The main focus is upon processes by which many communities of very different peoples within the continent (or subcontinent) of India (South Asia) formed enduring political relationships and, in the so doing, entered into relationships with peoples from outside the continent. Of central concern are events leading to political integration or disintegration. Underlying structures of political loyalty and stability are questions about cultural and social discontinuities. Also of special concern are conflicting visions of the past: differing concepts and visions about the nature of mankind and about the nature of such elements as power, time, change, and destiny.

In other words, 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 such conflicting values to be incorporated within a single 'commonwealth'? What ingredients went into the making of what eventually became the Indian Empire -- and, thereby, gradually came to form those political systems now known as the Republic of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka?

The story begins with the Mughals, the Marathas, and various regional kingdoms and principalities. These gradually gave way before the rising power of Europeans, culminating in a strange and unique Anglo-Indian contraption: a commercial and socio-political amalgam which came to be known 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, contingencies and discontinuities: divergent forces and movements ('fissiparous tendencies') have always threatened Indian unity. Eventually, as we now know, these kinds of forces sundered the political unity of the continent.

Seen in broad perspective, successive phases of political development and underlying social relations and political structures accompanied 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 initiated further changes. Then, out of the creative turmoil of the 18th century one ever-growing political system emerged: 'Company Raj'. This eventually overshadowed all and, in turn gave rise to 'Crown Raj' (1858-1947) and 'Congress Raj' (and breakaway regimes of Pakistan and Bangladesh).

India today is an emerging world power. Some even feel that India, like China, may someday become a superpower. Americans can hardly afford not to acquaint themselves with the circumstances, complexities and contexts out this emergence. The price of uninformed public opinion and public policy can be high. This course offers an opportunity to see challenges and responsibilities in our shrinking world. A deeper historical understanding of one of the world's major civilizations and of its incorporation within political systems can help us 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

Readings:


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2 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.
Alternative or Parallel Readings: (On Reserve in Memorial and White Libraries).

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

II. SOCIAL STRUCTURES

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

Readings:


Parallel Readings:


III. SACRED TRADITIONS

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

Readings: TEXT: &/or 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 (Fitna)

Parallel Readings: TEXT: Moon or CHI, 87-128; NHI, 104-167; IAMH, 1-60; and AHOI:2, 1-50.

Selected Resources:


Other Selected Resources:

V. FARANGI ENCLAVES

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

Parallel Readings:
- TEXT: Moon; or AHOI-2, 51-79; NHI, 135-185; CHI, 105-125; I:AMI, 146-184; OHMI, 1-20. MI, 37-43.

Further Selected Resources:


Prakash, Om, The Dutch East India Company and the Economy of Bengal (Princeton: PUP, 1985).

VI. ANGREZI EXPANSION

1. Struggles for Survival: Local Positions, Profits and Power
2. Struggles for Succession: Within the Shadow of Imperium
(1) Commercial Enterprises of the Baniya Company - Mercantile Power

a) Madras: 1639: - Emergent City-State on the Coromandel
b) Bombay: 1661: - Emergent City-State and Island Refuge
c) Calcutta: 1692: - Emergent 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

Parallel Readings:

IAMH, 186-214; OHMI, 37-129; RFBI, 86-117; MWRI, 22-75;
Further Selected Resources:


Other Resources:


VII. IMPERIAL ESTABLISHMENT: COMPANY 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

Parallel Readings:

NHI, 139-49; AHOL-2, 93-144; OHMI, 57-150; IAH, 207-34; CHI, 129-58.
Further Selected Resources:


Other Selected Resources:


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


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


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

1. **Consolidation and Reform Within Government and Society**

   (1) The Impact of Jamabandi 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 Sway Within and Beyond the Frontiers of India

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

(2) *Pax Indica*: The Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and Red Sea

(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.


Further Selected Resources:


[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:


IX. CLIMACTERIC OF COMPANY RAJ: THE GREAT "MUTINY" AND/OR "REBELLION"

1. The High Noon of Empire: European Arrogance, Blundering, and Ignorance

2. The Deep Insecurity: Fears Among Peasant Lords of Hindustan

3. The Sparks of Conflagration: Betrayal of Sepoy Loyalty and Trust

4. The Rampage, Recovery and Retribution: Legacies of Bitterness

5. The Queen's Proclamation: Company Abolition and Crown Succession

6. The Victorian Veneer: "Colonialism" and "The Raj".

TEXT: Moon, 636-781

Parallel Readings: MI, 81-89; NHI, 201-93; and pages in AHOI-1, IAMH, OHMI, or CHI.


Other Selected Resources:
