The main emphasis of the course is focused upon processes by which many communities and peoples within the subcontinent of India (South Asia) have come into enduring relationships with each and into relationships with peoples outside the subcontinent. Of central concern are processes of integration and disintegration. Underlying issues of political stability or instability have been questions about cultural and social relations with special reference to how these were reflected in concepts of man, concepts of property, concepts of the state, and concepts of change.

In other words, how did India come to be what it now is? How did so many kinds of people, holding such different world views and speaking so many different languages, first become incorporated into the one enormous political system which is now known as the Republic of India?

In modern times, the story begins with the Mughals and with various regional kingdoms and principalities. These, in turn, gradually gave way before the rising power of that strange and unique (Anglo-Indian) socio-political amalgam known as "Company Raj". It was the East India Company, which created the Indian Empire; and it was this empire served as the bedrock upon which the Indian Nation was later erected. But this process was not without costs and consequences. Divergent movements threatened and then, ultimately, have sundered the political unity of the subcontinent.

Focus in this course, therefore, will be upon critical assessments of successive phases of political development and upon changes in underlying social relations and structures. In broad perspective, the advent of Modern India can be marked as having begun with the arrival of the Portuguese from overseas (1498) and with that of the Mughals from overland (1526). Albequerque and Akbar, between them, symbolize the new and radical interminglings of alien and indigenous cultures which began to occur. Dutch and English commerce in Eastern Seas brought influences which were even more radical. Out of the creative turmoil of the 18th century came three successive regimes of one ever growing political system — Company Raj, Crown Raj, and Congress Raj (together the breakaway regimes of Pakistan and Bangladesh, not to mention Burma).

India is now emerging as a major world power. Indeed, some feel that India, as also China, may become another superpower. Such being the case, 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 of uninformed public policy — could be high. This course offers an opportunity to meet the challenges and responsibilities of a shrinking world through a deeper historical understanding of one of its major civilizations.
REFERENCE WORKS

Burgess, James, The Chronology of Modern India, Edinburgh: J. Grant, 1913.


Gilbert, W.H., The Peoples of India. Washington: 1944. While very dated, it is still a useful introductory sketch.


Wilson, H.H., Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms for India. Calcutta and London: W.H. Allen, 1855, &c later editions. This classic is still in print.


1 Works listed here and below are available 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.
INTRODUCTION

1. General Approaches to India


2. Historiographic Background, Context, and Perspectives


3. Contemporary Perspective/Relevance of Modern India


I. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE SUBCONTINENT

1. The Countries: Geographic Unity and Diversity

2. The Peoples: Demographic and Linguistic Variety

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2 Books cited [R] or [R/H] are on reserve in the College Library or in the History Department Library.
II. THE SOCIAL STRUCTURES OF THE SUBCONTINENT

1. The Family - Traditional Patterns of Kith, Kin, and Lineage.
2. The Community - Caste, Class and Categories of People.
3. The Village - Morphologies of Locality, Place, and Space.

Readings:


Other Readings:
III. THE SACRED TRADITIONS OF THE SUBCONTINENT

1. The Classical Heritage of High Antiquity
2. The Cultural Legacies of Pluralistic Antiquity

Readings:

CHI, 39–86; NHI, 24–103; MT, 16–36 (again).

Other Readings:


IV. THE ISLAMIC LEGACY OF THE SUBCONTINENT

1. Indo-Arabian Belief: Religion and Sacred Language
2. Indo-Persian Style: Sophistication and Taste
3. Indo-Turkish Might: Organized Power and Rulership

(1) The Delhi Sultanate
(2) The Deccan Sultanates
(3) The Mughal Empire

Readings:

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


Other Readings:


V. THE FARANGI ENCLAVES ALONG THE COASTS OF THE SUBCONTINENT

1. Struggles for Survival: Local Positions, Profits and Power

(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
Readings:

AHQI-2, 51-79; INI, 135-185; CHI, 105-125; I:AMT, 146-184; OHMT, 1-20. MI, 37-43.


Other Readings:


2. Struggles for Succession Within a Context of Imperial Disintegration

(1) Mercantile Enterprises of the Baniya Company - Commercial Power

(a) Madras : 1639: - An Emerging City State on the Coromandel

(b) Bombay : 1661: - An Emerging City State and Island Refuge

(c) Calcutta: 1692: - An Emerging City State on the Sundarbans

Readings:

Other Resources:


(2) Military Engagements of the Company Bahadur—Conquest Power

(a) Carnatic Wars: 1745 – 1761, 1763 – 1801
(b) Bengal Wars: 1757 – 1765, 1772 – 1801
(c) Deccan Wars: 1750 – 1779, 1792 – 1801 – 1818

Readings:


History 449: India Under Company Raj


(3) Ministerial Establishments of the Company's Raj - Corporate Power

A. Field Operations - The Indian Empire and Its Dependencies

(a) Direct Rule - The Presidencies of 'British India'

(i) The Presidency of Bengal [Fort William]
(ii) The Presidency of Madras [Fort St. George]
(iii) The Presidency of Bombay [Fort...]

(b) Indirect Rule - The Residencies of 'Princely India'

(i) Delhi and the Princes of Hindustan
(ii) Deccan Princes of Hyderabad and Mysore
(iii) Poona's Peshwa and the Maratha Warlords
(iv) Forest Chiefs and Frontier Warlords

B. Home Operations - The 'Co-Direction' of Company Policy and Patronage

(a) Corporate Control of the East India Company

(i) The Charter: Its Mandate of Incorporation (20 Year, Renewable)
(ii) The Court of Directors: Its Chairman and Secretaries
(iii) The Court of Proprietors: Its Stockholders

(b) Cabinet Control of the Crown-in-Parliament

(i) The 'Board of Control': Its Chairman, a Cabinet Member
(ii) The Government: Its Cabinet and Houses of Parliament
(iii) The State and Society of Britain: Its 'Limited' Public

Readings:

NHI, 139-49; AHOI-2, 93-144; OHMI, 57-150; TAHI, 207-34; CHI, 129-58.


VI. THE IMPERIAL SWAY OF COMPANY RAJ OVER THE SUBCONTINENT

1. Consolidation and Reform Within Government and Society

   (1) The Impact of Jamabandi Systems: Land (Revenue) Settlements
   (2) The Impact of Adalat Systems: Courts of Law and Judicial Processes
   (3) The Impact of Modern Education: Cultural Influence and Change
   (4) The Impact of Radical Religion and Social Reform:

2. Paramountcy Within and Beyond the Frontiers
(1) **Pax Indica**: Assam and the Burma Wars of 1826 and 1852

(2) **Pax Indica**: Aftermath of the Calamity in Afghanistan

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

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

**Readings:**

**AHOI-2, 106-57; OHMI, 151-248; TAMI, 235-63; CHI, 129-58; MT, 58-81; RFBI, 118-171.**

Woodruff, I: 344-80; and II, 1-114. Read "The Punjab School".


[R/H] "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 Readings:**


3. The Grand Climacteric of the Indian Empire: Mutiny, Rebellion, and Revolt

(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 of "Colonialism" and the Indian Empire.

Readings:

- MT, 81-89; NH, 201-39; and readings in AHOI-1, IAMH, OHMI, & CHI.

Other Readings: