

Department of History
Faculty of Arts & Culture, Eastern University, Sri Lanka
Detailed Syllabus

Bachelor of Arts Degree Courses
Special Degree

Second Year (First Semester)

1. HY/S 2113 History of South Asia from sixth century BC to AD 1206

Objectives:

- To promote an understanding of the foundations of Civilization in South Asia.
- To acquire a general knowledge in the Political, Social and Cultural development in South Asia during the relevant period.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Familiarize with the foundations of South Asian culture and the development of the political and social institutions.
- Understand the unique contribution of Indian Religions and philosophical thought, literature, art and architecture to world civilization.

| Contents | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The Vedic heritage | 02 |
| 2. Early state formation | 02 |
| 3. The rise Jainism and Buddhism | 03 |
| 4. The Magadhan Empire under the Mauryas | 02 |
| 5. The vision of Asoka | 02 |
| 6. The kingdoms of the Sungas and the Satavahanas of the Deccan | 03 |
| 7. The Greeks in India | 01 |
| 8. The empire of the Kushanas and the fusion of Hellenistic and Indian traditions | 02 |
| 9. The Iron Age and Megalithic Age culture in Tamil Nadu | 03 |
| 10. Economic and Social conditions | 02 |
| 11. The development of art and architecture | 03 |
| 12. The Gupta Empire: political organization, social and economic changes, religious and Cultural traditions | 03 |
| 13. The disintegration of the Gupta Empire, Huna invasions and regional kingdoms | 03 |
| 14. The empire of HarshaVardhana | 02 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 15. The Chulukyias of Badami rind their role in contemporary political and cultural developments | 02 |
| 16. The emergence of Kanauj as the imperial city and focal Point of literary and cultural efflorescence | 02 |
| 17. Gujaras of Rajputana, the Palas of Bengal and the Rastrakutas of the Deccan and the Triangular contest for supremacy in the sub-continent | 02 |
| 18. The Pallavas of Kanchi and the Eastern Chalukyias of Vengi: social and economic conditions and cultural developments | 02 |
| 19. The Arab and Ghaznavid invasions | 02 |
| 20. Main trends in the development of Mahayana Buddhism and Hinduism and the development of a synthetic religious tradition | 02 |

References:

1. Auboyer.J., (1965), *Daily life in Asian India*, London.
2. Baham.A.L., (1971), *The Wonder that Was India*, Fontana.
3. Coomaraswamy.A.K., (1927), *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London.
4. Gopalachari.K., (1941), *Early History of the Andhra Country*, madras.
5. Hultzschh.E., (1925), *Inscription of Asoka*, London.
6. Kosambi.D.D., (1965), *The and civilization Of Ancient India*, London.
7. Manjumdar.R.C., (1951), *History and Culture of Indian People Vol. I, Vol. II*, Bombay.
8. NilakantaSastri.K.A.,(1957). *A Comprehensive History of India Vol. I*, Calcutta.
9. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2006), *இலங்கை தமிழ்ச் சாசனங்கள்*, கொழும்பு.

2. HYS 2123 History of Europe 1453-1789

Objective:

- To facilitate an understanding of the main currents of European History and the emergence of a Euro-centric world.
- To lead to a comprehensive understanding of Political, Social and economic institutions, colonial expansion and the development of absolute monarchy during this period.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire to a comprehensive understanding of the processes of change that teal to the dawn of a new era in Europe.

- They will develop the skill to comprehend the ascendancy of Europe over the rest of the world in political, military and naval power; thought, learning and science.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The transition from feudalism to dynastic states | 03 |
| 2. Geographical discoveries | 03 |
| 3. The Renaissance | 03 |
| 4. The rise and decline of Spain | 03 |
| 5. The Reformation | 03 |
| 6. The Empire of Charles V | 04 |
| 7. The Roman Church and Counter Reformation | 04 |
| 8. The ascendancy of France | 03 |
| 9. The Thirty Years war | 03 |
| 10. Louis XIV and balance of power in Europe | 03 |
| 11. European colonial expansion | 04 |
| 12. Holy Roman Empire | 04 |
| 13. The Emergence of Prussia as a European power | 02 |
| 14. Benevolent despotism and development of state of power | 03 |

References:

1. Birnie.A., (1955), *An Economic History of Europe*, London.
2. Derry.T.K and T.L Tarman, (1972), *The European World, 1870- 1945*, London.
3. Fisher.H.A.L, (1962), *A History of Europe*, London.
4. Grant.A.J., (1962), *Outline of European History*, London.
5. Grant.A.J and Temperly.H., (1962), *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, London.
6. Hobsbawn.E.G., (1962), *The Age of Revolution of modern Europe*, London.
7. Lipson.E., (1962), *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, London.
8. Marriot.J.A.R., (1960), *The Evolution of Modern Europe*, London.
9. David Thomson, (1960), *Europe since Napoleon*, London.

3. HYS 2133 Twentieth Century World

Objectives:

- To promote an understanding of interstate relations, crises, wars and transforming of long established systems and Institutions.

- To acquisition of knowledge regarding the crises, conflict, reconciliation and peace in a globalized world.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a competence to understand the main developments in the contemporary world in relation to Political economic and technological developments besides Crisis, power - alignments, Conflicts and Conflict resolution; and the principal concerns of modern society.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The decline of Colonial powers | 03 |
| 2. The Soviet Union | 03 |
| 3. The re- alignment of the great powers | 03 |
| 4. The Chinese Revolution | 04 |
| 5. The emergence of the USA as a world power | 04 |
| 6. NATO and the Cold War | 04 |
| 7. Postwar Reconstruction in Europe | 05 |
| 8. Decolonization in Asia and Africa | 04 |
| 9. The Palestinian Problem and Arab Nationalism | 04 |
| 10. The emergence of Japan as a world economic power | 04 |
| 11. The disintegration of the Soviet Union | 03 |
| 12. The United Nations and its agencies | 04 |

References:

1. Angelo Angelopoulos, (1972), *The Third World and the Rich Countries*, New York.
2. Geoffery Barranclough, (1966), *An Introduction to Contemporary History*, London.
3. Peter Calvocoressi, (1975), *World Political since 1945*, London.
4. Carr.E.H., (1950), *A History of Soviet Russia*, Vol-III, London.
5. Chubb.O.E., (1972), *Twentieth Century China*, New York.
6. Issac Deutscher, (1960), *The Great contest, Russia and the West*, London.
7. Flemming.D.F., (1961), *The Cold War*, London.
8. Goodrich.L.M. (1974), *The United Nation in a changing world*, New York.

9. George Lichtheim, (1970), *European in the Twentieth Century*, London.

4. HYS 2143 History of Tamil Nadu up to AD 850

Objectives:

- To familiarize students with the main trends in the development of Political, social and cultural Institutions in Tamil Nadu up to 850 AD
- To gain an analytical understanding of social and political Institutions and cultural developments with the support of historical records and from an Archaeological perspective.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Develop the capacity for developing and transmitting a comprehensive Knowledge of the social and political formation of the Tamil society.
- They will understand the unique character of Tamil poetic tradition and its significance in the history of world literature.
- They will have the capacity to comprehend the unique corrector of the political institution under the Tamil monarchies.
- They will develop be ability to explain in detail the commercial and cultural contacts develop by society with the rest of the world.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures of South India | 03 |
| 2. Neolithic societies of Tamil Nadu | 03 |
| 3. Megalithism and the diffusion of iron technology | 05 |
| 4. Society and culture depicted in Tamil Brahmi inscriptions | 05 |
| 5. Economic activities, sedentary communities and state formation | 05 |
| 6. Early Tamil literature: potentialities and limitations as a source of historical information. | 04 |
| 7. The Pallava and Pandya kingdoms: traditions of kingship, administration and cultural and constructional activities. | 04 |
| 8. Religious conditions: Saivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism | 05 |

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|---|----|
| 9. Literary traditions: devotional poetry, didactic literature and kavya poems. | 03 |
| 10. Pallava inscriptions: paleography, genealogical list, land grants, language and Dialectical variations, intercultural communication | 05 |
| 11. Pallava Art and architecture. | 03 |

References:

1. Bhandakar.B.G., (1928), *Early History of Deccan*, Calcutta.
2. BharataVidyaBhavan, (1985), *TheHistory and Culture of Indian People.Vol- I-V*
3. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1952), *The Age of Nandas and maurias*, Banaras.
4. NilakantaSastri.K.A.,(1955), *The Colas, 3rd edition*, Madras.
5. NilakantaSastri & Foreign.K.A., (1939), *Notices of South India*, Madras.
6. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1958), *A History of South India, 2nd Edition*, Oxford University Press, Madras.
7. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1949), *History of Sri Vijaya*, Madras.
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(Second Semester)

1. HY/S 2213 History of Europe 1789-2000

Objectives:

1. To focus attention on the main currents of European History and their special significance in the evolution of political thought and the progressive development of human society.
2. To acquire a detailed knowledge of the foundation of contemporary political systems and the extension of the frontiers of knowledge in global terms.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the political transformation in Europe after the French Revolution.
- Understand the developments leading to conflicts, crises, colonial rivalries and the world wars
- Develop the capacity to comprehend their general impact in the post world war society.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. The French Revolution | 02 |
| 2. The French Revolutionary wars and Napoleon Bonaparte | 03 |
| 3. The Vienna settlement and the restoration of the old order | 02 |
| 4. The congressional system and the policies of Metternich | 02 |
| 5. Nationalism, Liberalism and the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 | 02 |
| 6. Otto Von Bismarck and the unification of Germany | 03 |
| 7. France under Louis Napoleon, Italian unification | 03 |
| 8. The decline of Turkish power in the Balkans and the intervention of the Great Powers | 02 |
| 9. Reforms, modernization and the problems of social and economic disparities in Russia | 02 |
| 10. German Domestic and foreign policy under Bismarck | 02 |
| 11. The formation of alliances and balance of power | 03 |
| 12. Colonial rivalries | 02 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 13. The first world War | 03 |
| 14. The treaty of Versailles | 02 |
| 15. Russian Revolution | 03 |
| 16. Nazism and Fascism | 03 |
| 17. The Second world War | 02 |
| 18. The Cold War in Europe | 02 |
| 19. Reconstruction and Recovery in Europe | 02 |

References:

1. Birnie.A., (1955), *An Economic History of Europe*, London.
2. Derry.T.K and Tarman.T.L, (1962), *The European World, 1870- 1945*, London.
3. Fisher. H.A.L., (1962), *A History of Europe*, London.
4. Grant.A.J., (1962), *Outlines of European History*, London.
5. Grant.A.J. and Temperly.H., (1962), *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries*, London.
6. Hobsbawn.E.G., (1962), *The Age of Revolution of modern Europe*, London.
7. Lipson.E., (1962), *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century's*, London.
8. Marriot.J.A.R., (1960), *The Evolution of Modern Europe*, London.
9. Taylor.A.J.P., (1954), *The Struggle for Mastery of Europe*, Oxford.
10. David Thomson, (1960), *Europesince Napoleon*, London.

2. HYS 2223 History of South Asia 1206- 1707

Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive knowledge of the history and cultural of the Indian sub continent in the age of the Delhi Sultanate: and the Moghal Empire.
- To acquire comprehensive knowledge of the impact of Muslim political power on the politics, economy and cultural of South Asia during this period.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a balanced Knowledge of the Muslim invasions, conquests and the subsequent establishment and Muslim political power in India.

- Gain a sound knowledge of the development of The Raj put Kingdoms and the Vijayanagara Empire in the South India.
- Understand the impact of the Moghul Empire on the religions, social and cultural institutions and art and architecture.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate | 03 |
| 2. Balban and the consolidation of Muslim power in North India | 03 |
| 3. The reign of Ala- ud-din khalji | 03 |
| 4. Muhammad bin Tuklug and the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate | 03 |
| 5. The policies of Sher Shah | 03 |
| 6. Mughal conquest of North India | 03 |
| 7. The reign of Akbar | 04 |
| 8. The Rajputs in the Mughal Empire | 04 |
| 9. Aurangzeb and the decline of Mughul power | 03 |
| 10. Mughal administration and military power | 03 |
| 11. Mughal art, Architecture and paintings | 03 |
| 12. Social and economic development | 03 |
| 13. Religions Conditions | 03 |
| 14. Shivaji and the Marathas | 04 |

References:

1. Auboyer.J., (1965), *Daily life in Asian India*, London.
2. Basham.A.L., (1961), *The Wonder that was India*, Fontana.
3. Brown.A.K. *Indian Architecture*.
4. Coomaraswamy.A.K. (1927), *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London.
5. Majumdar.R.C., *History and Culture of the Indian People: The Delhi Sultanate*.
6. NilakantaSastri.K.A. (1957), *A Comprehensive History of India Vol.II*, Calcutta.
7. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1955), *History of South India O.U.P Indian Branch*.
8. சுப்பிரமணியன்.ந., (2004), *இந்தியவரலாறு, சென்னை*
9. தங்கவேலு.கோ.,(2004), *இந்திய வரலாறு தொகுதிகள் 1,3, சென்னை*.

3. HYS 2233 Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions

Objective:

- To familiarize student with the fundamental principles and Ancient Indian Political Thought and Administration.
- To acquire a comprehensive knowledge of Ancient Indian Political Thought with the aid of principal sources.
- To made to promote among students an ability to view Indian thoughts and institutions in comparison with other contemporary civilizations.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire capacity for understanding the origins and development of Ancient Indian Political theories and institution.
- Familiarize with the relevant principles authors and their texts.
- Able to critically the institutions of kingship and Government in the various parts of India.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Origins of kingship | 05 |
| 2. Duties of kings | 07 |
| 3. Royal titles, epithets and court ceremonies | 06 |
| 4. Organs of government | 05 |
| 5. Land, land use and taxation | 07 |
| 6. Systems of administration under the principal dynasties: Mauryas, Guptas. Chalukyns and the kingdoms of the Pallavas , Cholas, Pandyas and the Vijayanagara Empire | 15 |

References:

1. Majumdar.R.C., (1951), History and Culture of Indian People Vol.I.
2. Majumdar.R.C., (1951), History and Culture of Indian People, Vol-II, The Age of Imperial unity, Bombay.
3. Majumdar,R.C., (1960), History and Culture of Indian People Vol-III, Classical Age, Calcutta.
4. NilakantaSastry. K.A., (1955), History of South India, O.U.P Indian Branch.
5. NilakantaSastry. K.A., (1958), The cholas, Madras.
6. சுப்பிரமணியன் சுப்பிரமணியன்.ந., (2004) , இந்திய வரலாறு, சென்னை.
7. தங்கவேலு.கோ., (2002), இந்திய வரலாறு தொகுதிகள், சென்னை.
8. மாஜினி, (2001), பண்டைக்கால இந்தியா, நியுசெஞ்சரி புக்கவுஸ்.
9. அந்தனோவா.கொ.சு. போன்கராத்த்.,ம., (1979), இந்தியாவின் வரலாறு, நியு செஞ்சரி புக் கவுஸ்.
10. கௌடில்ய அர்த்தசாஸ்திரம்

11. மனு தர்மசாஸ்திரம்
12. திருக்குறள் பரிமேலழகர் உரை

4. HYS 2243 History of Tamil Nadu AD 850- 1800

Objectives:

- To focused on developments in Tamil Nadu in the Chola and Vijayanagara -Nayakkar Periods.
- To acquire detail knowledge of the political systems, society, economy and religion tradition.
- To acquire a comprehensive knowledge art and architecture of Tamil Nadu.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a capacity for comprehending and transmitting a comprehensive Knowledge about the achievements of Tamil society in politics and administration.
- Be enabled to gain a deep knowledge about economic and social institutions.
- Development and fields and dynastic power, industry, interactional trade religions thought literature and the tradition of multiculturalism.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. The rise and expansion of Chola power | 04 |
| 2. Chola kingship and administration | 06 |
| 3. The second Pandyan Empire | 05 |
| 4. The Vijayanagara conquest and administration | 05 |
| 5. The Nayakka rulers of Madurai and Tanjore | 05 |
| 6. Art and architecture | 04 |
| 7. Religious traditions, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity and Islam | 05 |
| 8. Epigraphy and literary and tradition | 03 |
| 9. Merchant's trade and towns | 04 |
| 10. Land and use and tenures | 04 |

References:

1. Bhandakar.B.G., (1928), *Early History of Deccan*, Calcutta

2. Bharata VidyaBhavan, *The History and Culture of Indian People*. Vol- I-V
3. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1952), *The Age of Nandas and maurias, Banaras*
4. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1955), *The Colas, (3rd edition), Madras*
5. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1959), *Foreign Notices of South India, Madras*
6. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1958), *A History of South India, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press, Madras*
7. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1949), *History of Sri Vijaya, Madras*
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9. NilakantaSastri.K.A., (1949), *South Indian influences in the Far East, Bombay*
10. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2006), *இலங்கை தமிழ்ச் சாசனங்கள்,கொழும்பு.*
11. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2003), *இலங்கையில் வன்னியர், கொழும்பு*

Third Year

Third Year, First Semester

1. HY/S 3113 History of Sri Lanka from the Earliest Times to AD 1505

Objectives:

- To facilitate students to acquire a comprehensive and balanced understanding of the main currents of Sri Lankan history and culture.
- To familiarized with the sources of Sri Lankan history.
- To made to introduce the Principles of historical methodology and criticism in this study of the Mahavamsa, other chronicles and inscriptions.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a sound knowledge of ancient and medieval Sri Lankan History.
- Develop the capacity for critical examination and evaluation of the sources of the island's history.
- Familiarize with the main trends of Sri Lanka historiography.
- Develop the capacity for understanding through a process of critical thinking, the main events and personality that had a decisive.
- Gain experience through field trip and observation at sites and Museum to develop a capacity for service in conducting field research, tourism and Heritage management.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Prehistory and Proto history | 02 |
| 2. The Culture of Megalithism and the diffusion of iron technology | 02 |
| 3. Natural products and resources | 02 |
| 4. Early social and political formation | 02 |
| 5. The introduction of Buddhism and the development of Anuradhapura | 03 |
| 6. Kingship and administration: elements of a segmentary state | 03 |

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| 7. The reign of Prakramabahu I | 02 |
| 8. Trade, merchants and mercantile towns | 03 |
| 9. Multiple centers of power and authority: The kingdoms of Jaffna, Dambadeniya, Gampola and Kotte | 04 |
| 10. Indo - Sri Lankan relations | 03 |
| 11. Agriculture and irrigation | 03 |
| 12. Buddhist monastic organizations | 03 |
| 13. Hinduism and Hindu institutions | 03 |
| 14. The origins of multi - ethnicity and multiculturalism | 02 |
| 15. Art and Architecture | 02 |
| 16. Field trips to important historical, archaeological and cultural sites and Museums | 06 |

References:

1. Ariyapala.M.B., (1953), *Society in Medieval Ceylon*, Colombo.
2. Kumarasamy.A.K., (1956), *Medieval Sinhalese Art*, New York.
3. Codrington.H.W., (1924), *Ceylon Coins and Currency*, Colombo.
4. Nicholas.C.W7& Paranaitana, S. (1960), *A Concise History of Ceylon*, Colombo.
5. Paranaitana.S., (1961), *History of Ceylon*, University of Ceylon.
6. Liyanagame.A., (1968), *The Decline of Polonnaruva and rise of Dambadeniya*, Colombo.
7. Somaratne.G.P.V.(1975), *The Political History of the Katie Kingdom*, Nugegoda.
8. Pathmanathan.S., (1978), *The kingdom of Jaffna, Part1*, Colombo.
9. Pathmanathan.S., (1960), *History of Ceylon Vol- 1*, Colombo, University of Ceylon.
10. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2004), ஈழத்து இலக்கியமும் வரலாறும், குமரன் பதிப்பகம், கொழும்பு.
11. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2003), இலங்கையில் வன்னியர், கொழும்பு.

2. HYS 3123 History of South Asia 1707 - 1970

Objectives:

- To focus on establishment of British power and its impact and legasis in the South Asian sub continent.
- To acquire a comprehensive understanding of the changes that took place in South Asian society since the establishment of British rule.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire to basic knowledge the transformation of South Asian society from medievalism to modernity.
- Study the spread of modern education and the establishment of communications throughout the sub: contained.
- Learn about the implanting of free and democratic institutions.
- Comprehend emergence of Nationalism and the struggle for freedom.
- Secure a sound knowledge of cultural revival and religions reform movements.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The disintegration of the Moghul Empire | 02 |
| 2. The Magatha supremacy | 02 |
| 3. The rise and expansion of British power in India | 02 |
| 4. Social and educational progress social and educational progress in the early 19th century. | 03 |
| 5. Further expansion and consolidation of British power, 1858-1905 | 02 |
| 6. Indian states in British India | 03 |
| 7. Religious revival and cultural renaissance in the second half of the 19 th century | 03 |
| 8. Indian economy, urbanization and changes in social formation. | 03 |
| 9. The concerns of the British government and policy formulation in relation to India, 1858-1905 | 02 |
| 10. Indian National Congress and agitation for reforms, 1885-1919 | 04 |
| 11. Indian national movement and the struggle for freedom 1919-1947 | 03 |
| 12. Constitutional reforms, of 1909, 1919 and 1935 | 03 |
| 13. Transfer of power and the partition of India | 03 |
| 14. The constitution of the Indian Union | 03 |
| 15. The military establishment and the experiment with democracy in Pakistan | 03 |
| 16. The breakup of Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh | 02 |
| 17. Inter - state relations in south Asia | 02 |

References:

1. Auboyer.J., (1965), *Daily life in Asian India*, London.
2. Basham.A.L., (1971), *The Wonder that was India*, Fontana.
4. Coomaraswamy.A.K., (1927), *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London.
5. Gopalachari.K., (1941), *Early History of the Andhra Country*, Madras.

6. Hultzschn.E., (1925), *Inscriptions of Asoka*, London.
7. Kosambi.D.D., (1965), *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India*, London.
8. Majumdar.R.C., (1951), *History and Culture of Indian People Vol.I*, Bombay.
9. Nilakanta Sastry.K.A., (1955), *History of South India*, O.U.P Indian Branch.
10. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2006), *இலங்கை தமிழ்ச் சாசனங்கள்*, கொழும்பு.

3. HYS 3133 History of England 1485-1763

Objectives:

- To focused on the political and social constitutional development in England during the period AD 1485- 1763.
- To train to attain a high level of competence for understanding constitutional development in the context of social and economic changes and colonial activities during this period.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a sound knowledge of early Modern history England.
- Attain a capacity for gaining through knowledge especially the institution of the monarchy and of parliament.
- The develop the skill for understanding the pattern and constitutional changes leading to the revolution of democracy.
- Examine critically the expansion of English maritime, commercial and colonial activities that to the development and England as a leading nation in the 17th at 18th centuries.
- Understand the development of the United kingdom as the foremost nation in naval power economic development, trade, science and humanitarian thought.

Contents:

Hours

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|--|----|
| 1. The Tudor monarchy in England | 03 |
| 2. The reign of Queen Elizabeth1 | 04 |
| 3. The English Reformation | 04 |
| 4. The development of naval power and the triumph over Spain | 03 |
| 5. Union of the crowns and the Stuart monarchy | 03 |
| 6. Charles I and the Civil war | 03 |
| 7. Oliver Cromwell and the Republic | 04 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 8. The Restoration of the Monarchy | 03 |
| 9. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 | 03 |
| 10. The Union of Parliaments and the United Kingdom | 04 |
| 11. British foreign policy in the early 18 th century | 04 |
| 12. The Hanoverian dynasty and the development of cabinet government. | 04 |
| 13. Foreign policy and colonial expansion | 04 |

References:

1. Ashton.T.S., *The Industrial Revolution*, Home University Library.
2. Asa Briggs, (1959), *The Age of Improvement*, 1783 -1963, London.
3. Butler.J.R.M., *History of England*, 1815 – 1939 Home University Library.
4. Haliday.F.F., (1967), *An Illustrated Cultural History of England*, London .
5. Hobsbawn.E.J., (1962), *Industry and Empire*, London.
6. Ivor Jennings, (1961), *The British constitution*, Cambridge
7. Marriot.J.A., (1948), *Modern England 1885 - 1945*, London.

4. HYS 3143 History of South East Asia up to AD 1508

Objectives:

- To comprehend the main developments in the history and culture of South East Asia until AD 1600.
- To develop the main stages of political and cultural developments under the impact of pervasive Indian influences.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Develop a capacity to comprehend state formation and the rise of very powerful kingdoms and Empire.
- Comprehend spread of Hinduism and Buddhism and the impact on political social and cultural development.
- Develop the skill and attitudes for and understanding the tradition of harmony and tolerance in multicultural societies of South East Asia.
- Acquire a sound knowledge of the development of the tradition in art and architecture.

- Will gain knowledge of the development of local literature through the inspiration provided by Indian influences.
- Understand that South East Asia was a principle centre of international trade before the European colonial expansion.

| Content: | Hours |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Geographical features and early settlements | 03 |
| 2. Indian and Chinese influences | 04 |
| 3. Merchant communities and the penetration of Indian cultural Influences | 02 |
| 4. The Kingdom of Fu-Nan | 04 |
| 5. The Khmer Empire in Cambodia | 04 |
| 6. The Mons in Myanmar and the Kingdom of Pagan | 03 |
| 7. The Kingdoms of Dvaravati, Sukhotai, and Ayuthia in Thailand | 03 |
| 8. The Kingdom of Champa | 03 |
| 9. The Saliendra Empire | 04 |
| 10. The Kingdom of Matarm in Java | 03 |
| 11. Kingship and political organization | 03 |
| 12. Hinduism, Buddhism and local cults | 04 |
| 13. Indian influence on the development of language and literature | 03 |
| 14. The development of Art and architecture | 02 |

References:

1. கோல்.D.G., (1970), தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியா, அரசாங்க அச்சகம்.
2. டொடபி. E.H.G., (1970), தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியா, கல்வி அமைச்சு.
3. Jonathan RIGG, *South East Asia: a region in transition Rout ledge.*

Second Semester

1. HY/S 3213 History of Sri Lanka AD 1505 - 1970

Objectives:

- To enable the students to comprehend the character of colonial administration and the responses they evoked among the indigenous societies.
- To focus attention on the consolidation of the traditions of a multi'ethnic, multi religious, multi cultural society.

- To highlight the political social and economic developments after Independence.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Develop a capacity for understanding the gradual of establishment European colonial rule respectively under the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British.
- Explain their impact on indigenous societies.
- Develop a balanced outlook about the process of modernization.
- Acquire a sound knowledge of education, Commerce and the values and institutions of a representative and democratic government.
- Acquire a broad knowledge of modern Sri Lankan History and a capacity to transmit it to others.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Sri Lanka in the 16th Century | 02 |
| 2. The establishment of Portuguese power | 02 |
| 3. Dutch policies and administration | 02 |
| 4. The Kingdom of Kandy: Society, religion, politics, economy and external relations | 02 |
| 5. British occupation of the Maritime Provinces | 02 |
| 6. The conquest of Kandy and the Kandyan Convention | 02 |
| 7. The rebellion of 1818. | 02 |
| 8. . 8. The Colebrook- Cameron Reforms | 03 |
| 9. Protestant missionary enterprise and modern education | 02 |
| 10. The plantation economy | 02 |
| 11. Peasant agriculture and restoration of irrigation works | 02 |
| 12. Hindu, Buddhist and Islamic revival | 02 |
| 13. The beginnings of capitalism, trade and urbanization | 02 |
| 14. Social and special mobility | 02 |
| 15. Nationalist agitation and the Mecallem and Manning Reforms | 02 |
| 16. The Denoughmore Reforms | 02 |
| 17. The Transfer of power | 01 |
| 18. Egalitarianism and welfare services | 02 |
| 19. Political parties and pressure groups | 02 |
| 20. Ethnocentric politics and the constitution of 1972 | 02 |
| 21. Sri Lanka and the free-market economy | 02 |

References:

1. கிருஸ்ணராசா.செ., (2002), இலங்கை வரலாறு (கி.பி.1500 – கி.பி 1796), பிறைநிலா வெளியீடு.
2. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2006), இலங்கை தமிழ்ச்சாசனங்கள், கொழும்பு.
3. பத்மநாதன்.சி., (2004), ஈழத்து இலக்கியமும் வரலாறும், கொழும்பு.
4. குணசிங்கம் முருகர், (2008), இலங்கையில் தமிழர் ஒரு முழுமையான வரலாறு (கி.மு.300 கி.பி 2000), ஏம்.வி வெளியீடு.
5. அம்பலவாணர் சிவராஜா,(1997), ஒப்பீட்டு அரசியல், பூபாலசிங்கம் புத்தகசாலை.

