

COURSE TITLE: SECOND YEAR (HONORS) FINAL

Course Number	Course Title	Credit	Marks
201	Prehistory of South Asia	3	100
202	Archaeology of Eastern India	3	100
203	Mediaeval History of South Asia with emphasis on socio-cultural aspects (Excluding Bengal)	3	100
204	History of mediaeval Bengal with emphasis on socio-cultural aspects	3	100
205	Paleography and Epigraphy of South Asia	3	100
206	Ancient World Civilization (Excluding South Asia)	3	100
207	Ancient South Asian Religion	3	100
208	Bangla Language and Literature	3	100
209	Practical: Visual Presentation of Material Culture	3	100
210	Practical: GIS and Remote Sensing in Archaeology	3	100
211	Practical: Field Work (Survey/Exploration)	4	100
212	Viva-Voce	2	50
Total Marks		34	1150



Course Title	: Prehistory of South Asia
Course Code	: ARCH 201
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

- The primary aim of this course is to enable students to identify prehistoric cultures through artifacts and other archaeological remains.
- To introduce the idea of prehistory, its scope, and objectives which is followed by sequential development of prehistoric Stone Age cultures and their geographical distribution in India
- It will integrate and evaluate a range of theoretical perspectives and analytical methods that have been employed in archaeological interpretation of knapped and ground lithic artifacts from various temporal and geographic contexts
- The environmental background and technological development in successive prehistoric cultural periods are also discussed to understand the changing economic activities, especially food gathering to food production and its spread.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- Be familiar with the broad outlines of prehistory of South Asia.
- Understand how this information is derived from archaeology and other related sources.
- Be able to evaluate interpretations of prehistoric archaeological data.
- Understand how our view of prehistory affects our society today.

THEME 1	Foundations and bio-cultural background
Required	Topic in detail
Numbers of	
Classes	
Classes 1-5	i. Meaning of the term of Prehistory. The terminology used in South Asian prehistoric studies and periodization ii. Physical features of the Indian subcontinent and their effects on prehistoric and proto-historic cultures of India iii. General framework of human evolution and development iv. Environmental background, Human bio-cultural development and Hominid v. Recent DNA research and Hominid Migration.
THEME 2	Procedures for research on prehistoric archeology
Class 6-10	i. Brief history of research: from Robert Bruce Foote to the present. Scopes and aims of prehistoric studies in the South Asian context ii. Interdisciplinary approach to collecting all necessary data for the documentation and the consequent interpretation of prehistoric archeological evidence.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Prehistoric sites: type and nature of sites, landscape configuration, primary and secondary site iv. Prehistoric Heritage: Geo-heritage, Issues in the context of India, Conservation process of prehistoric heritage.
THEME 3	Lower Palaeolithic Culture of South Asia
Class 11-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature of Lower Palaeolithic archaeological records ii. Geographical distribution. General tool typology, raw materials & technology iii. Chronology and Palaeoenvironment. Sohalian and Acheulian tradition. Excavated Lower Palaeolithic sites in South Asia. Regional multidisciplinary geoarchaeological and other research. iv. Evidence of cultural patterns and recent advances in research.
Class 15	Tutorial Day-1
THEME 4	Middle Palaeolithic Culture of South Asia
Class 16-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature of Middle Palaeolithic archaeological records. Explorations and regional investigations. ii. Geographical distribution. General tool typology, raw materials & technology. iii. Chronology and Palaeoenvironment. Flake tradition. Excavated Middle Palaeolithic sites in South Asia. iv. Regional multidisciplinary geoarchaeological and other research.
THEME 5	Upper Palaeolithic Culture of South Asia
Class 21-25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature of Upper Palaeolithic archaeological records. Explorations and regional investigations ii. Geographical distribution. General tool typology, raw materials & technology iii. Upper Palaeolithic art and other archaeological records. Chronology, Palaeoenvironment and ecology iv. Excavated Upper Palaeolithic sites in South Asia. Regional multidisciplinary geoarchaeological, ethnoarchaeology and other research. v. The Upper Palaeolithic and the emergence of anatomically modern humans. Evolution of different strands of behavioral modernity
THEME 6	Mesolithic Culture of South Asia
Class 25-32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature of Middle Palaeolithic archaeological records. Explorations and regional investigations. Geographical distribution. General tool typology, raw materials & technology ii. Middle Palaeolithic material culture, rock art, and other archaeological records. iii. Subsistence, chronology, palaeoenvironment, and ecology. Excavated Middle Palaeolithic sites in South Asia. Regional multidisciplinary, ethnoarchaeology, and other research. iv. Stratigraphy and chronological position. Major Mesolithic sites in India and regional variations in artifact assemblages
THEME 7	Neolithic Culture of South Asia
Classes 32-38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature of Middle Palaeolithic archaeological records. Explorations and regional investigations. ii. Neolithic patterns of South Asia on the basis of geographical distribution and cluster of sites.



- iii. General tool typology, raw materials & technology. Neolithic material culture, art and other archaeological records. Subsistence, chronology, palaeoenvironment and ecology.
- iv. Evidence of structures and storage devices. Popularization of pottery and other containers. Neolithic society and Changing social production and relations of production
- v. Excavated Neolithic sites in South Asia. Regional multidisciplinary, ethnoarchaeology and other research.

Class 39**Tutorial Day-2****THEME 8****Prehistoric art and social dimensions**

Classes 40-44

- i. Prehistoric Art and behavioural modernity.
- ii. Antiquity of prehistoric art in India.
- iii. Evidence of prehistoric art: rock paintings, engravings, figurines.
- iv. Important pre-historic rock-art sites.

THEME 9**Prehistoric Research in Bangladesh**

Classes 45-50

- i. Overview of research development
- ii. Nature of Prehistoric archaeological records. Explorations and regional investigations
- iii. Geographical distribution, General tool typology, raw materials & technology.
- iv. Chronology and Palaeo environment of fossil wood tradition
- v. Regional multidisciplinary geoarchaeological and other research

Class 51**Tutorial Day-3****Recommended Readings**

- Agrawal, D. P. 1982. *The Archaeology of India*. Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Monograph Series No. 46. London: Curzon Press.
- Ahmed, N. 1984. *The Stone Age Cultures of the Upper Son Valley*. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhawan.
- Ahsan, S. M. K. 1993. A Study of Paleolithic Site Formation Processes in Sub-humid Environment of Central India with Special Reference to Samnapur Paleolithic Site, Madhya Pradesh. Ph. D. Dissertation. Pune: University of Poona.
- Alam, M. S. 2001. Palaeolithic Industries of Bhimbetka, Central India (A Morphometric Study). Dhaka: Bangla Academy.
- Allchin, B. and F. R. Allchin. 1982. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Armond, J. 1983. *Archaeological Excavation in Durkadi Nala: An Early Palaeolithic Pebble-Tool Workshop in Central India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Bhattacharya, D. K. 1972 (1990 reprint). *Prehistoric Archaeology (A comparative study of Human Succession)*. New Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
- Bhattacharya, D. K. 1979. *Old Stone Age Tools (A Manual of Laboratory Techniques of Analysis)*. Calcutta: K P Bagchi and Company.



