The main emphasis of the course focuses upon processes by which many communities of very different peoples within the continent, or subcontinent, of India (South Asia) came together to form enduring political relationships with each other and, in the so doing, entered into relationships with peoples from outside the continent. Of central concern are events leading to either political integration or disintegration. Underlying issues of political stability or instability are questions about cultural and social discontinuity. Of special concern are questions about how differing concepts about the nature of mankind and concepts concerning property, state structures, time, change, and destiny.

How did 'India' as we now know it come into being? How was it possible for so many kinds of people, speaking so many different languages, and holding so many conflicting values to become incorporated into single 'commonwealth' or 'universal domain' -- thereby beginning to become that enormous political system which we now know as the Republic of India?

The story begins with the Mughals, the Marathas, and various regional kingdoms and principalities. These gradually gave way before the rising power of a strange and unique Anglo-Indian contraption: a commercial and socio-political amalgam put together as "Company Raj". It was the East India Company which constructed the Indian Empire; and, thereby, brought 'India' into being. This early modern empire, in turn, became the bedrock upon which the present Republic of India was erected. (The process was not without costs and consequences: divergent forces and movements ('fissiparous tendencies') always threatened Indian unity. Eventually, as we now know, these kinds of forces sundered the political unity of the continent.)

Successive phases of political development and different underlying social relations and political structures, seen in broad perspective, marked the advent of Modern India. This began with the arrival of the Portuguese coming overseas from Europe (1498) and the Mughals coming overland from Central Asia (1526). Albuquerque and Akbar, between them, heralded new interminglings of alien and indigenous cultures. Dutch and English overseas commerce brought more radical changes. Then, out of the creative turmoil of the 18th century came one ever growing political system: - Company Raj. This eventually overshadowed all and, in turn gave rise to the later of 'Crown Raj' (1858-1947) and 'Congress Raj' (together the breakaway regimes which now rule Pakistan and Bangladesh, not to mention Burma).

India today is an emerging world power. Some even feel that India, as also China, may someday become a superpower. Americans need to acquaint themselves with the complexities of the manifold cultures and historical contexts out of which India has emerged. The price of not doing so -- the price of uninformed public opinion and uninformed public policy -- can be high. This course offers an opportunity to meet the challenges and responsibilities in our shrinking world. A deeper historical understanding of one of the world's major civilizations and its incorporation within one political system is one attempt to meet such responsibilities.
REFERENCE WORKS


---

1 Works listed here and below are available, on reserve, in various UW Libraries: Memorial Library, College (Helen White) Library, History Library or South Asian Studies Center/Department Library on the 14th Floor of Van Hise Hall.
SCHEDULE OF TOPICS, READINGS, AND SELECTED RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

1. General Approaches to India


2. Historiographic Perspectives


3. Contemporary Perspective and Relevance


I. CONTEXTUAL ELEMENTS AND ESSENTIALS

1. The Continent: Its Geographic Unity and Diversity

2. The Peoples: Its Demographic and Linguistic Variety

Base Readings:


Alternative or Parallel Readings:

[R] Spear, India, Pakistan, and the West, 1-32

Books cited [R] or [R/H] are on reserve in the College Library, the History Department Library, the Memorial Library, or South Asian Studies Library.
II. SOCIAL STRUCTURES

1. The Family - Kith, Kin, and Lineage (Vamsa).
2. The Community - Caste (Jati), Category or Class (Varna).
3. The Village - Place, Space and Locality.

Readings:


Parallel Readings:


III. SACRED TRADITIONS

1. Brahmanical, Classical, and 'High' 'Hindu' Cultures
2. Particular, Pluralistic, and Popular Local Cults

Readings:

CHI, 39-86; NHI, 24-103; MI, 16-36.

Parallel Readings:


IV. INDO-ISLAMIC LEGACIES

1. Indo-Arabian Belief: Religion and Sacred Language
2. Indo-Persian Style: Schism and Sophistication in Taste
3. Indo-Turkish Might: Organization, Power and Rulership
   (1) The Delhi Sultanate: Hindustan and Indo-Islamic Hegemony
   (2) The Deccan Sultanates & the 'Hindu Sultanate' of Vijayanagar
   (3) The Mughal Expansion & Maratha Reaction (Fina)

Parallel Readings:

CHI, 87-128; NHI, 104-167; IAMH, 1-60; and AHOI-2, 1-50.

Selected Resources:


Other Selected Resources:


V. EUROPEAN (‘PIFARANGI’) ENCLAVES

1 The Portuguese Conquests: Goa and Seaborne Empire
2 The Dutch Encroachments: Batavia and Maritime Empire
3 The English Enterprises: Madras and Country Trade
4 The French Competition: Pondicherry and Country Power

Parallel Readings:

AHOI-2, 51-79; NHI, 135-185; CHI, 105-125; IAMH, 146-184; OHMI, 1-20. MI, 37-43.

