

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – I: Historiography and Historical Method
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the meaning of History and its relation with other Social Sciences. It also covers evolution of historical writing in Grece, Rome, Arabia, Germany and England. Contribution of Gibbon, Ranke, Toynbee, Karl Marks to historical writing Indian Tradition of writing history and different schools of thought, collection of sources and interpretation etc.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the Nature and Scope history. They understand the contribution of European, Arab, Indian philosophers for historical writing including collection and interpretation of historical information.

Unit-I: Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and its Relations with other Social Sciences – Geography - Archaeology – Anthropology – Economics – Political Science – Sociology – Literature.

Unit-II: Greco-Roman Historiography - Herodotus & Thucidides - Livy & Tacitus – Christian Historiography - St. Augustine – Arab Historiography - Ibn Khaldun – Modern Historiography - Edward Gibbon – Ranke – Toynbee – Karl Marks.

Unit-III: Purana Ithihasa Tradition in Ancient India – Kalhana - Bhana - Medieval Historiography - Alberuni, Ziauddin Barani, Abul Fazle – Colonial Historiography - James Mill – Nationalist Historiography – Communal, Marxist and Subaltern Historiography.

Unit-IV: History as Art and Science – Philosophy of History - Causation - Subjectivity - Objectivity - Generalization.

Unit-V: Topic of Research – Collection of Sources – Internal and External Criticism – Chapterisation – Foot Notes and Bibliography.

Suggested Books:

Arthur Marwick: The Nature of History
E.H. Car: What is History?
G.R. Elater: The Practice of History.
Gordon V.Childe : What Happened in History
J.W. Thomas: History of Historical Method.
Majumdar & Srivastava: Historiography.
More-Block: Varieties of History
N. Sastry & Ramanna: Historical method with special reference to India.
Paul Thompson: History of Historical Writing.
R.G. Colling Wood: The Idea of History
Sheik Ali: History and Its Theory and Method.
Toynbee: A Study of History.
Vidyasagar Reddy, L., Historiography (Charitra Rachana Shastram), Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Waleh, W.H: An Introduction to Philosophy of History

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper-II – Tribal and Peasant Movements in Colonial India
(1800 to 1950 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The Objective of this paper is to introduce to the students about the nature of Peasant and Revolts taken place in India during Colonial times. It covers the Revenue Administration in different parts of India and Peasants and Tribal uprising such as Indigo Movements, Deccan Riots, Santhal Revolt, Champaran Movement, Mophla, Rampa and Telangana Peasant Movement.

Outcome of the Paper: Studies will learn about the Colonial Revenue Policies and their Impact on Peasants and Tribals. They also understand the reaction of the Peasants and Tribals Against Exploitative Colonial Policies through their uprising

- Unit-I:** The Nature and Scope of Peasant Revolts in Colonial India – Early Land Tenurial Systems and Land Ownership Policies in India – Revenue Systems Introduced in Colonial Rule – Regional Variations.
- Unit-II:** Tribal and Peasant Uprisings in 19th Century in India – Parlakimedi Uprising 1829-35 – Santal Tribal Uprising 1855-56 – Indigo Peasant Uprising 1859-60 – Pabna Tenant Uprising 1873 – Deccan Peasant Uprising 1874-75 – Munda Rebellion 1899-1900.
- Unit-III:** Tribal and Peasant Uprisings in 20th Century India – Punjab Peasant Uprisings 1901 – Champaran Peasant Movement 1917 – Mopla Peasant Uprising 1921 – Rampa Uprising 1922 – Bardoli Satyagraha 1927 – Tebhaga Movement 1946.
- Unit-IV:** The Rise of All India Kisan Sabha – Establishment of Regional Peasants Association – Bengal – Bihar – Punjab – Kerala – Andhra – Peasants Participation in National Movement.
- Unit-V:** The Role of the Left Parties in Peasant Movement: Congress Socialist Party and Communist Party of India and Peasant Movements in Telangana – Andhra Mahasabha.
Nizam Land Tenurial Systems – Vitti System – Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle – Razakar Atrocities - Police Action and Military Rule – Results of Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle.