- Burkit, M. C. 1963 (1992 reprint). *The Old Stone Age*. Calcutta: Rupa and Co.
- Chakabarti, D. K. 1993. *Archaeology of Eastern India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Chaklapunji, Hobigonj, *Pratnatattva*, 6: 21-32 Jahangirnagar University
- Chakrabarti, D. K. 1999 *India, An Archaeological History: Palaeolithic Beginings to Early Historic Foundations* Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Dani, A. H. 1960 *Prehistory and Protohistory of Eastern India* Calcutta
- Datta, A. 1992. *Neolithic Culture in West Bengal*. Delhi: Agam kala Prakashan.
- Hoque, M. M. 2002. *Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement Pattern of Bengal Delta*. Dhaka: Ankur Prakashni.
- J. S Roy. & Ahsan S.M. K. 2000 *A Study of Prehistoric Tools on Fossil Wood from*
- Jayaswal, V. 1978. *Palaeohistory of India*. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Joseph, T. 2018 *Early Indians :Story of Our Ancestors and Where We Came From*, Juggernaut Books, New Delhi.
- Misra, V. N. 1989. *Stone Age India: an Ecological Perspective*. in *Man and Environment: JDCPRI*, Vol-X IV(1): 49-63.
- Paddayya, K. 1987. *The Stone Age Cultural Systems of the Baichbal Valley, Gulbarga District, Karnataka*. in *Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute*. 46: 77- 100. Pune: Deccan College.
- Prehistory: Archaeology of South Asia. Indian Archaeology in Retrospect* (Vol. 1). Edited by S. Settar and Ravi Korisetar.
- Reddy, V. R. 1987. *Elements of Prehistory*. Delhi: Mittal Publication.
- Reddy, V. R. 1991. *Neolithic and Post Neolithic Culture*. New Delhi: Mittal Publication.
- Sankalia, H. D. 1964. *Stone Age Tools: Their Technique, Names and Probable Functions*. Poona: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sankalia, H. D. 1974. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Poona: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sankalia, H. D. 1977. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Semenov, S. A. 1964 (1985 reprint). *Prehistoric Technology*. (Translated and with a Preface by M. W. Thompson) New Jersey: Barnes and Noble Books.
- Sharma T. C. 1991 *Prehistoric Situation in North-East India. Archaeology of North-Eastern India*. Singh J.P. & G. S. Gupta (eds.) pp.41-58



Course Title	: Archaeology of Eastern India
Course Code	: ARCH 202
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

This course deals with the wide range of cultural aspects of South Asia from 18th century BCE. to 12th/13th centuries CE. Immediately after the fall of Harappan culture, diverse cultural entities developed in South Asian region. These are late phase of Chalcolithic culture, Copper-Hoard culture, introduction of Iron and Megaliths culture, development of early city-states and second urbanization, imperialism and local independent kingdom etc. In every cultural stage, material remains; cultural society, socio-economic aspects, religious nature, trade and commerce etc. developed according to their own need and thus created a distinct cultural trait different from each other. The course will provide an introductory idea on the aforementioned cultural phases to enrich students' knowledge on those aspects. In this way, the students will be able to achieve a broad knowledge of different ancient cultural traits of South Asia and will be able to apply their knowledge and experience in their work place and society.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

From this course students will be able to learn about different types of cultural aspects flourished during 18th century B.CE. till 12th/13th centuries CE. They will also enhance the knowledge how, why and when cultural changes took place in certain niches in South Asia. Students will obtain glimpses of knowledge on wide range of material remains, gradual change of socio-political and cultural characteristics, patterns of early trade and commerce, development of religious thoughts in South Asia. Also they will be able to analyze and interpret the current changes taking place in our present day culture.

Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

India and its geographical background.

Unit 2: Historical and archaeological Background

Historical and archaeological Background of Eastern India.

Unit 3: Iron Age

The beginning of Iron Age in India

Problems lies with Iron Age and various theories.

Unit 4: Megalithic culture

Nature and distribution pattern of Megalithic Culture in India with special reference to Eastern India.

**Unit 5: Ceramic**

Different types of pottery,
Ceramics and terracotta objects and their functional use of Eastern India.

Unit 6: Urbanization

Iron Age and Second Urbanization: Various reasons and sequences.

Unit 7: Excavated sites

Different important excavated sites and their cultural interpretations: Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal.

Unit 8: Gupta Period

Archaeology of the Gupta Period (300 AD to 500 AD).

Unit 9: Post Gupta Period

Archaeology of the Post-Gupta, Pala, Chandra and Sena Periods (500- 1200 AD)

Recommended Readings

- Allchin, R. (1989) City and State Formation in Early Historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 5:1-16.
- Allchin, R. (1989) Patterns of City Formation in Early Historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 6:163-174.
- Banerjee, N. R. (1965) *The Iron Age in India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Basham, A. L. (1954) *The Wonder that was India*. United Kingdom: Sidgwick and Jackson.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (1992) *Early Use of Iron in India*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Deo, S. B. (1973) *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Dharwad: Karnataka University.
- Ghosh, A. (1973) *The City in Early Historic India*. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Khan, M.R. (2003) *Roots and Migration People of Ancient Eastern India and Bangladesh Based on Archaeological Excavations*. Dhaka: Jinghaphul.
- Ray, A. and Mukerjee S. (ed.) (1990) *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi: Books and Books.
- Roy, T. N. (1983) *The Ganges Civilization: a critical archaeological study of the painted grey ware and northern black polished ware periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhawan.
- Sharma, R. S. (1985) *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Sharma, R. S. (1987) *Urban Decay in India 300 to 1000 AD*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Sinha, B. P. (1968) *Potteries in Ancient India*. Patna: University Press.
- South, S. (1977) *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Tripathi, Vibha. (1976) *The Painted Grey Ware: an Iron Age Culture of Northern India*. Delhi: Concept Publishing House.



Course Title	: Mediaeval History of South Asia with emphasis on socio-cultural aspects (Excluding Bengal)
Course Code	: ARCH 203
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To explore major political, socioeconomic and cultural aspects and events of South Asia (between 13th century CE and 18th Century CE) except for Bengal;
- To recognize the relevance of those aspects and events to the understanding and assessment of the nature of history of the area in question;
- To a better understanding of this unique civilization in order to shape and improve their skills in analyzing and interpreting historical data;
- To appreciate what history is and the way in which it is relevant to the study of socioeconomic, political and cultural history of South Asia.
- To write more organized assignments/essays.

Learning Outcomes

The expected outcomes of this course are:

- Knowledge and understanding of major political, socioeconomic and cultural aspects and events of South Asia (between 13th century CE and 18th Century CE)
- Sufficient knowledge and understanding to develop a reasoned and consistent position of her or his own about those events and issues.
- The ability to appraise and assess analysis;
- The ability to reach conclusions about the strengths and weakness of analysis and to justify these conclusions with historical data;
- The ability to form a constant position of her or his own about questions raised in the course.
- The ability to communicate the above events and aspects clearly and accurately in written work;
- The ability to employ a vocabulary suited to these events and aspects;
- The ability to present written work maintaining a standard style of referencing.

Contents

Unit 1: Introduction to the offered course

- i. Introduction to the history of south Asia with special reference to sources of information for medieval India;
- ii. The rise of Islam; Arab conquest of Sindh.
- iii. India on the eve of Muslim conquest;
- iv. Rise and fall of the Ghaznavids;
- v. The role of Muhammad Ghori and the impact of Turkish conquest of India;
- vi. Formation of the Sultanate Ruling Class of the thirteenth century.

**Unit 2: Dynastic history**

- i. The Mamluk Sultans of Delhi (the Slave dynasty);
- ii. The Khalji Dynasty,
- iii. Mongol invasion of India;
- iv. The Tughluq Dynasty,
- v. The Sayyid and the Lodi Dynasty.
- vi. The Provincial Kingdom: Kashmir, Jaunpur, Gujrat, Malwa, Khandesh, Mewar, Bahmani, Vijayanagar.
- vii. The Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun, the Sur Dynasty, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, the later Mughals.

Unit 3: Socio-economic and cultural aspect

- i. Social mobility in the Delhi Sultanate;
- ii. Political structures of the Islamic orient;
- iii. The ruler and the nobility;
- iv. The Mughal assignment system;
- v. Social condition, Sufism and Bhakti Movement in Mediaeval India;
- vi. Status of woman,
- vii. Revenue and economic condition;
- viii. Agricultural and non-agricultural production;
- viii. Labour and Trade,
- ix. Irrigation Education and Science;
- x. Language and Literature;
- xi. Costumes and Ornaments;
- xii. Recreations and Festivals.

Recommended Readings

- Bhatnagar, M. (2005) *History of Medieval India (Sultanate and Mughal Period)*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd.
- Habib, I. (1982) *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire: Political and Economic Maps with Detailed Notes*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Habib, I. (1995) *Essays in Indian History - Towards a Marxist Perception*. Chennai: Tulika Books.
- Habib, I. (1995) *Medieval India 1: Research in the History of India 1200-1750*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Habib, I. (1999) *The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Habib, I. (2001) *The Economic History of Medieval India: A Survey*. Chennai: Tulika Books.
- Habib, I. (2006) *A People's History of India –vol. 28 : Indian Economy, 1858-1914*. Chennai: Aligarh Historians Society and Tulika Books.
- Habibullah, A. B. M. (1961) *The foundation of Muslim rule in India; a history of the establishment and progress of the Turkish Sultanate of Delhi, 1206-1290 A.D.* Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
- Lal, K. S. (1980) *History of the Khaljis AD 1290-1320*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Lane-Pool, S. (1894) *The Mohammedan Dynasties: Chronological and Genealogical Tables with Historical Introduction*. Westminster: A. Constable and Company.



- Prasad, I. (1965) *A Short History of Muslim Rule in India: From the Advent of Islam to the Death of Aurangzeb*. Allahabad: Indian Press.
- Sarma, L. P. (1997) *History of medieval India (1000-1740 A.D.)*. New Delhi: Konark Publishers.
- Smith, V.A. (1981) *The Oxford History of India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tripathi, R.P. (1936) *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*. Allahabad: The Indian Press, Ltd.
- দেশাই, এ.আর (২০০১) ভারতীয় জাতীয়তাবাদের সামাজিক পটভূমি। কলকাতা: কে. পি. বাগচী অ্যান্ড কোম্পানী।
- হাবিব, ইরফান, (সম্পাদিত) (১৯৯০)। মধ্যকালীন ভারত (প্রথম খণ্ড)। কলকাতা: কে. পি. বাগচী অ্যান্ড কোম্পানী।
- রায়, অনিরুদ্ধ (১৯৯৭) সুলতানী আমলের অর্থনৈতিক ইতিহাস: একটি সমীক্ষা। কলকাতা: ফার্মা কেএলএম প্রাইভেট লিমিটেড।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ. কে. এম. (২০০৩) দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার ইতিহাস: ১৫২৬ খ্রিস্টাব্দ পর্যন্ত। ঢাকা: প্রতীক প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ. কে. এম. (২০০৭) ভারত উপমহাদেশের ইতিহাস, মধ্যযুগ: মোগল পর্ব। ঢাকা: প্রতীক প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।



Course Title	: History of Mediaeval Bengal with emphasis on socio-cultural aspects
Course Code	: ARCH 204
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

Bangladesh has a glorious cultural heritage of thousand years. It was only during the middle of the fourteenth century that the independent Turks sultan Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah and Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah were able to conquer almost the whole region of Bengal and unite it under one rule. For the next two hundred years the Muslim Sultans ruled over this independent kingdom. Though outsiders, these Muslim rulers identified themselves with the people of this land. They won the respect and admiration of their subjects by their liberal patronage of literature and culture of this region. During the reign of Husain Shahi Sultans, Bengal experienced a remarkable religious and intellectuals ferment. The spiritual humanism of the *Vaishnava Bhakti* cult propagated by Sri Caitannya (1448-1553) and the humanist mysticism of the Muslim sufi saints laid the foundation of a composite culture of harmonious co-existence. A student in the archaeology discipline should study this part of history. This course has designed on the basis of political as well as socio-economic aspects of the Medieval Period of Bengal.

Learning Outcomes

The expected outcomes of this course are:

- Understanding the glorious past of Bangladesh and the creations of ancestors.
- Understanding the deferent phases of the historical development and the diversity of Cultural trait.
- Know the educational and economic background of Bangladesh.
- Create conception about socio-cultural life of the aborigine people of Bangladesh
- Discuss the heroic movements of the people of Bangladesh.

Contents

Unit 1. Importance of the study of Cultural heritage of Bangladesh and its Sources

- a. Study and analysis of the importance and objectives of the cultural heritage of Bangladesh.
- b. Primary and secondary sources of the cultural heritage of Bangladesh.

Unit 2. Background

- a. Socio-religious conditions of ancient Bengal, especially the Sena era.
- b. Caste system of Hindu society and its reactions.
- c. Favorable conditions for the establishment of Muslim power in Bengal.

Unit 3. Medieval Bengal: Rise of Islam in Bengal

- a. First foot print of Islam in Bengal by the Arabian traders in 8th century,



- b. Islam in Bengal from 11th to 13th century by the Sufi-Saints.
- c. Islam in Bengal from 13th century.

Unit 4: Establishment of independent Sultanate and expansion of the Muslim society

- a. First phase of the Muslim rule in Bengal was from 1204 to 1318. It was the initial stage to spread the Muslim rule in Bengal under the Delhi Sultanate.
- b. The second phase started from 1338 and ended in 1538. This two hundred year prolong time period called the independent Sultanate of Bengal. During this period Muslim power spread all over in Bengal.

Unit 5: Mystic Religious Practice 1. Sufism

- a. Definition of the Mystic Religious Philosophy.
- b. Sufi order, Sufi activities, Sufi influence on society, culture, religion and politics.

Unit 6: Mystic Religious Practice 2. Neo-Vaishnava Movement

- a. Nature of the Neo Vaisnava Movement.
- b. Activities of the Sri Chaitanya.
- c. Influence of the Neo Vaisnava Movement on society, culture, religion and politics.

Unit 7: Attitude of Muslim Sultans to non-Muslim people–

- a. Attitude of Muslim Sultans to common Hindu people
- b. Patronization of Sultans to non-Muslim learned people and poets.

Unit 8. Socio-cultural aspects of Bengal through the foreign accounts

- a. The accounts Ibn-Battuta
- b. The accounts Ma-Huan
- c. The accounts Varthema

Unit 9. Socio-cultural life of the Hindus in Medieval Bengal

- a. Newly reformed Hindu society.
- b. Cultural life of the Hindus

Unit 10. Socio-cultural life of the Muslims in Medieval Bengal

- a. Newly reformed Muslim society.
- b. Cultural pattern of the Muslim society and cultural Assimilation.

Unit 11. Economic life of Sultanate Bengal

- a. Economic life of the Hindus
- b. Economic life of the Muslims
- c. Economy of the Sultans of Bengal

Unit 12. Hindu-Muslim relations in Mediaeval Bengal

- a. Relation between the common people of two communities (Hindus and Muslims) in Sultanate Period,
- b. Relation between the common people of two communities (Hindus and Muslims) in Mughal Period,
- c. Relation between the common people and with the ruling class of Medieval Period.



Unit 13. Afghan rule in Bengal

- Background of the establishment of Afghan rule in Bengal
- Era of Sur and Karrani Afghan rule in Bengal.

Unit 14. Education System of ancient and medieval Bengal

- Education of Ancient Bengal: a. Pala Period, b. Sena Period.
- Education of Medieval Bengal: a. Sultanate Period, b. Mughal Period

Unit 15. Art and Architecture of Sultanate Bengal

- The Sultanate Religious Architecture:
- Secular buildings

Unit 16. Art and Architecture of Mughal Bengal

- The Mughal Religious Architecture.
- The Mughal Secular buildings.
- General Characteristics of architecture.
- Terracotta Art of medieval Bengal.

Recommended Readings

- Ahmad, N. (1958) *An Economic Geography of East Pakistan*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Bhattacharyya, A. (1977) *Historical Geography of Ancient and Medieval Bengal*. Calcutta: Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar.
- Haq, M. E. (1975) *A History of Sufi-ism in Bengal*. Dacca: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
- Karim, A. (1985) *Social History of the Muslims in Bengal-Down to AD 1338*, (2nd revised ed.) Chittagong: Baitus Sharf Islamic Research Institute.
- Rahim, M. A. (1963) *Social and Cultural History of Bengal*, vols. 1 and 11. Karachi.
- Sarkar, J. (ed.). (1943) *The History of Bengal*, vol. 2. Dacca: University of Dacca.
- Spate, O. H. K. (1954) *India and Pakistan (a General and Regional Geography)* London: Methuen.
- করিম, আবদুল (১৯৭৭) *বাংলার ইতিহাস (সুলতানী আমল)*। ঢাকা: জাতীয় সাহিত্য প্রকাশ।
- করিম, আবদুল (১৯৯৪) *মুসলিম বাংলার ইতিহাস ও ঐতিহ্য* ঢাকা: কাকলী প্রকাশনী।
- মুখোপাধ্যায়, সুখময় (১৯৮০) *বাংলার ইতিহাসের দুশো বছর, (স্বাধীন সুলতানদের আমল)*। কলকাতা: ভারতী।
- মুখোপাধ্যায়, সুখময় (১৯৮৮) *বাংলার মুসলিম অধিকারের আদি পর্ব*। কলকাতা: ভারতী।
- হক, এনামুল (১৯৩৫)। *বঙ্গে সুফী প্রভাব*, কলিকাতা।
- রহিম, এম এ (১৯৮২)। *বাংলার সামাজিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক ইতিহাস ১-২ খণ্ড*। ঢাকা: বাংলা একাডেমী।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (২০০৪) *বাংলার সংস্কৃতি বাংলার সভ্যতা*। ঢাকা: দিব্য প্রকাশ।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (১৯৯৯) *মুদ্রায় ও শিলালিপিতে মধ্যযুগের বাংলার সমাজ-সংস্কৃতি*। ঢাকা: বাংলা একাডেমী।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (২০০২) *ভারত উপমহাদেশের ইতিহাস: মধ্যযুগ (সুলতানি পর্ব)*। ঢাকা: প্রতীক প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (২০০২) *ভারত উপমহাদেশের ইতিহাস: মধ্যযুগ (মোগল পর্ব)*। ঢাকা: প্রতীক প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (২০০৩) *দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার ইতিহাস : ১৫২৬ খ্রিস্টাব্দ পর্যন্ত*। ঢাকা: অবসর প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।



Course Title	: Paleography and Epigraphy of South Asia
Course Code	: ARCH 205
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

The objectives of this course are:

- To introduce the students with the origin of writing and development of script.
- To introduce the students with different ancient script of South.
- To familiarize the students with methods and techniques of palaeography and epigraphy studies and decipherment of inscriptions.
- To acquaint with various epigraphical sources of South Asia.
- To develop the capabilities of the students in interpretation of data decode from epigraphical sources.

Learning outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

This course is for second year students with an interest in palaeography and epigraphy and enthusiasm to take that interest further. It operates as part of the *Exploring the Past* pathway, and will equip with the knowledge, understanding and skills that will help to study other courses in the pathway. Students are expected to learn basic ideas, concepts and practices of Palaeography and Epigraphy. This course acts as the foundational premise upon which the students will be able to build their understanding the concepts, their historical developments and practice in reference to the context of South Asia and Bangladesh. Practical and dialogical methods of teaching and interaction are fundamental for orienting a student to make them curious, skilled and communicative enough to fulfil the requirement, especially, in a different environment. Students will develop their capacities of collective work and organization skills which are essential for designing any fieldwork and its logistics. Their communication skill and managerial skills will be developed after these engagements among themselves and with various people in the field.

Contents

Unit 1: The origin and history of writing in world context

Inventions of writing. Developmental stages. Egyptian hieroglyphs. Early Semitic alphabets. Elamite scripts. Indus scripts. Anatolian hieroglyphs. Cretan and Greek scripts. Chinese writing. Iron Age writing. Writing in the Greco-Roman civilizations.

Unit 2: Introducing with Palaeography and Epigraphy studies

Meaning of palaeography and epigraphy. Scope, significance and prospects in South Asia. General overview of Indian languages and scripts. Writing materials. Types of inscriptions. Epigraphy as a source for the study of South Asian culture. The antiquity of writing in South Asia. History of palaeography and epigraphic studies in South Asia.

**Unit 3: The Indus script**

Origin and nature of writing in Indus valley. Materials of writing. Writing style and uses. Impact of writing system on Indus peoples.

Unit 4: The Brahmi script

Origin of Brahmi script. Asokan Brahmi: Material of writing, Technique of engraving, Initial vowels and consonants. Provincial Brahmi script: Eastern India. Numerical notation in Brahmi and the derived scripts.

Unit 5: The Kharosthi script

Nomenclature. Geographical and Chronological range. Writing style. Features. Origin of Kharosthi script. Numerical notation in Kharosthi. Brahmi and Kharosthi-Brahmi Mixed Inscription of Bengal.

Unit 6: Asoka's edicts and inscriptions

Pillar Edicts. Major Rock Edicts.. Two separate edicts. Major Rock Inscriptions: Minor Rock Edicts. Queen's Edict. Barabar Caves Inscriptions. Kandahar bilingual inscription.

Unit 7: Inscriptions of the Post-Mauryan Period

Inscriptions of the Sunga Period (*ca.* second to first centuries B.C.). Besnagar pillar inscription, Inscriptions of the Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian era (*ca.* second century B.C. to third century A.D.)

Unit 8: Inscriptions of the Gupta era

Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta.
Gupta Copperplates of Bengal with its contents and features.

Unit 9: Inscriptions of the post-Gupta Bengal

Inscriptions of Gauda kings: Sasanka and Jayanaga. Inscriptions of Vanga kings: Gopachandra, Dharmaditya and Samacharadeva.
Pala inscriptions: Types and features. General contents of the Pala Copperplate.
Inscriptions of Samatata-Harikela Kings of Southeast Bengal: Natha-Rata-Khadga-Deva-Chandra-Varman.
Sena inscriptions. Evolutions of Bengali Scripts.

Unit 10: Methods of palaeography and epigraphy study

Presentation of inscriptional texts. Translation and interpretation of inscriptions. Dating of inscriptions. Eras used in South Asian inscriptions.
Reading and Writing Practice of Selected Inscriptions (Selection of inscriptions will made by course teacher).

Recommended Readings

- Asher, F. M. and Gai, G. S. (eds.) (1985) *Indian Epigraphy Bearing on the History of Art*. New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.
- Bannerjee, R. D. (1919, reprint in 1973) *The Origin of the Bengali Script*. Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
- Bhandarkar, DR.; Bahadur, C. C. and Gai, G. S. (eds.) (1981) *Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, vol. III. Delhi: Archaeological



Survey of India.

- Bhattacharya, A (1987) *A Guide to Early Brahmi and its Derivatives in Bengal*. Calcutta: School of Historical and Cultural Studies and Numismatic Society of Calcutta.
- Bhattacharya, G. (2000) *Essays on Buddhist Hindu Jain Iconography and Epigraphy*. Dhaka: ICSBA.
- Buhler, G. (1896, reprint in 1980) *Indian Palaeography*. New Delhi: Munshiram Monoharlal.
- Chakraborti, H. (1974) *Early Brahmi Records in India (300 BC-300 AD) An Analytical Study: Social, Economic, Religious and Administrative*. Calcutta: Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar.
- Chaudhury, R (1983) *Inscriptions of Ancient India*. Meerut: Minakshi Prakashan.
- Choudhary, R. K. (1958) *Select Inscriptions of Bihar*. Patna: Smt. Shanti Devi.
- Cunningham, A. (1877) *Inscriptions of Asoka*. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing.
- Dani, A. H. (1963) *Indian Palaeography*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Gupta, C. C. D. (1958) *The Development of the Kharosthi Script*. Calcutta: Firma KLM.
- Gupta, K. K. (1967) *Copperplates of Sylhet*, Sylhet: Lipika Enterprises.
- Majumdar, N. G. (1929) *Inscriptions of Bengal*, vol. I. Rajshahi: VRSM.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (2005) *Origin of Brahmi and Kharoshti Scripts*. Kolkata: Progressive Publishers.
- Ojha, G. H. (1918) *Prachin Bharatia Lipimala* (Bengali Translation). Dhaka: Bangla Academy.
- Pandey, R. (1952) *Indian Palaeography*. Varansi: Motilal Banarasi Das.
- Salomon, R (1998) *Indian Epigraphy*. University of Texas: Center for Asian Studies.
- Sircar, D. C. (1965) *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.
- Sircar, D. C. (1973) *Epigraphic Discoveries in East Pakistan*. Kolkata: Sanskrit College.
- Sircar, D. C. (1979) *Asokan Studies*. Calcutta: Indian Museum.
- Upasak, C. S. (1960) *The History and Palaeography of Mauryan Brahmi Script*. Nalanda: Nava Nalanda Mahavihara.



Course Title	: Ancient World Civilization (Excluding South Asia)
Course Code	: ARCH 206
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

The main objective of the course is to give a general overview of the most prominent ancient civilizations from across the globe. The course aims to introduce the student to the most salient features of each civilization and examining its major influence on human history. Along with the geographical distribution of ancient civilizations, this course emphasizes the intellectual accomplishment of each civilization: invention of writing, wheeled transport, calendar, introduce of metallurgy, concept of written law, idea of democracy, birth of philosophy etc. Therefore, after successful completion of this course the students will be able to scrutinize the heterogeneity and diversity of human history.

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of the module, students will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts of culture and civilization.
- Understand the major innovations of ancient civilizations that have propelled society forward.
- Acquire knowledge to examining the indelible influence of certain ancient civilizations on modern times.
- Acquire knowledge on the geographical distinction and its influence on the development of ancient civilizations.
- Acquire knowledge on the complexity of social and cultural organizations of most prominent ancient civilizations.

Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

Concepts of 'Culture' and 'Civilization'

Unit 2: Criteria of Civilization

- i. Is there any Universal Criteria or not?
- ii. Critic of Western Concept of Civilization
- iii. Environmental Background of Civilization

Unit 3: Urban Revolution

- i. Contextualize the two terms 'Urban Revolution' and 'Urbanization'
- ii. Causes and Effects of Urban Revolution.

Unit 4: Egyptian Civilization

- i. Geography of Nile Region and Its Impact on Egyptian Civilization
- ii. Political History under the Pharaohs
- iii. Egyptian Administration and Law, Social, Economic and Religious life.
- iv. Art & Architecture, Origin and development of Pyramid Architecture
- v. Other Egyptian Achievements: Writing System, Science & Medicine.

Unit 5: Mesopotamian Civilization

- i. Geography of Fertile Crescent and its impact on Civilization
- ii. Ancient Sumer: The World of the First Cities
- iii. Old Babylonian developments
- iv. The Might of the Assyrians
- v. The New Babylonian Revival

Unit 6: The Hebrew Civilization

- i. Migration History of Hebrew
- ii. Hebrew Religious Development
- iii. Hebrew Philosophy & law

Unit 7: The Persian Civilization

- i. Brief political history of Persian Empire
- ii. Persian Administration
- iii. Persian Religion: Zoroastrianism
- iv. Persian Art and its Secular Characteristics

Unit 8: The Chinese Civilization

- i. Unique Characteristics of Chinese Civilization
- ii. The Shang Dynasty: The Formative stages of Chinese Civilization
- iii. The Chou Dynasty: The Classical age of Chinese Civilization

Unit 9: The Greek Civilization

- i. Geography of Mediterranean Sea and its impact on Greek Civilization
- ii. Minoan and Mycenaean Civilizations: Formative stage of Greek Civilization
- iii. Greek City- States: Sparta & Athens
- iii. Greek Thought and Culture
- iv. The meaning of Greek Art
- v. Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic Civilization
- vi. Hellenistic Philosophy & Science

Unit 10: The Roman Civilization

- i. Geography of Early Italy and establish of Rome City
- ii. The Early Republic
- iii. The Carthage War
- iv. The Social Struggle of Late Republic
- v. The Early Roman Empire
- vi. Roman Art & Architecture
- vii. Roman Philosophy & Literature
- viii. Roman law
- ix. Causes for Rome's Decline

Unit 11: The American Civilization

- i. Geography of America
- ii. Human Migration in America
- iii. Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica: Olmec, Teotihuacan, Toltec, Maya, Aztec.
- iv. Early Civilizations in Andean Region: Norte Chico, Moche, Inca.



Recommended Readings

- Andrewes, A. (1967) *The Greeks*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Benson, S. (2005) *Early Civilizations in the Americas*. USA: Thomson Gale.
- Bright, J. (1959) *A History of Israel*. Westminster: Westminster Press
- Burland, C. (1968) *Peru Under the Incas*. New York: Putnam Pub Group.
- Butzer, K. W. And Freeman L.G. eds. (1976) *Hydraulic Civilization in Egypt*, Chicago. *Cambridge History of Iran*, vol.II. Cambridge: Cambridge university press.
- Cary, M and Scullard, H. H. (1975) *A History of Rome*, 3rd ed., New York: St. Martins's Press.
- Chang, K. C. (1977) *The Archaeology of Ancient China*, 3rd ed. New Heaven: Yale University Press.
- Charles and George, L. (2010) *Maya Civilization*. USA: Gale, Cengage Learning.
- Childe, V.G. (1961) *Man Makes Himself*. London: Watts and Co.
- Ehrenberg, V. (1967) *From Solon to Socrates: Greek History and Civilization during the Sixth and Fifth Centuries B.C.* London : Methuen.
- Kramer, S. N. (1981) *History Begins at Sumer: Thirty-nine Firsts in Man's Recorded History*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Lloyd, S. (1984) *The Archaeology of Mesopotamia* . London: Thames and Hudson.
- Mendelssohn, K. (1974) *The Riddle of the Pyramids*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Ogilvie, R.M. (1976) *Early Rome and the Etruscans, Atlantic Heights*. N.J.: Humanities Press.
- Ralph, P.L. et al. (1991) *World Civilizations*, 8th ed., vol. 1. U.S.A: W.W. Norton & Company.
- Schwartz, B. I. (1985) *The World of Ancient China*. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press
- Swain, J.E. (1994) *A History of World Civilization*. New Delhi: Eurasia
- Toynbee, A. (1962) *A Study of History*. London: Oxford university press.
- Waver, M. P. (1993) *The Aztecs, Maya and their Predecessors: The Archaeology of Mesoamerica*. New York: Academic Press.
- Vermeule, E. (1974) *Greece in the Bronze Age*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- শাহনাওয়াজ, এ কে এম (১৯৯৬) *বিশ্বসভ্যতা প্রাচীন যুগ*। ঢাকা: প্রতীক প্রকাশনা সংস্থা।
- হোসেন, ড: আবু; দেলোয়ার মো: এবং সিকদার, মো: আব্দুল কুদ্দুস (২০০৮) *সভ্যতার ইতিহাস, প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগ*। ঢাকা: বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রকাশনী।
- মো: মোজাম্মেল হক: ২০২৩, ধর্মের উদ্ভব ও বিকাশ: প্রারম্ভিকাল থেকে ১৫০০ খ্রীস্টাব্দ পর্যন্ত, Centre for Archaeology and Heritage Research, Bangladesh.



Course Title	: Ancient South Asian Religions
Course Code	: ARCH 207
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Class Performance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Class Performance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

1. Ancient Indian Religion is a narrative course focusing on Indian theological concepts in ancient time.
2. The course will provide an idea on primitive religious thoughts and practices, and would help to understand the basis of such beliefs.
3. Indian priestly-hood made numerous efforts to nourish the Indian religious mind. Systematic and chronological lectures will be arranged for undergraduate students to understand the gradual changes of religious thoughts. These are evident in several Vedic and Post-Vedic literatures and sacred scriptures, and provide the idea of final human emancipation and meaningful psychotherapy for peaceful existence.
4. The course will provide knowledge of theistic and atheistic creeds of South Asia.

Learning outcomes

The expected outcomes of this course are:

- Student will come to know how and why a certain faith finds a way to spread in wider region/s and engulf or accommodate the local doctrines into its own theological arena
- Student will gain knowledge when and how Indian polytheistic concepts developed into monotheism and why these changes were essential
- Student will come to know when did Indian religious thought emerged as theistic and atheistic creeds and why these deviations were necessary
- Student will realize when and why religious merits were utilized for political and administrative benefits
- This religious knowledge will help student to understand other courses such as Iconography and ancient Art & Architecture

Contents

Unit 1: Origin and Development of Religion (5 hours)

Introductory theme on religious development in world perspective: Prehistoric religion, Proto-historic religion, religion in early Iron Age, development of universal religion in historic period

Unit 2: Vedic Religion (5 hours)

- i. Religion of the Vedic and Later Vedic Periods
- ii. Aniconic worship of natural powers
- iii. Philosophical speculations in Samhitas and Brahmanas
- iv. The cult of Sacrifices

Unit 3: Upanishad Philosophy (5 hours)

- i. The emergence of Upanishadic philosophy, world creation, doctrine of reality-absolute, Doctrine of soul and immanence. Karma and transmigration



- ii. Origin of systematic philosophy: materialism, yoga, samkhya and bhakti

Unit 4: Puranic Religion (10 hours)

- i. Shiva, Rudra-Shiva concept, various form of Shiva, Linga worship, introduction to some of the Shaiva sects: Pasupata, Kapalikas and Kalamukha
- ii. Vishnu, Assimilation of Vishnu with Narayana-Vasudeva-Krishna, Avatara Doctrine and Bhagavata sect, aniconic form of Vishnu
- iii. Shakti and her manifestations, brief introduction to Yogini Cult
- iv. Epics: religious life as reflected in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata

Unit 5: Jainism (3 hours)

- i. Development of Fatalistic and Materialistic philosophy
- ii. Ajivikas
- iii. Parsvanatha and Mahavira philosophy.

Unit 6: Buddhism (10 hours)

- i. Development of Buddhist religion
- ii. Buddhist Councils and their significance
- iii. Development of Mahayana
- iv. Development of Vajrayana
- v. Development of Kalachakrayana and Sahajayana

Unit 7: Other Minor Religion (5 hours)

- i. Yaksha and Naga Cults, tree and animal worship
- ii. Goddess of fertility and prosperity
- iii. Brief introduction to Tantric and ascetic practices
- iv. History of minor religious systems: a) Saura b) Ganapatya c) Shaktism d) Ramanuja e) Madhava f) Virashaivas or Lingayat Sect.

Recommended Readings

- Agrawal, V.S. (1970) *Ancient Indian Folk Cults*. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.
- Ambedkar, B.R. (1957) *The Buddha and His Dhamma*. Bombay: Siddhartha Prakashan.
- Banerjea, J.N. (1963) *Puranic and Tantric Religion*. Calcutta: Calcutta University.
- Barth, A. (1882) *The Religions of India*. London: J. Woold.
- Basham, A.L. (1990) *History and the Doctrine of the Ajivikas*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass PVT.
- Belwalkar and Ranade (1927) *History of Indian Philosophy: Creative Period*. California: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation.
- Bhandarkar, R.G. (1913) *Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Minor Religious systems*. Varanasi: Indological Book House.
- Bhattacharyya, N.N. (1971) *Indian Mother Goddess*. Calcutta: Manohar.
- Buhler, G. (1903) *Indian Sects of the Jains*. London: Luzac.
- Dange, S.A. (1986-1990). *Encyclopedia of Puranic Beliefs and Practices* (vols. 1-5). New Delhi: Navarag.
- Dasgupta, S.B. (1958) *An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism*. Calcutta: University Press.
- Dasgupta, S.N. (1932) *History of Indian Philosophy*, vols. I & II. Cambridge: The University Press.
- David, T. W. Rhys. (1903) *Buddhist India*. London: Putnam.