Selected Resources:

Other Selected Resources:


VI. ENGLISH (‘ANGREZI’) EXPANSION

Struggles for Survival: Local Positions, Profits and Power
Struggles for Succession: Within the Shadow of Imperium

1. Commercial Enterprises of the Baniya Company - Mercantile Power

   (1) Madras : 1639: - An Emerging City State on the Coromandel
   (2) Bombay : 1661: - An Emerging City State and Island Refuge
   (3) Calcutta: 1692: - An Emerging City State on the Sundarbans

Parallel Selected Readings:


Other Selected Resources:

2. Political Engagements of the Company Bahadur - Military Power

(1) Carnatic Wars: 1745 - 1761, 1763 - 1801
(2) Bengal Wars: 1757 - 1765, 1772 - 1801
(2) Deccan Wars: 1750 - 1779, 1792 - 1801 - 1818

AHOI-2, 81-92; CHI, 125-49; IAMH, 186-214; OHMI, 37-129; RFBI, 86-117; MWRI, 22-75;

Selected Further Resources


Other Selected Resources:


VII. IMPERIAL ESTABLISHMENT: THE COMPANY's RAJ

1. The Indian Empire and Its Dependencies

(1) Direct Rule: - Presidencies of 'British India'
   - The Presidency of Bengal [Fort William]
   - The Presidency of Madras [Fort St. George]
   - The Presidency of Bombay [Fort.

(2) Indirect Rule: - Residencies of 'Princely India'
   - Delhi and the Princes of Hindustan
   - Deccan Princes of Hyderabad and Mysore
   - Poona's Peshwa and the Maratha Warlords
   - Forest Chiefs and Frontier Barons

2. The 'Home' Government: Direction and Control of Policy and Patronage

(1) Corporate Direction: The East India Company
   - The Charter: Mandate of Incorporation (20 Years)
   - The Court of Directors: Chairman and Committees
   - The Court of Proprietors: Stockholders

(2) Cabinet Control: The 'Crown-in-Parliament'
   - The 'Board of Control': Chairman, a Cabinet Member
   - The British Government: Cabinet and Houses of Parliament
   - The British Society of Britain: A 'Limited' Public

NHI, 139-49; AHOL2, 93-144; OHMI, 57-150; IAHI, 207-34; CHI, 129-58.


Selected Resources:


Other Selected Resources:

A. Aspinal, Cornwallis in Bengal (London: 1931).

Richard B. Barnett, North India Between the Empires (Berkeley: 1980).


Ainslie T. Embree, Charles Grant and British Rule in India (Columbia: 1962)


John Shore (Lord Melville).


Pamela Nightingale, Trade and Empire in Western India, 1784-1806 (Cambridge: CUP, 1870).


Lucy Sutherland, The East India Company in 18th Century Politics (Oxford: 1952).

VIII. IMPERIAL POLICY AND PRACTICE - THE "INDIAN EMPIRE"

1. Consolidation and Reform within Government and Society

(1) The Impact of Jumabandi Systems: Land (Revenue) Settlements

(2) The Impact of Adalat Systems: Courts, Law & Judicial Processes

(3) The Impact of Modern Education: Cultural Interactions

(4) The Impact of Radical Religion and Social Reform:

2. Paramount Swav Within and Beyond the Frontiers of India

(1) Pax India: Assam, the Burma Wars, and China

(2) Pax India: The Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and Red Sea
Frykenberg

INDIA AND THE RISE OF COMPANY RAJ

- 9 -

(3) *Pax Indica*: War and Annexations of Sindh and Punjab

(4) *Pax Indica*: The Aftermath of Calamity in Afghanistan

Parallel Readings: TEXT: Moon, 421-635.


Selected Resources:

Eden, Emily, *Up the Country: Letters written to her sister from the Upper Provinces of India* (London: Virago [Pb .], 198?).


[R/H] R. E. Frykenberg, "The Emergence of Modern Hinduism In the Light of Changing Historical Knowledge: A Reappraisal With Special Reference to South India," *Hinduism Reconsidered* (Heidelberg: South Asia Institute). Edited by Gunther Sontheimer and Hermann Kulke. (27pp.)


Other Selected Resources:


Further Selected Resources:


IX. CLIMACTERIC OF COMPANY RAJ AND THE ADVENT OF ‘COLONIAL’ POWER

1. High Noon of Imperial Over-Confidence, Ignorance and Arrogance
2. Insecurity and Unrest Among the Peasant Lords of Hindustan
3. Sparks Setting off the Great Conflagration: How Inevitable?
4. Rampage, Recovery and Retribution: The Legacy of Bitterness
5. The Queen’s Proclamation: Succession of Crown over Company Raj
6. The Victorian Veneer: “Colonialism” and the Indian Empire.

Parallel Readings: TEXT: Moon, 636-781

MI, 81-89; NHI, 201-93; and readings in AHOI-I, IAMH, OHMI, & CHI.


Other Selected Resources: