonial Rulers – Nationalists - Agro Industries.

Unit-III: Modernisation of Agriculture under the British Rule - Experimental Farming - Introduction of New Implements Seeds and Cropping Pattern - ‘Big Dam’ Technology and its Impact on Agrarian Economy, and Agro Industries.

Unit-IV: History of Growth of Scientific and Technical Education and the Formation of Scientific Community - Growth of Scientific Research Institutions - Transport and Communications (Waterways, Roadways, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Printing), and Growth of Steel, Mining, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries.

Unit-V: History of Colonial Medicine - Modernization of Traditional Medical Systems - Growth of Hospitals and Professionalization of Treatment, and Colonial State and the Establishment of Rural Medical System.

Suggested Books:

Deepak Kumar & Roy Macleod (ed): Technology and the Raj: Western Technology Technological Transformation to India, 1700-1947, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1995.
Deepak Kumar (ed) Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context, Anamika Prakashan, Delhi, 1991.
Deepak Kumar: Science and the Raj 1857-1905. Published by Oxford University Press, Year of Pub: 1995 New Delhi.
Dharmapal: Indian Science and Technology in 18th Century, Impex India, New Delhi, 1971.
G.S. Aurora: Scientific Communities in India, Amrita Prakasan, Bombay, 1989.
Irfan Habib, “Technology and the Barriers to Social Change in Mughal India”. Indian Historical Review, 1-2, 1979.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - III
Paper – V (C): History of Modern China and Japan
(1840 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to teach the students about historical development taken place in China and Japan during 1840 AD and 1950 AD. Topics like Opium Wars and their Results, China Japanese War, Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion, China during the first World War, Role of Sun-Yet-Sen, Mao Revolution, Long March etc. Similarly, Japan's Modernization and Fall of Japan in Second World War will be covered.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the entry of the European Powers in to Chinese Mainland through Wars and diplomacy. They also understand, reaction of China against Colonial exploitation and the political changes took place in China and emergence of Communist China Japan's emergence as a Military power and its fall in the Second World War.

Unit-I: Political, Social and Economic Background - First Opium War Treaty of Nanking and Bogue - China between 1842-1951 - Taiping Rebellion – Second Opium War, Treaty of Tientsin 1858 - Peking Convention 1860.

Unit-II: China between 1861-1894 - Diplomatic Stability - Burlingame Mission - Tientsin Massacre 1870 - Maragary Affair and Cheefoo Convention - First Sino - Japanese War, Treaty of Shimoneseki 1895 - Disarmament of China Open Door Policy - Hundred Days Reforms - Boxer Rebellion.

Unit-III: Republican China - China under the 1st President - War Lords - Twenty-one Demands - China and 1st World War - Treaty of Versailles - May Fourth Movement - Washington Conference.

Unit-IV: Nationalist China - Re-organisation of Kuomintang - Origin and Growth of Communist Party – Mao Tsetung - Co-operation and Conflict between Communist and Kuomintang (1920-25) - Chiang Kaishek Liberation of China -Fight between Communists Vs Nationalist - Long March - Manchurian Crisis - A Decade of Nationalist Rule.

Unit-V: Modernisation of Japan – Meiji Reforms – Japan in Asian Politics Its Imperialism – Fall of Japan in World War II - Sino - Japanese War - China During World War II - Kuomintang Decling - Causes for the Success of Communists - Chou-Enlai - Mao-Tse Tung - Emergence of Peoples Republic of China - Cultural Revolution.

Suggested Books:

B.F. Beers, The Far East (Prentice - Hall of India, New Delhi, 1966)

C. Yanaga, Japan since Perry (Archon, New York, 1966)

D.J. Li. China from 1911.

Dharam Singh: History of Modern China and Japan (1840-1950), Sonali Publications, 2005

Emanuel, C.Y. History of Modern China.

F. Schurmann and G. Schell (eds.), The China Reader, Vol. I: Imperial China. Vol. II:

G. M. Beckmann, The Modernization of China and Japan (Harper and Row, New York, 1965)

G.B. Sanson, The Western World and Japan (Knopf, New York, 1958)

H. Borton, Japan's Modern Century, (Ronald Press, New York, 1955)
 H. McAleavy, The Modern History of China (Weidenfeld, London, 1967)
 H.M. Vinacke, A History of the Far East in Modern Times (Allen and Unwin, London, 1959)
 Heralf M. Vineeke, A History of Far East
 I.C.Y. Hsu, The Rise of Modern China, (Oxford University Press 1970)
 J.F. Fairbank, E.O. Reischaur & H.M. Craig, East Asia: The Modern Transformation, (Allen and Unwin, London, 1965)
 K.S. Latourette, A Short History of the Far East (Macmillan, New York, 1964)
 L.C. Goodrich, A Short History of the Chinese People (Allen and Unwin, London, 1963)
 Li. Chium Mung, The Political History of China.
 Li-Chi-Nung, Political History of Modern China.
 M.N. Roy, Revolution and Counter Revolution, Publications, 2005.
 R. K. Sharma, Tony Quinn, Aaron Betsky, History Of Modern China And Japan (1840-1950), Sonali
 R. Storry, A History of Modern Japan (Penguin, 1962)
 S.K. Chatterjee, Nationalist China.
 San Min Chu. I and Sun Yet sen.
 Schrumann, History of Chinese.
 W.G. Beasley, The Modern History of Japan (Weidenfeld, London, 1967)
 Ximay Volumes, History of China to 1911 Part-I and 1911 to 1949.