- Davidson, R. M. (2002) *Indian Esoteric Buddhism: A Social History of the Tantric Movement*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Dehejia, V. (1986) *Yogini Cult and Temples A Tantric Tradition*. New Delhi: National Museum.
- Deo, S.B. (1960) *Jaina Monastic Jurisprudence*. Banaras: Jaina Cultural Society.
- Deshmukh, P.S. (1933) *Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Deussen, P. (1906) *The Philosophy of the Upanishads*. USA: Dover Publications.
- Devasthali, G.V. (1965) *Religion and Mythology of Brahmanas*. Pune: University of Poona.
- Dundas, P. (1992) *The Jains*. London: Routledge.
- Dutt, N. (1971) *Early Monastic Buddhism*. Calcutta: Firm KLM Pvt. Ltd.
- Dutt, N. (1977) *Buddhist Sects in India*. Calcutta: Firm KLM Pvt. Ltd.
- Eliot, C. (1954) *Hinduism and Buddhism V-3*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Fergusson, J. (1873) *Tree and Serpent Worship*. London: Indian Museum.
- Gonda, J. (1969) *Aspects of Early Visnuism*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas Publishers.
- Gonda, J. (1970) *Visnuism and Saivism*. London: University of London.
- Gonda, J. (1980) *Vedic Rituals- the Non-Solemn Rites*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Goyal, S.R. (1987) *History of Indian Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusamanjali Publications.
- Guseva, N.R. (1971) *Jainism*. Bombay: Sindhu Publication.
- Harvey, P. (2004) *An Introduction to Buddhism Teachings History and Practices*. New Delhi: Foundations Books Pvt. Ltd.
- Hazra, K. L. (2009) *Buddhism in India A Historical Survey*. Delhi: Buddhist World Press.
- Hazra, R.C. (1940) *Puranic Records of Hindu Rites and Customs*. Dacca: Dacca University.
- Hopkins, E.W. (1895) *The Religions of India*. London: Ginn & Company.
- Jain, K.C. (2010) *History of Jainism*. New Delhi: D.K. Print World Pvt. Ltd.
- Jaini, J.L. (1916) *Outline of Jainism*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press.
- Jaiswal, S. (2010) *The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism from 200 BC to AD 500*. New Delhi: Minshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Karmarkar, A. P. (1950) *Religions of India*. Lonavala: Mira Publishing House.
- Keith, A.B. (1925) *Religion and philosophy of the Vedas and Upanishads (V-2)*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Kinsley, D. (1987) *Hindu Goddesses*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Pvt. Ltd.
- Lorenzen, D. (1972) *The Kapalikas and Kalamukhas: Two Lost Saivite Sects*. Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Lorenzen, D. (ed.). (2005) *Religious Movements in South Asia 600-1800*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Macdonell, A. A. (1897) *Vedic Mythology*. Germany: Strasburg Pub.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) (1951) *The Age of Imperial Unity. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series*, vol. 2. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) (1951) *The Classical Age. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series*, vol. 3. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) (1951) *The Vedic Age. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series*, vol. 1. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Radhakrishnan, S. (1999) *Indian Philosophy*, vols. I & II. London: Oxford university Press.
- Ramkrishna, M. (1937) *Cultural Heritage of India*. Calcutta: Institute of Culture.
- মো: মোজাম্মেল হক: ২০২৩, ধর্মের উদ্ভব ও বিকাশ: প্রারম্ভিকাল থেকে ১৫০০ প্রাক সাধারণ অব্দ পর্যন্ত, Centre for Archaeology and Heritage Research, Bangladesh.



Course Title	: Bangla Language and Literature
Course Code	: ARCH 208
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

- আঞ্চলিক ও প্রমিত ভাষা; বাংলা উচ্চারণ ও উচ্চারণসূত্র
- খ. বাংলা বানানরীতি: বাংলা বানান সংস্কার, বানান সংশোধন
- গ. বাংলা প্রফরিডিং ও বিরামচিহ্নের ব্যবহারবিধি
- ঘ. বাংলা পরিভাষা: সৃজন প্রক্রিয়া ও প্রয়োগ
- ঙ. ভাষার প্রয়োগ-অপ্রয়োগ বা ভাষা শুদ্ধিকরণ
- চ. লিখন কৌশল ও নির্মিতি: ভাষণ, প্রতিবেদন, মানপত্র, স্মারকলিপি, দাপ্তরিক পত্র, জীবন-বৃত্তান্ত, পুস্তক-সমালোচনা

Learning Outcomes

- বাংলা বানানের সঠিক ব্যবহারসহ প্রফরিডিং করতে শিখবে এবং বিরামচিহ্নের প্রয়োগ সম্পর্কে জানবে। সঠিক উচ্চারণ ও উপস্থাপন কৌশল জানার মাধ্যমে ভাষার নান্দনিক প্রয়োগ ঘটাতে জানবে।
- প্রাচীন-মধ্যযুগের বাংলা সাহিত্যের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ রচনা সম্বন্ধে জানবে।
- সামাজিক, প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক ও ব্যক্তিগত যোগাযোগ রক্ষার কৌশল রপ্ত করতে পারবে।
- পাণ্ডুলিপি পাঠ, পর্যালোচনা ও সংশোধন করতে পারবে, পাণ্ডুলিপি সম্পাদনা বিদ্যা প্রসঙ্গে ধারণা অর্জন করতে পারবে।
- বাংলা ভাষা ও বাংলা ব্যাকরণের উদ্ভব ও বিকাশসহ বাংলা ব্যাকরণের বিভিন্ন বিষয় সম্পর্কে ধারণা লাভ করবে।

Course Content

- বাংলা ভাষার সংক্ষিপ্ত ইতিহাস (উদ্ভব ও বিকাশ)
- বাংলা ব্যাকরণ: প্রথাগত ব্যাকরণের ধারণা, বাংলা ব্যাকরণের ইতিহাস ও প্রয়োজনীয়তা
- ঙ. বাংলা শব্দ: শব্দের উৎস ও পরিচয়, শব্দগঠন প্রক্রিয়া, বাংলা শব্দ-সম্ভার
- চ. পদপ্রকরণ, ক্রিয়ামূল বা ধাতু
- ছ. সন্ধি, সমাস, কারক ও বিভক্তি, উপসর্গ, অনুসর্গ, প্রকৃতি ও প্রত্যয়: সংজ্ঞার্থ ও প্রকারভেদ
- জ. বচন ও উক্তি, ক্রিয়ার কাল, বাংলা বাক্য: সংজ্ঞার্থ, প্রকারভেদ ও গঠন
- বাংলা প্রফরিডিং ও বিরামচিহ্নের ব্যবহারবিধি
- লিখন কৌশল ও নির্মিতি: ভাষণ, প্রতিবেদন, মানপত্র, স্মারকলিপি, দাপ্তরিক পত্র, জীবন-বৃত্তান্ত, পুস্তক-সমালোচনা
- সংজ্ঞার্থ ও ধরণ, প্রবন্ধের ভাব, ভাষা ও বিষয়, প্রবন্ধের রূপ-রূপান্তর, রসের সংজ্ঞার্থ, উৎপত্তি, ভাব ও রস বিষয়ক ধারণা, রসের উপাদান: স্থায়ীভাব, বিভাব, অনুভাব, সঞ্চরী ও ব্যাভিচারীভাব, বিভিন্ন রসের পরিচয়, রসের সঞ্চর ও রসবাদ



