

Unit Plans
BA 2nd (4th semester)
Subject : History
History of The Punjab (1469-1966 A.D)

unit I

Time :3 hour
 Max mark :100
 Theory : 90
 int. Asst : 10

Topics	Teaching Points	Specific objectives	Methods/Approaches Techniques	Resources/links
<p>I Foundation of Sikhism:Life and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev; Contribution of Guru Angad and Guru Amar Das for the development of Sikhism. II Consolidation of Sikhism Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjun Dev; Compilation of Adi Granth;causes and significance of martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev. III Transformation of Sikhism Guru Hargobind's new Policy;Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur; Creation of Khalsa and its significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Introduce the students regarding the new faith and its founder. ◆ Development of Sikhism under Amardas, Ramdas, and Arjundev ◆ New police of Hargobind and transformation of Sikhism. ◆ Martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur and its significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transformation of Sikhism in military form under guru Hargobind. ➤ Martyrdom of Guru Arjundev and guru Tegbahadur as new milestone in the development of Sikhism. ➤ Development of new baptism, new symbols and injections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lectures. b. library work. c. use of blackboard. d. Assignments. e. Collective and collaborative teaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evolution of khalsa 2vols, I. B Banerjee, A mukerjee and Co., Calcutta. ● A History of the Sikhs,vol. I & II, Kushwant singh.

Unit-2

Topics	Teaching Points	Specific objectives	Methods/Approaches Techniques	Resources/links
<p>VI Sikh struggle in 18th Century: Establishment of Independent rule by Banda Bahadur; Sikh Misls, Dal Khalsa and Gurmata .</p> <p>V Punjab under Ranjit Singh: Civil, Military and Revenue Administration Anglo Sikh relations upto 1839 AD .</p> <p>VI Modern Punjab: Anglo Sikh wars and annexation New administrative structure; 1849-1857 AD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Banda Bahadur emerged as new hero for the establishment of first Sikh kingdom. ◆ Period of Persecution after the death of Banda Bahadur. ◆ Emergence of Sikh Misls. Evaluation of Dal Khalsa and Gurmata. ◆ Administration under Ranjit Singh and Anglo Sikh Relations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Period of persecution on Sikhs and their unification in a form of Dal Khalsa and new chiefs. ➤ Ranjit Singh's Civil, Military and Revenue Administration. ➤ Anglo Sikh Relation from the treaty of Amritsar to 1839 AD ➤ Anglo Sikh Wars and annexation of Punjab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. classroom teaching. b. open discussion. c. library work. d. map work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Johar R. S. and J. S Khanna, Studies in Punjab Economy, GNDU, Amritsar, 1983. ● Khushwant Singh, A History of the Sikhs, Vol. II, 1839-1988, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1991. ● McLeod, W. H., Sikhs and Sikhism, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.,

Unit-3

Topics	Teaching Points	Specific objectives	Methods/Approaches Techniques	Resources/links
<p>VII New British Policies: Education;Irrigation ; Transport and Communication.</p> <p>VIII Socio Religious Reform movements: Nirankaris; Namdharis; Ad-dharm;Singh Sabha and Ahmediyas.</p> <p>IX Political Awakening: Agitation of 1907; Gadhar movement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Administration of Punjab under Board of Administration. ◆ Commercialization of Agriculture and development of means of irrigation, communication and transportation. ◆ Circumstances leading to the rise of Socio Religious Reform movement. ◆ Political awakening in Punjab and agitation of 1907 AD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment of new British policies fro the development of agriculture, irrigation, communication and transportation. ➤ Rise and growth of Nirankaris, Namdharies, Ad-dharmi, Singh Sabha & Ahmadiyas movement. ➤ Political Conciousness in Punja specially the agitation of 1907 AD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lectures. b. PPT(PowerPoint presentation technique.) c. Open discussion d. Map work or library work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rise of Sikh power, N.K Sinha, A Mukerjee & co. Calcutta ● State and Society under Maharaja Ranjit Singh,Fauja singh, Master publisher Delhi. ● Yadav K. C. and S. M. Fogat, Haryana Aitihasic Simhavalokan (Hindi), Haryana Sahitya Akademy, Chandigarh, 1991.

Unit-4

Topics	Teaching Points	Specific objectives	Methods/Approaches Techniques	Resources/links
<p>X Growth of Political Consciousness: Jallianwala Bagh; Bhagat Singh;Gurdwara Reform movement</p> <p>XI Developments from 1947 -1966: Circumstances leading to Partition and rehabilitation;demand for Punjabi Suba</p> <p>XII Maps:- Important Historical places of Punjab from 1469 to 1966 AD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Aware the student about the last phase of our independence struggle specially the contribution of Punjab. ◆ Partition and its impact problems of resettlement and rehabilitation. ◆ Reorganization of Punjab on the basis of language and Punjabi suba movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Introduce the student our last phase of independence. ➤ communal politics and circumstances leading to partition. ➤ Making of Punjabi suba movement. ➤ With the help of map work show the places of historical importance extent of British Empire in 1856 and republics of India in 1950 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. PPT. b. Classroom teaching. c. Discussion. d. Map work or library work. e. Assignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making of a nation India's road to Independence, B,R Ananda, Harper Collins, New Delhi. • From Plassey to partition a history of modern India, Shekhar bandyopadhyay, Orient black swan, Delhi