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**CLASS – XI Syllabus (2019-20) HISTORY**  
**(For General Students)**

**Time: 3 Hrs**

**Theory: 90 Marks**  
**CCE: 10 Marks**  
**Total: 100 Marks**

**STRUCTURE OF QUESTION PAPER**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper will comprises 4 sections A, B, C and D of 28 sub parts (questions) in total. The question paper will carry:
  - A. **Objective Type Questions:** This type may include questions with one word to one sentence answer/ fill in the blank/ true or false/ multiple choice type questions. Question No. 1 comprises of 10 sub parts each sub-part carries 1 marks. .

**10×1= 10**
  - B. **Short Answer Questions:** .Question No.2 comprises of 10 sub parts. Each sub-part carries 3 marks. Answer to each question should be in about 35-40 words.

**10×3= 30**
  - C. **Long answer Questions:** Question No. 3 comprises of 10 sub parts. Attempt any 7 Questions. Each sub-part carries 5 marks. Answer to each question should be in about 100-150 words.

**7×5= 35**
  - D. **Map Question:** There will be a one questions of map carries 15 marks (10marks for showing 5 places and 5 marks for explanation of those places to be written in 20 to 25 words) with 100% internal choice.

**1×15= 15**

**SYLLABUS**

**SECTION-A**

- I. Indus Valley Civilisation: A Synoptic view of Research Material, Culture, Socio -Cultural life; Decline and Disappearance.
- II. The Indo-Aryans: Early Settlements; Political Organisations; Economic life; Social Institutions; Religious beliefs and practices; Legacy.
- III. Buddhism and Jainism: the Socio-Political Environment, Major Doctrines; socio-political impact; Legacy.
- IV. The Mauryas: The background to their rise into power; Establishment and Consolidation of their Empire: Ashoka's Dhamm Social and Cultural life during their rule.
- V. The Age of the Guptas: Establishment and Consolidation of the Gupta Empire, Major Socio-Cultural achievement of the age; Legacy.
- VI. The Vardhanas and their times: Political supremacy in the North; Kingdoms of the South; cultural achievements of the age; Legacy.
- VII. The Rajputs: Establishment their kingdom; Political Conflict and Change; socio-Political Structure; Survival.



- VIII. The Sultanate of Delhi: Establishment of Turkish Rule, Dynastic changes and the fortunes of the Sultanate, Administration; the ruling classes; Art, and Architecture, Socio-religious life.
- IX. Kingdoms of the South: The Bahmani empire and its successor states; the Vijayanagar empire; Administration, the Ruling classes: Art Architecture; socio-religious life.
- X. Socio-religious Movements; Vashnava Bhakti; the Saints.
- XI. Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Foundation of Sikhism: Soc:o-religious environment; Development of Sikhism (1539-1605); Transformation of Sikhism (1605-1966); Discovery of a New panth, Foundaticr of a New panth, Legacy.

**SECTION-B**

- XII. Establishment of the Mughal Empire: Mughal Afghan Contest; Consolidation of the Mughal
- XIII. Mughal Policy and Administration: Conception of Kingship Attitude towards the subjects-people; central and provincial administration; administration of justice and local administration; the Mansabdari System.
- XIV. Rise of New Powers in the South: with special reference to the Marathas.
- XV. Rise of New Powers in the North: with special reference to the Sikhs.
- XVI. Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Conquests and Consolidation; the New Ruling classes; Administration; Attitude towards the subject people; Relationship with sovereign powers; the Legacy.
- XVII. Advent of the Europeans and their struggle for supremacy: the Pcrtuguese; the Dutch: The French: Anglo French rivalry; Emergence of East India Company as a political power in India.
- XVIII. Expansion and Consolidation of the British empire; Expansion through war and diplomacy; Imperial framework: administration and bureaucracy.
- XIX. Social and Economic changes under British rule: Means of Communication and Transportation; Raw materials for Export: Industrial Development; The India elite; The Middle classes; The working class.
- XX. Socio-religious movements; Construction, Bramho Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Nirankari Movement, Kuka Movement and Sirgh Sabha Movement.
- XXI. Political Consciousness and struggle for Representative Government in India: the revolt of 1857 and its legacy; the Indian National Congress; the Home Rule Movement; Constitutional Reforms; Jallianwala Bagh massacre and its impact; Demand for independence.
- XXII. Towards Freedom: the Quit India Movement and its aftermath; Transfer of power.

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**SECTION - C**  
**MAP QUESTION**

- (i) Sites of Indus Valley Civilization
- (ii) Extent of Ashoka's empire
- (iii) Extent of Samundragupta's empire
- (iv) Important Historical places
- (v) India in 1526
- (vi) Extent of Akbar's empire
- (vii) Extent of Ranjit Singh's empire
- (viii) Important historical places