Suggested Books:

- A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India.
Barry Pavier, Telangana Movement.
D. N. Dhanagare, Peasant Movements in India.
G. Bhadrū Naik (Ed)., History of Peasant Movement in India, Edited, School Distance Learning Continuing Education, Kakatiya University, Warangal
Haimendorf, Tribal Hyderabad.
J. Mangamma, Alluri Seetarama Raju.
K. N. Panikkar, Against Lord and State.
K.S. Singh, Tribal Movements in India.

Kapil Kumar, Peasant in India.
N.G. Ranga, Fight for Freedom.
Natarajan, Peasant Revolts in India.
Ranajit Guha, Peasant Insurgence in India.
Sarma, B.K., Tribal Revolts.
Satyanarayana, A. Andhra Peasants under British Rule Agrarian Relations and Rural Economy 1800 – 1940.
Shashi, S.K., The Tribal Women of India.
Subaltern Studies, Vol. I.
Sunil Sen, Agrarian Struggles in Bengal.
V. Raghavaiah, Tribal Revolts in India.
Y. Vaikuntham, Peasants in Colonial South India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper-III – Dalit Movements in Colonial 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 Dalit Movement taken place during the British Colonial Rule in India. It covers Caste System growth of Modern Education, role of Christian Missionaries, Anti-Caste Movement, Social Reformers like Ambedkar, Narayana Guru and their Contribution to Dalit upliftment.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will understand the conditions of Dalit and the need for their upliftment. They also understand the contribution of Social Reformers and their Policies for promotion of Dalit Consciousness.

Unit-I: The Concept of Dalit, Definition and Meaning - Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern Approaches on Caste System and Dalit Question – A Critique of Existing Historiographical Approaches.

Unit-II: Caste System: Origin and Development – Colonialism – Growth of Modern Education, Sanskritization and Brahmanization - Democratization of Political, Social and Economic Institutions and Liberation of Dalits - Role of Christian Missionaries and Growth of Dalit Consciousness and Assertions.

Unit-III: Anti-Caste Movements in Colonial India – Adi-Dravida Movement of Tamil Nadu - Adi-Hindu Movement of Hyderabad - Adi-Karnataka Movement of Mysore - Phule's Non-Brahmin Movement - Adi-Dharm Movement of Punjab – Adi-Hindu Movement of UP – Adi-Andhra Movement of Andhra.

Unit-IV: Caste Reform Movements: MG Ranade, Gandhi's Harijan Movement - Narayana Guru's Movement (SNDP Movement) - Hindu Mahasabha and Dalits – Periyar's Self-respect Movement and Caste Question.

Unit-V: Caste Annihilation Movement: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and His Ideological Struggle against Hinduism and Caste - Construction of Dalit Identity and Dalit Movements - Bahishkrut Hitakarini Sabha - Formation of All India Depressed Classes - Conference - Round Table Conferences - Communal Award - Poona Pact - Independent Labour Party - Formation of Scheduled Caste Federation, Theory of Dalit Bhahujan Political Power and Dalit Liberation.

Suggested Books:

B. R. Ambedkar Writings and Speeches.
B. R. Ambedkar, What Gandhi and Congress have done to the Untouchables
B.Cohn: An Anthropologist Among the Historians
Gail Omvedt: Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society.
Gail Omvedt: Dalits and Democratic Revolution in India.
Hardgrave: The Nadars of Tamilnadu
James Massey; Dalits in India.
Nanak Chand Rattu., The Last few years of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Peter Robb (ed): Dalit Movements and the Meanings of Labour in India.
Robert Deliegue: The Untouchables of India
Susan Bayly: Caste, Society and Politics in India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – IV (A): Environmental History of Modern India
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about relation between Environment and man. It covers Environmental protection and conservation Commercial exploitation of resources, Colonial Forest Acts, life of Tribals, impact of Colonial Policies on their life Industrialization and its impact on Environment.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn about the importance of environment and its protection. They understand Colonial Policies on Commercialization, Mining, Industrialization, Urbanization and their impact on Environment and sustainability.

- Unit-I:** Concepts of Ecology and Environmentalism - Theories of Environmentalism - Annal School and Fernand Braudel - Ecological Romanticism Verrier Elwin and others Nationalism and Gandhian Environmentalism.
- Unit-II:** State and Forest - Colonial Forest Acts and Forest Code - Commercialization and Exploitation of Forest Resources - Forest Regeneration - Coppices, New Plantations - Grazing and Bunting Circles, Wild Animal Parks, Community and Village Forestry and Colonial Environmentalism
- Unit-III:** Forest and Community - Pastoral Nomadic and Adivasi Communities and their Cultural and Religious Articulations with Forest and Maintenance of Ecology and Environment - Impact of Forest Policies on Adivasi Economy - Shifting Cultivation - Cattle Grazing, Minor Forest Produces – Ecological / Environmental Imbalances - People's Response - Anti Grazing Tax Movements etc.
- Unit-IV:** Colonial Developmentalism - Environment I - Commercialization of Agriculture – Hybrid Seed - Fertilization and Extension of Agriculture Land - Soil Erosion and Sinking of Grazing Land and Spread of Cattle Diseases - Major and Minor Dam - Construction and Water - Borne Diseases - Cholera and Plague.
- Unit-V:** Colonial Developmentalism and Environment II - Industrialization - Agrarian and Raw Material Producing Industries – Urbanization - Effects of Industrialization and Urbanization on Environment-Water and Air Pollution, Ecological / Environmental Degradation and Drought and Famine.

Suggested Books:

- Arnold David, Colonizing the Body, Delhi, Oxford University Pres, 1993.
- Arnold David, Nature Culture Imperialism, New York, 1995.
- Catanach, I.J., Plague and the tensions of empire: India, 1896-1918, in D. Arnold (ed.) Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies, Manchester, 1988, pp149-71.
- Crosy, A., Ecologica Imperialism: The Buiological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900, New York, 1986.
- Crosy, A., Germs, Seeds and Animals: Studies in ecological History, New York, 1994.
- David, Arnold, Cambridge History of India (Science, Technolgy and Medicine in Colonial India, Cambridge University Press, 1981.
- Gadgil, D.R. Industrial Evolution of India, Oxford, New Delhi, 1948.

Gadgil, Madhav, *This Fissured Land an Ecological History of India*, New York, Oxford, 1995.

Gandhi, M.K. *Hindu Swaraj or Indian Home Rule*, 1990.

Groove, Ecology, Climate and empire, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998.

Groove, Richar, H, *Green Imperialism*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.

Guha, Ramachandra, *The Unquiet Woods*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1990.

Laxman, D. Satyana., *Ecology, Colonialism, and Cattle: Central India in the Nineteenth Century*, Oxford, 2004.

Satya, Laxman, D., *Colonial Sedeterisation and Subjugation: The Case of the Banjaras of Bear: 1850-1900*, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 24 (4), July, 1997, pp. 314-36.

Scott, J.C., *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, New Haven, 1985.

Sen, Amartya Kumar, *Famine Mortality: A Study of the Bengal Famine of 1943*, in E. Hobsbawm et.al. (eds.), *Peasants in History*, Oxford, 1980.

Skaria, A., *Hybrid Histories: Forest, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*, Delhi, 1999.

Sumit Guha, *Environment and Ethnicity in India 1200-1991*, C.U.P., Cambridge, 1999.

V. Damodaran and S. Sangwan (eds), *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and Southeast Asia*, Delhi, 1998.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper - IV (B): Working Class Movements in Modern India
(1800 to 1947 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the Industrialization in India and rise of Working Class. It covers Agricultural Labour, Industrial Labour, Migrant Labour, Trade Union activity, impact of Marxist Ideology on Labour, Leadership and Political Mobilization and their participation in Freedom Struggle.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn about growth of Industry. Mining, Plantation, Rise of Working class and Labour Movements in India. They also understand, the rise of Leadership, Trade Union Movement, role of Peasants, Workers in National Movement.

