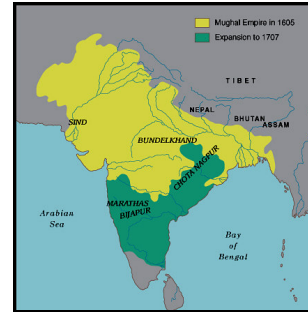


MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Mughal Period: 1519 – 1707

In the first unified India since Guptas (6th century), culture & economy thrive, though not all Mughals are created equal.

People/Groups	Highlights/events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babur • Humayan • Akbar • Jahangir • Shah Jahan • Aurangzeb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akbar – benign rule • Shah Jahan - Taj Mahal • Aurangzeb v. Shivaji
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajput resistance • Indo-Persian culture • Architectural empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformations • Renaissance • Age of exploration



1707 Map of India - www.indiana.edu/~isp/cd_rom/images/maps/islam2.jpg

Pre-Colonial Period: 1707 – 1800

Destiny? Luck? Skill? Just how did an English trading company get so much power so quickly?

People/Groups	Highlights/events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nawabs • Marathas, Southerners etc. • French: Dupleix/Debussy • Eng: Clive/Hastings/Cornwallis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Black Hole" (1756) • Hastings panel (1776) • India Act (1784)
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mughal Decline • Brits in Bengal, Bombay • Marathas everywhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment • Proto-nationalism • Revolutions (France, USA)

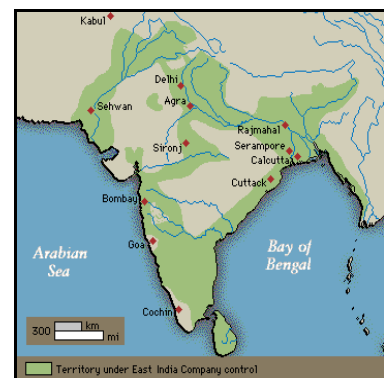


1785 Map of India - www.wmcarey.edu/carey/maps/1857indiapmap.jpg

Early Colonial Period: 1800-1857

Empire by accident or intention comes quickly, topped by a bloody last gasp of resistance.

People/Groups	Highlights/events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British • Muslim elite • Marathas • Sikhs • Southerners + French 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marathas defeated (1818) • Brahma Samaj (1828) • R. Singh dies in Punjab (1839) • Nawab of Oudh deposed (1856) • Insurrection (Mutiny) (1857)
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall of Marathas • Rise of the British • Modernization – rail and telegraph • Religious modernism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlightenment cont. • Industrial revolution • European nationalism • Imperialism • Great Game – part I

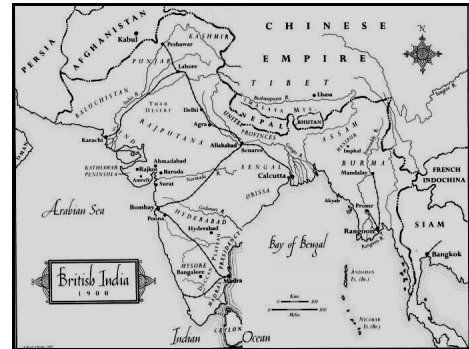


1849 Map of India http://uk.encarta.msn.com/media_461536399_761557562_-1_1/British_India_1849.html

Middle Colonial Period: 1857-1905

British add land & alliances; modernize colonial state. Resistance to the Raj comes from various sectors, esp. the newly educated middle class.

People/Groups	Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •S.A. Khan •B.G. Tilak v. Gokhale •R. Tagore •S. Vivekananda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •E. India > UK (1858) •Aligarh U. (1875) •1st Congress (1885) •Tilak's agitation (1893) •Bengal partition ('05)
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Census & Survey •Cultural modernism •Nationalism •Religious politics •Language politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •European Nationalism •Imperialism/Colonialism •Great Game – part II •World War I and II



1900 Map of India - www.mirakamdar.com/motibastattoos/indiamap.htm

Late Colonial Period: 1905 – 1947

Anti-colonial movement is proudest moment in modern Indian history; Partition is saddest.

People/Groups	Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M.K. Gandhi •J. Nehru •M.A. Jinnah •B.K. Ambedkar •S.C. Bose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WWI ('14-'19) •Non-cooperation ('20) •Salt March ('30) •Bhose's I.N. Army ('45) •Partition ('47)
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Extremism •Gandhism •Communism •Socialism •Communalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •World War I •Great Depression •World War II •Anti-Colonialism



1939 Map of India - <http://www.omroep.nl/human/radio/spektakel/bake.htm>

Independence Period: 1947-present

Democracy, food security, development & middle-class growth but also failed land reform, poverty, corruption & communal tension.

