

Course Description:

This course is designed to develop awareness among the students about the intellectual heritage in South Asia. To inculcate historical consciousness about South-Asia and to develop among students a holistic historic vision of South-Asian history. The course will deal briefly with the dawn of Indian civilization, political fragmentation of South-Asia, the Classical age, the Muslim Rule and the rise of the British East-India Company (1740-1857).

Learning Outcomes:

The students will learn about;

- Basic Facts and ground realities of South Asian region: Uniqueness of Geography, Population, Economy etc.
- An objective view of South Asian History: Pakistan's place as the cradle of Civilizations- Indus Valley Civilization, Harappa, Gandhara, Indo-Gangetic Civilization etc. 5000BC-100BC).
- Ancient South Asia's Philosophy, Society, Religion, Culture, etc. and formation of Cultural metamorphosis due to Aryan, Persian and Greek Invasions in the Classical age.
- India's Fragmentations, Caste Revolt, Birth of Gautama Buddha, and Rise of Buddhism, Jainism. Fall of Nanda Empire, emergence and decline of Mauryan Empire. (500-100 BC).
- Struggle among Indo- Greek Kingdoms. Rise of Silk Route trade. Kushan dynasty, Re-emergence of Caste Hindu dynasties and end of Buddhism - Guptas, Harshas, Rajput Kingdoms, South India's Chalukya, Chola dynasties(100BC-1000A.D).
- Dawn of Islamic Era, Arab entry in Makran, Sindh and Multan (712-1012 A.D- and expansion of Ghaznavids, Ghoris Empires in South Asia. (997-1206 A.D).
- Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526AD) Slave Dynasty- Khaljis, Taimur's Invasion, Tughlaqs, Sayyids, Lodhis Dynasties. Successes and Failures. (Two Lectures)
- Golden Mughal Era (1526-1707): Emperor Babur, Humayun, (Interval rule of Sher shah Suri and comeback of Humayun with Persian King Tamashp

help), Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb Alamgir. Successes/Failures (Two Lectures).

- Fall of the Mighty Mughals (1707-1857): Rise of Marhattas, Afrashid Ruler Nader Shah's loot and plunder of Delhi (1738-1740) Ahmad Shah Abdali's Invasions and defeat of Marhattas at the Third Battle of Panipath (1768), Revolt of Sikhs, Occupation of Punjab, Anglo Sikh Wars and defeat of Sikhs.
- Emergence of British East India Company under the guise of Trade. Conquest of Bengal, Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxer, Tipu Sultan's struggle, Indian Mutiny (First War of Independence), (1740-1857).
- End of Muslim rule in India with deportation of Bahadur Shah Zafar to Burma--- An objective analysis of historical Paradoxes and Prospects.

References:

- a. World Regional Geography- Chapter 8 By World Regional Geography Author Caitlin Finlayson Press Books. 2019
- b. Arthasastra- The Book of Statecraft of Kautilya (Chanakya). By Shan ul Haq Haqqi. English Translation: By Patrick Olivelle 'King, Governance and Law', Kautilya's Arthasastra, 2013, University of Texas, Austin.
- c. Kitabul Hind by Al Bairuni Publisher: Al Faisal Nashran (2016) English Version; Al Berunie's India by Dr. Edward C. Sachau, Sang Meel Publications, Lahore 2007.
- d. Empires of the Indus, Alice Albinia, 2008.
- e. The Ancient Indus Valley Civilization's Biggest Cities Published by Charles River Editors. Digital Company
- f. Al Hind- The making of Indo-Islamic world-The Slave Kings by Andre Wink 1991. Brill Publishers, Leiden, Holland.
- g. The Delhi Sultanate by Peter Jackson, 1999 Cambridge University Press. The last Mughal by William Dalrymple, 2006, Bloombury Publishing.