Unit-I: Definition, Scope, Approach to the Study of Working Class - Review of Literature – Disintegration of Traditional Indian Economy – Development of Capitalist Economy in India - Emergence of Working Class

Unit-II: Advance of Industrialization and Conditions of Working Class – Social Identification of Labour – Linkages - Caste, Ethnicity, Gender, Community and Region – Forms of Labour (Agricultural, Rural and Plantation Labour, Migrant Labour, Bonded Labour, Women Labour, Child Labour, Factory Labour and Artisan Labour)

Unit-III: Pattern of Labour Protest - Informal Modes of Protest, Strikes and Industrial Action, Movement of Agricultural Labour – Preparatory Phase for Organized Trade Union Movement 1900-1914 – First World War - Political Awakening of Working Class - Development of Organized Trade Union Movement 1914-1920 - Foundation of the All-India Trade Union Congress 1921 - Second Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress 1921 – First Appearance of Marxian Thought in India and Consolidation of the World Proletariat.

Unit-IV: Economics Recession - Defensive Struggle of the Working Class 1922-1926 - Sharpening and Extension of Struggle 1926-1929 – Organizational Spirit and Imperialist Onslaught 1929-1931 – Struggles during World Economic Crisis 1931-1936 – Leadership and Political Mobilisation of Working Class (N.M. Joshi, S.A. Dange et al)

Unit-V: Sharp Struggle during Provincial Autonomy and on the eve of War 1937-1939 - Eventful Course of Working-Class Struggles during World War II 1939 –1945 - Last Phase of National Struggle and the Indian Working Class 1945-1947.

Suggested Books:

Jan Breman: Footloose Labour, OUP, 1995.
Patronage and Exploitation, OUP, 1970.
Report of First National Commission on Labour (1967).
Report of Second National Commission on Labour (2002).
Sukomal Sen: Working Class Movement in India.
V.B. Karnik: Trade Union Movement in India.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – IV (C): Museums and Museology
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this course is to introduce students to the purpose and functioning of museums. Different kinds of museums related to Archaeology.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the history of museums in India, the basic functions of museums and their activities. Important collections in different museums of the country.

Unit-I: Origin, Definition, Objectives and Utility of Museums – Museology and History
Origin, Meaning, Definition.

History of Museology in India, History of Museology in Asia, Europe and America.

Unit-II: Growth of Museums in India: five different phases of development of Museums in India.

Unit-III: Important Museums of India - National Museum at Delhi, Mathura Museum at Mathura, Chhatrapati Shivaji (Prince of Wales Museum) at Mumbai, Indian Museum at Calcutta, Government Museum at Chennai, State Museum at Buvaneswar, Calico Museum at Ahmedabad, Kalibanga, Albert Hall (Jaipur), Ahar (Udaipur), City Palace (Udaipur).

Unit-IV: Salarjang Museum at Hyderabad, Archaeological Museum at Hyderabad – Government of Telangana - Birla Science Museum at Hyderabad.

Unit-V: District Archaeological Museums in Telangana - Alampur, Kolanupaka, Panagallu, Warangal, Fort Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Nagarjunasagar, Tribal Museum at Maderam.

Suggested Books:

Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.

Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.

Banerjee, N.R. Museum and Cultural Heritage in India, Delhi.

Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta: University of Calcutta.

Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.

Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.

Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.

Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.

Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.

Shobita Ponja: Museum of India, Hongkong.

Sanjay Jain: Museum and aivm Museology ek Parichay, Baroda.

Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre.

UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (A): History of Contemporary India (1947 to 2000 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students the Post Independences development in India like making of Indian Constitution, National Economy, and Indian foreign policy. It also covers regional, leftist politics, Land Reforms, Green Revolution, Communalism, Dalit Movements, Relations of India with Neighboring countries and Super Powers.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn the features of Indian Constitution, 5-year plans for development, Regionalism, Left Politics, Peasants and Workers, Dalit Mobilization, Hindu-Muslim Communalism and Indian Non-Alignment Policy and relation with foreign countries.

Unit-I: The Emergence of Indian Republic - Colonial Legacy - National Movement and Its Legacy - Evolution of the Constitution and Its Basic Features and Institutions - Making of Indian Nation and Nehruvian Agenda - Consolidation of Indian Nationalism - Creation of National Culture – Language - Integration of Tribals - National Education - National Economy - (Five Years Plans) and Dams – Nehru’s Foreign Policy.

Unit-II: Democracy - Secularism and Nation State - Polity - Decentralization and Grass Root Politics - Emergence Growth of Regional Politics Tamil Nadu – Punjab - Assam and A.P Ethnicity Question - Jharkand - North-East Movements -Leftist Parties and Politics - Worker and Peasant Mobilisation.

Unit-III: Land Question and Indian Peasantry - Land Reforms - Zamindari Abolition -Bhoodan Movement - Co-operative Movement - Green Revolution and Agrarian Transformation - Indira Gandhi - Emergency Era and J.P. Movement and Mrs. Gandhi’s Populist Policies.

Unit-IV: Caste and Communalism in Indian Politics - Rise and Consolidation of Right-Wing Formation - Hindu-Muslim Communalism and Riots - Anti Caste Politics and Struggles - D.M.K and Socialist Party - Dalit Panthers and BSP.

Unit-V: India’s Relations with Neighboring Countries – Pak – China – Bangladesh – Nepal – Bhutan - Sri Lanka – West-Asia – Europe – USA – USSR – India’s Role in Non-alignment - SAARC – BRICS – ASIAN Movements

Suggested Books:

Bipin Chandra, Essays in Contemporary India
Bipin Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee., India since Independence, Gopsons Printers Ltd, Noida, 2007
Charles Beitz, India Independent
Francis Frankel, Dominance and State power in India
Jafferlot, The Hindu Nationalist Movement in India.
K.P. Mishra ed, Non-Alignment in Contemporary International relations.
Norman Palmer, Indian Political System
Partha Chatterjee, The Nation and its Fragment
Partha Chatterjee, Wages of Freedom
Romila Thapar, India: Another Millennium.
S. Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru.
V.P. Menon, Transfer of Power
VKRV Rao, The Nehru Legacy
William Keylor, The 20th Century World.

KATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (B): History of Indian Diaspora
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about the concept of Migration of People and Socio-Economic, Cultural impact in different historical periods throughout the World.

Outcome of the Paper: Students will learn the impact of people's migration from one country to other. The changes take place in their family, Socio, Religious and Cultural life.

- Unit-I:** Migration Introduction: Defining migration - Internal and International – Transient and Seasonal - Nomadism and Settlement - Capital Market Theory - Political Supremacy - Loss and Recovery Typology of Migration and Diaspora: Labour Migrants: Skill Migration and Talent Migration - Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Undocumented Migrants - Human Smuggling and Trafficking - Networks and Ethnic Enclaves - Victim Diaspora and Distress Diaspora.
Connecting and Reconnecting: Communicative Flows between the Diaspora and Homeland - Economic and Social-Cultural Remittances - Brain-Gain - Role in Socio-economic and Technological Development in Ancestral Homeland.
- Unit-II:** Waves and Patterns of Migration: (A) Waves: Historic - Pre Colonial – Colonial - Post Colonial - Age of Globalization - (B) Patterns: Convict Migration - The Indenture Labor System - The Kangani and Maistry Systems - Free Migration - Trading Networks In Southeast Asia - Brain and Skill Drain/ Exchange
- Unit-III:** Overseas Indian Diaspora Communities: Indian Ocean Zone: South and East Africa – Mauritius - Sri Lanka - Malaysia - Pacific Zone: Fiji - New Zealand – Australia - Indonesia - Caribbean Zone: Guyana – Trinidad - Surinam - North America - UK & Europe (Especially Reference to Gypsies) - West Asia: Francophone Countries: Guadeloupe – Martinique - Reunion Islands - Second and Subsequent Diaspora.
- Unit-IV:** Transformations in Social Institutions: Family - Marriage & Kinship Networks – Caste System - Cultural Baggage: Tangible and Intangible Forms of Cultural Memories: Values - Traditions – Ideas – Habits – Narratives - Festivals and Celebrations - Folk Forms and Performances.
Popular Culture: Forms: Chatni Music – Fusion – Dance – Music – Fashion - Bollywood Films - Media: Newspapers - Literary Magazines - Satellite Television – Internet - Food Culture: Continuity and Change.
- Unit-V:** Nationalist Thinkers and New Theorists: Gandhi – Nehru - Baba Ramchandra - Tota Ram Sanadhya - B D Sanyasi - Paul Gilroy - Arjun Appadurai - Homi Bhabha. Indian State and the Indian Diaspora: Pre-independent Period - Early Decades of Independence - Globalized India.

Suggested Books:

Das Gupta, Satish. S., On the Trail of Uncertain Dreams: Indian Immigrant Experiences in America, AMS Press Inc, New York, 1989.

Jain, Prakash.C., Racial; Discrimination Against Overseas Indians (A Class Analysis), Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 1900.

Kanjilal, Tanmay., The Indian- Americans in the United States: Participation in the U.S. Political Process, India Quarterly. Oct- Dec, 1996.

Kannan, C.T., Cultural Adaptation of Asian Immigrants: First and Second Generation, India Printing Works, Bombay, 1978.

Kurian, George and Srivastava, Ram.P. (eds.) Overseas Indians: A Study in Adaptation, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd., New Delhi:

Parameswaran, Shyamala., Gender, Ethnicity and Immigrant Status: Asian Women in the United States, Chicago, Illinois: University of Illinois at Chicago, 1995.

Pettys, Gregory Lee. , Asian Indians in the United States: An Analysis of Identity Formation and Retention University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign, 1994.

Rao, Appa. C., Telugu Community in Malaysia, Telugu Vani: Voice of the Telugu people, Souvenir, World Telugu Conference, 1975.

Singh, Bahadur.I.J., Indians in South East Asia, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 1982.

Tinker, Hugh., The Banyan Tree: Overseas Emigrants from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Oxford: OUP, 1977.

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
M.A. (HISTORY) - SEMESTER - IV
Paper – V (C): History of America (1492 to 1960 AD)
(With Effect from 2023-24 Onwards)

Objective of the Paper: The objective of this paper is to introduce students about historical developments taken place in America and its role in World Politics as a Super Power. It covers American colonies, their War of Independence, the role of Blacks, European settlers and their political economy, the role of America during the World Wars and its relations with other countries.

Outcome of the Paper: Students learn about the democratic Values, American Revolution. They understand how America emerged as super power and its role in World Wars and Cold War Politics.

Unit-I: Background – Land and Indigenous People – Settlement and Colonization by Europeans – Indenture of Labour – White and Black – War of Independence and Its Historical Interpretations – Rise of Political Parties 1840-1960 – Expansion of Frontier – Turner's Thesis – Limits of Democracy – Blacks and Women.

Unit-II: Industrial and Agrarian America - Beginnings of Industrialization – Growth of Capitalism and Big Business – Immigrants and Changing Composition of Labour – Early Labour Movements – Unionization – Plantation Economy – Agrarian Crisis – Slave Resistance – New Deal – Economic Depression.

Unit-III: Afro-American and Women Movements - Black Movements – Booker, T. Washington – W.E.B. Dubois – NAACP – Marcus Garvey – Rise of Lowell –Factory System – Abolitionists and Women's Rights Movements – Suffrage –Afro-American Women.

Unit-IV: U.S. Imperialism – Spanish – American War – Expansion in the Far - East and Latin America – World War-I and Fourteen Points – Isolationism – Americans in World War-II – Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Unit-V: America in Cold War Politics-Bi-Polar World-Disarmament-Korean and Vietnam War-America is relations with Arab Countries, China and India.

Suggested Books:

Bernard Bailyn, The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution.
Charles Beard, An Economic Interpretation of the American Constitution.
Peter Carroll and David Noble, Free and Unfree: A New History of the United States.
David, B. Davis, The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution.
U. Faulkner, American Economic History.
Eric Foner, America's Black Past.
John Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom.
Richard Hofstadter, The Age of Reform, From Bryan to FDR.
Linda Kerber, Women's America: Refocusing the Past.
W. Pratt, A History of the United States Foreign Policy.
James Randail, The Civil War and Reconstruction.
Lee Benson, The Concept of Jackson Democracy.
Lance, E. Davis (Ed.), American Economic Growth.
Richard, W. Leopold, The Growth of American Foreign Policy.
Perry Miller, From Colony to Province.
Gary Nash (ed.), Retracing the Past.
Henry Pelling, American Labour.
Edward Pessen, Jacksonian Panorama.