People/Groups	Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •J. Nehru •Indira Gandhi •Rajiv Ghandi •A.B. Vajpayee •Sonia Gandhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •War w/ China ('62) •Kargil War ('65) •Bengal War ('71) •Emergency ('75) •Operation Bluestar ('84)
Trends	Global Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •State planning •Green Revolution •Linguistic separatism •Caste-based politics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Post-colonial nationalism •Cold War •Globalization era •International terrorism



2002 Map of India - <http://sdnp.delhi.nic.in/node/jnu/general/general.html>

MODERN INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND CULTURES

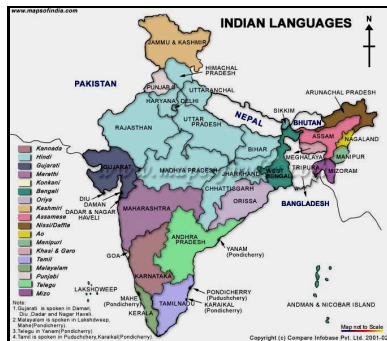
Religious Communities

Religion is a major form of personal and group identity in modern India. Though religions are usually identified via general labels, India's major traditions, especially "Hinduism", are characterized by locally based beliefs and practices set against a backdrop of national tradition and all-India cultural and pilgrimage centers.

Religion	% pop	Description
Hindus	80	Dominant group in most parts of India; some important cultural centers are Banaras, Haridwar, Pune, Madras, Mathura, Dwarka, Bangalore.
Muslims	14	Significant populations in Bengal, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh; cultural centers in Aligarh, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bombay.
Sikhs	2	Mostly in Punjab; cultural centers in Amritsar, Anandpursahib and Delhi.
Christians	2	Mostly in South India; oldest cultural center in Goa.
Jains	>1	Mostly in Gujarat and Rajasthan; cultural center in Ahmedabad.
Buddhists	>1	Mostly in Ladakh, Sikkim; cultural centers in Bodh Gaya, Dharamshala.
Parsis	>.1	Mostly in Maharashtra; cultural center in Bombay.

Language Communities

Language has been a major political and social force in modern India. Hindi, the national language, is the first tongue of 30% of the population, though dialects vary widely. English, which has "associate" status, is the main language of business and government. Fourteen other languages are recognized as "official" by the Constitution, hundreds other are spoken throughout the country.



India's Official Languages

- Bengali (W. Bengal)
- Telugu (Andhra)
- Marathi (Maharashtra)
- Tamil (Tamil Nadu)
- Urdu (All India)
- Gujarati (Gujarat)
- Malayala (Kerala)
- Kannada (Karnataka)
- Oriya (Orissa)
- Punjabi (Punjab)
- Assamese (Assam)
- Kashmiri (Kashmir)
- Sindhi (Gujarat)
- Sanskrit (N/A)

Political Communities

India's political landscape has changed drastically since Independence. Especially significant in recent years have been the revival of the Hindu right, the development of language-based and regional parties and the growth of low-caste parties.

- **Congress (I)** – Still a major force, though no more Congress "Raj"; support from elites, secularists, Muslims, low-castes and tribals.
- **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** – Once a fringe party of the Hindu right, now the major opposition; support from nationalists, high castes and business.
- **Left parties (CPM, CPI etc.)** – Powerful mainly in West Bengal and Kerala, the Left parties maintain significant influence at the center.
- **Regional Parties (DMK, RJD, Samajwadi, Akali Dal, NCP etc.)** – Assortment of single-issue language and religious parties, Congress renegades and vehicles for charismatic leaders. Often linked to a single major finger, these parties can control local and state politics and be crucial for coalitions at the center.
- **Low-caste parties (BSP etc.)** – Geared towards *dalits* (untouchables), low-caste parties wield considerable power in the Hindi belt.

MODERN INDIAN DICHOTOMIES

Religion	
Hindu	Muslim
Historical origins in Aryan/Vedic civilizations	Historic origin in central Asian societies
Approximately 80% of the population	Approximately 12% of the population
Sources – indigenous traditions, <i>Vedas</i> , <i>Shastra</i> , <i>Purana</i> , <i>bhakti</i> , modernism, politics	Sources – <i>Koran</i> , Afghan Sufism, Indian Sufism, modernism, politics
Commonalities & Crossovers: guru/sheikh relationship; classical arts; social integration; political cooperation; common Indian surround	
Points of Contestation: historical animosities; colonial era competition; cow protection vs. cow consumption; legal traditions; iconography; local rivalries/hierarchies; political patronage	

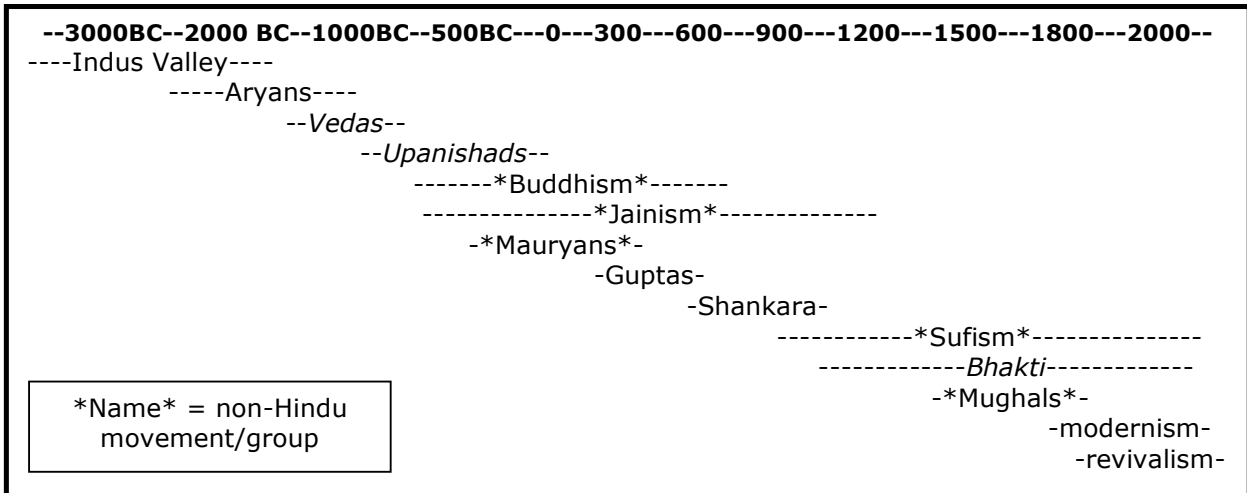
Geography	
North	South
Aryan	Dravidian
Northern dynastic traditions	Southern dynastic traditions
Hindi and Sanskrit based languages	English and Dravidian languages
Three season climate with heavy monsoon	Two season climate with lighter monsoon
Commonalities & Crossovers: Buddhist history; Brahminical tradition; all-India pilgrimage; modern nationalism; political cooperation at the center; post-modern technology industries	
Points of Contestation: Historical antinomies; Hindi as national language; development priorities at the center; political control of the center	

Language	
Hindi	Urdu
<i>Devanagri</i> Script	Perso-Arabic Script
Vocabulary from Sanskrit	Vocabulary from Persian
Dominant in post-Mutiny period	Dominant in Mughal period
Limited literary tradition	Substantial literary traditions (esp. poetry)
Spoken by Hindu populations in N. India	Spoken by Muslim populations in N. India/Pak
Commonalities & Crossovers: Origin in spoken Hindustani; modern spoken "Hindi"	
Points of Contestation: Community identity; educational funding	

Development	
Shining India	Bimaru
Southwest coast and urban centers	Hindi Belt: from Rajasthan to Orissa
Outward-looking, high-tech economies w/ improving infrastructure, transparency	Inward-looking, agricultural and govt.-oriented economies with poor infrastructure, corruption
Education, privatization, FDI	Lawlessness, ineffective government, poverty
Westernized	Traditional
Commonalities & crossovers: National identity; trickle down??	
Points of Contestation: Development priorities; distribution of development benefits	

FOCUS ON HINDU CULTURE

Chronological Development



Customs and Practices

DEITIES

- Vishnu – avatars
- Shiva – aspects
- Devi – manifestations
- Laksmi – wealth
- Durga - power
- Kali – destructive power
- Ram – perfect king
- Krishna – lover/king
- Hanuman - monkey
- Ganesh – elephant-head