- ছন্দ: স্বরূপ ও সংজ্ঞার্থ ও ইতিহাস; ভাষা ও ছন্দ; কবিতা ও ছন্দ; ছন্দের প্রয়োজনীয়তা; ছন্দের মৌলিক উপাদান: ধ্বনি, অক্ষর, মাত্রা, পর্ব, পঙ্ক্তি, বোকা, ছন্দ বিশ্লেষণের চিহ্ন
- স্বরবৃত্ত, মাত্রাবৃত্ত, অক্ষরবৃত্ত, পয়ার, অমিত্রাক্ষর, গৈরিশ, মুক্তক, গদ্য ছন্দের বৈশিষ্ট্য ও দৃষ্টান্তসহ ছন্দ নির্ণয়ের পদ্ধতি, অলংকার: সংজ্ঞার্থ, প্রকৃতি ও বৈশিষ্ট্য, অলঙ্কারের শ্রেণিবিভাগ, কবিতা ও অলঙ্কারের সম্পর্ক, অলঙ্কারের প্রয়োজনীয়তা, শব্দালঙ্কার ও অর্থালঙ্কার, অলঙ্কার নির্দেশ, সাদৃশ্যমূলক ও বিরোধমূলক অলঙ্কার, অলঙ্কার নির্দেশ।

Recommended Readings

আনিসুজ্জামান সম্পাদিত: পাঠ্য বইয়ের বানান
 নরেন বিশ্বাস: বাংলা উচ্চারণ অভিধান
 বাংলা একাডেমি: প্রমিত বাংলা বানানের নিয়ম; প্রমিত বাংলা ভাষার ব্যাকরণ
 হায়াৎ মামুদ: বাংলা লেখার নিয়ম কানুন
 কল্পনা ভৌমিক, পাণ্ডুলিপি পঠন সহায়িকা
 খন্দকার মুজাম্মিল হক, পাণ্ডুলিপি পাঠ ও পাঠ সম্পাদনা
 মোহাম্মদ আব্দুল কাইউম, পাণ্ডুলিপি পাঠ ও পাঠ সমালোচনা
 রায়হানা আজিজ, ভাষাতত্ত্ব ও পাণ্ডুলিপি পাঠ-সমালোচনা
 আজহার ইসলাম-মধ্যযুগের বাংলা সাহিত্যে মুসলিম কবি
 আনিসুজ্জামান-মুসলিমমানস ও বাংলা সাহিত্য
 সুখময় মুখোপাধ্যায়- প্রাচীন বাংলা সাহিত্যের কালক্রম
 ড. মাহবুবুল হক-চর্যাগীতি পাঠ
 জাহুবীকুমার চক্রবর্তী-চর্যাগীতির ভূমিকা
 শঙ্করীপ্রসাদ বসু- মধ্যযুগের কবি ও কাব্য
 ড.আহমদ শরীফ-মধ্যযুগের সমাজ ও সংস্কৃতির রূপ
 ড. মনজুর রহমান- প্রাচীন ও মধ্যযুগের বাংলা কাব্য: শব্দের বিবর্তন-বৈচিত্র্য
 মুহম্মদ এনামুল হক- মুসলিম বাংলা সাহিত্য
 মুহাম্মদ আবদুল জলিল- মধ্যযুগের বাংলা সাহিত্যে বাংলা ও বাঙালী সমাজ



Course Title	: Practical: Visual Presentation of Material Culture
Course Code	: ARCH 209
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%



Course Title	: Practical: GIS and Remote Sensing in Archaeology
Course Code	: ARCH 210
Class Hours	: 4 [3 hours per week (course) + 1 hour (tutorial)]
Unit and Marks	: Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.
Marks Distribution	: 100 [Attendance 10 + Tutorials (3) 20 + Exam 70]
Assessment	: Attendance 10%, Tutorials 20%, Exam 70%

Objectives

This course will focus on fundamental theory and working procedures in GIS. The components of GIS will be identified and explained. This course will also focus on fundamental knowledge on the physics of remote sensing, aerial photographic techniques, photogrammetry, multispectral, hyperspectral and thermal imaging, and RADAR and LIDAR image analysis will be introduced. This course will help to acquire skills in storing, managing digital data for planning, mapping, modeling, monitoring and development of archaeological sites. A basic hand on experience on installing, troubleshooting and management of GIS and RS software will be introduced here.

Expected Outcomes

Upon successful completion of this course, students will have the knowledge and skills to:

- focus on fundamental theory and working procedures in GIS and RS,
- identify and explain the components of GIS and RS,
- focus on fundamental knowledge of the physics of remote sensing, aerial photographic techniques, photogrammetry, and multispectral, and
- emphasis on the geographical applications of GIS and RS.

Contents

Unit 1: Introduction

Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS): an overview and definition, background and history, applications of GIS and RS.

Unit 2: GIS

Essential elements of a GIS, functional elements and technological setting for spatial data acquisition, preprocessing, data management, manipulation and analysis, product generation.

Unit 3: Spatial Data

Spatial data structures and data base management: raster-based data vs. vector-based data, data acquisition, basic principles of data management- organization, geo-referencing.

Unit 4: Satellite Sources

Earth resources satellites operating in the optical spectrum: introduction, early history of imaging, Landsat satellite program, SPOT satellite program, Indian resource satellites, meteorological satellites, ocean monitoring satellites, earth observing system.

Unit 5: Remote Sensing

Remote sensing for terrain interpretation and resources: introduction to geologic and geomorphological assessment.

Unit 6: Digital Mapping

Digital mapping elements, Projections and GRID reference for Bangladesh digital data. Fundamentals of Digital Image processing: energy reflectance, Image resolution, DN values and band properties.

Unit 7: Digital Archiving

This segment examines the major organizing concepts which guide modern archival and manuscript practices. Students utilize archival history and theory to understand the purpose of archives in society. Practices such as appraisal, arrangement and description, preservation, outreach, ethics, and management digitally are examined in an archival context.

Recommended Readings

- Barrett E.C. and Curtis, L. F. (1992) *Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air Photo Interpretation*. New York: McMillan.
- Burrough P.A. and McDonnell. (1998) *Principles of Geographical Information Systems*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lo C.P. and Yeung A. K.W. (2002) *Concepts and techniques of Geographic Information Systems*. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.
- Christopher B. Jones (1999) *Geographical Information Systems and Computer Cartography*. UK: Longmans.
- Haywood, I, Cornelius. S and Carver. S. (1999) *An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems*. UK: Longman.
- Hord, R. M. (1989) *Digital Image Processing of Remotely Sensed Data*. New York: Academic Press.
- Heywood, I. Cornelius, S. and Carver, S. (1999) *An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems*. UK: Longman.
- John R. J. (2000) *Remote sensing of the Environment – an Earth Resource Perspective*. London: Pearson Education.
- Michael, M. (2000). *Using ArcMap*. USA: ESRI.
- Michael, N. D. (2003) *Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems*. USA: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Burrough, P. A. and McDonnell R. A. (1998) *Principles of Geographical Information Systems*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Stan, A. (1995) *Geographic Information Systems: a Management Perspective*. Ottawa: WDL Publications.
- Taylor, D.R. F. (1991) *Geographic Information Systems: The Microcomputer and Modern Cartography*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Thomas, M. L. and Kefer, R. W. (1994) *Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation*. New York: Wiley and Sons.

**Course Title: Practical: Field Work**

Course Code : ARCH 211

Class Hours : Credit 4, Duration: 7 Days

Unit and Marks : Full Unit Course equivalent to 100 marks.

Marks Distribution : Pre-Fieldwork :15 Field Performance: 15 Report: 70