CUSTOMS

- *Prasad* (material blessing)
- *Darsan* (visual exchange)
- *Puja* (ritual veneration)
- *Murti* (statue)
- *Lingam* (Shiv aniconic murti)
- *Mandir* (temple)
- Guru (teacher)
- Pandit/pujari (priest)
- *Yatra* (pilgrimage)

SOCIETY

- Caste
 - *Varna*
 - *Jaati*
 - Sanskritization
 - Colonial influence
 - Untouchability
- Marriage
- Joint familv

Texts

Text	Example	Explanation	Concept
<i>Vedas</i> (4)	Rg Veda	Hymns to Aryan Gods	Sacrifice
<i>Upanishads</i> (4)	Chandogya	Philosophical dialogues	<i>Moksha</i> (liberation)
<i>Shastras</i>	Laws of Manu	Rules for proper living	<i>Dharma</i> (duty)
<i>Puranas</i>	Shiv Purana	Divine stories/myths	Sectarianism
<i>Darshanas</i> (6)	Vedanta	Philosophical systems	Classification
<i>Tantra</i>	Mahanirvan Tantra	Esoteric spiritual practices	Transgression
<i>Kavya</i>	Kalidasa	Poetics	<i>Rasa</i> (poetic feeling)
Epics	Mahabharat, Ramayana	Stories of great heroes	Heroism/kingship
<i>Bhakti</i>	Tulsidas, Kabir	Devotional poems	<i>Bakhti</i> (devotion)

FOCUS ON HINDI/URDU

Definitions

Hindi and **Urdu** are the modern versions of **Hindustani**, a vernacular language of pre-modern North India. While both languages share the same grammar, Hindi, written in *Devanagari* script, takes much of its vocabulary from Sanskrit; conversely, Urdu, written in Perso-Arabic script, relies heavily on loanwords from Persian. Besides differences in vocabulary, the main distinction between Hindi and Urdu is communal – Hindi is associated with Hindus and is the official language of India; Urdu is associated with Muslims and is the official language of Pakistan. Thanks largely to the Bombay film industry, Hindi/Urdu is widely understood throughout South Asia, and in various forms is the mother tongue of more than 30% of India's people.

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of Hindi/Urdu words is extremely important. For non-native speakers, three aspects of pronunciation are worth noting: (1) short vs. long vowels (short vowels are half the length of long vowels); (2) retroflex vs. dental consonants (dental consonants are said with the tongue touching the teeth; retroflex consonants are said with the tongue touching the palette); and (3) aspirated vs. unaspirated consonants (aspirated consonants are said by expelling breath; unaspirated consonants are said without expelling breath).

Vocabulary

Basics	
yes	ji/hah-ji
no	nahin
hello/goodbye	namaste
big	bara
small	chota
dirty	ganda
clean	saaf
good	accha
bad	bura
just a bit	thora-sa
here	yahaa
there	wahaa
what	kya
where	kha
who	kaun
when	kab
I	mein
you	aap/tum
we	hum
she/he/it	yeh/woh
they	yeh/vey
this/that	yeh/who
these/those	yeh/vey
today	aaj
tomorrow	kaal
yesterday	kaal
day	din
night	shaam
work	kaam

Food	
water	paani
food	khana
tea	chai
milk	doodh
water	paani
vegetable	sabzi
meat	gosht
vegetarian	shaakahari
flatbread	Roti/
kitchen	rasoi

People	
boy	larka
girl	larki
man/person	admi
woman	aurat
people	log
friend	dost/mitra
brother	bhai
sister	bahin
mother	Mata-ji
father	Pita-ji
grandma	Dadi-ji
grandpa	Dada-ji
children	bacce

Imperatives	
come	aao
go	jao
look	dekho
listen	sunno
let's go	chalo
sit down	baitho
stand up	khare ho jao
take	le lo
give	de do
be quiet	chup raho
run/leave	bhago
eat	khao
drink	pio
play	khelo
sing	gao
stop	ruk h jao

Shopping	
price	daam
expensive	mahenga
cheap	sasta
too much	bahut zyada
want	chahiye
nonsense	garbar
show that	woh dikhaiye

Phrases	
I don't want anything.	Kuch nahin chahiye.
We won't give anything.	Kuch nahin denge.
Please help me.	Meri madad kijiye.
What happened?	Kya hua?
Nice to meet you.	Aapse milkar bari kushi hui.
Hope to see you again	Phir milenge.
What's your name	Aapka shubh naam kya hai?