2. HYS 3223 History of the United Kingdom 1763-1945**Objectives:**

- To promote a clear understanding of the main currents of modern British: history and their general significance international affairs.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a basic knowledge about the English contribution to the development of parliamentary democracy, Colonial power and the role of Britain in maintaining the balance of power and colonial and Napoleonic Wars in the 18th and 19th centuries and later in the two world wars.
- Focus attention on the first constitutional on the social changes in Britain in the 19th and 20th century
- Examine British foreign policy in relation to colonial rivalry and the balance of power.
- Highlight the policies of welfare socialism.
- Promote a clear understanding of decolonization and the Commonwealth of Nations.
- Acquire a basic knowledge of the main current of Modern British history, especially on matters relating to the development of democratic values and institutions.

Contents:**Hours**

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. The industrial Revolution | 02 |
| 2. Crisis in the colonial Empire: The war of American independence | 02 |
| 3. The French Revolution and British involvement in European wars | 02 |
| 4. Britain and the Vienna Settlement | 02 |
| 5. Utilitarianism and Evangelism | 02 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 6. The Roman Catholic emancipation | 03 |
| 7. The Reform Bill of 1832 | 02 |
| 8. Capitalism, industrial unrest and the Chartist movement | 02 |
| 9. Foreign policy under Lord Palmerton | 03 |
| 10. The emergence of Liberalism and the reforms of William Gladstone's administration | 02 |
| 11. Conservatism under Benjamin Disraeli and the 'New Imperialism' | 03 |
| 12. Irish agitation for Home Rule | 02 |
| 13. British foreign policy in the late 19 th century: perspectives and goals | 02 |
| 14. Readjustment of relations with European powers in the early years of the 20 th Century | 02 |
| 15. Parliamentary reforms and Irish Home Rule under Loyd George | 03 |
| 16. Britain and the First World War | 02 |
| 17. The labour movement | 02 |
| 18. UK and the Second World War | 02 |
| 19. The labour Party government and the Welfare state | 02 |
| 20. Britain and the Commonwealth of Nations | 03 |

References:

1. Ashton.T.S., The Industrial Revolution, Home University Library.
2. Asa Briggs, (1959), The Age of Improvement, 1783 -1963, London.
3. Butler.J.R.M., History of England, 1815 – 1939 Home University library.
4. Haliday. F.F., (1967), An Illustrated Cultural History of England, London.
5. Hobsbawn.E.J., (1962), Industry and Empire, London.
6. Ivor Jennings, (1961), The British constitution, Cambridge.
7. Marriot.J.A., (1948), Modern England 1885 - 1945, London.
8. McIntyre.W.D., (1966), Colonies into Commonwealth, London.
9. Plumb.J.H., (1964), England in the Eighteenth century, (Polican), London.
10. Smellie .K.B., (1950), A Hundred Years of English Government, London.

3. HYS 3233 History of South East Asia, AD1500 - AD 1960

Objectives:

- To focus attention on the fundamental changes in South East Asia under the impact of Colonialism and process of modernization.

- To explain colonial rivalry in South East Asia.
- To examine colonial administration and impact on native society, economy and culture.
- To trace origins and development of nationalist movements.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a basic knowledge of the presences of Colonial powers and their impact on the countries of South East Asia.
- Understand the main currents of historical developments in Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia.
- Students acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the main developments in the region and their roles in the context of global changes.
- Will understand the impact of the Second World War in the processes leading to National Independence.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Political and social formations and cultural traditions in the region prior to Colonial Intrusions | 06 |
| 2. Colonial administration and strategies | 06 |
| 3. Colonial economy and trade | 08 |
| 4. Nature of responses to colonial activity and domination | 08 |
| 5. Antic- colonial agitation and the end of colonial domination | 08 |
| 6. Political alignments and relations with the great powers | 09 |

References:

1. கோல்.D.G., (1970), தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியா. அரசாங்க அச்சகம்.
2. டொபி. E.H.G., (1970), தென்கிழக்கு ஆசியா. கல்வி அமைச்சு.
3. வேலாயுதம்.இராம., (2001), தென் கிழக்குஆசியா (1800-1966), பழனியப்பா பிரதர்ஸ்.
4. Jonathan RIGG, *South East Asia: a region in transition Rout ledge.*

4. HYS 3243 Ancient Indian Social Theories and Institutions -until 1206

Objectives:

- To focus attention on the social theories and institutions in the South Asian sub continent in the period prior to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.
- To introduce basic texts and principal authors historical context.
- To examine theories on education, and educational institutions
- To highlight issues relating to social mobility and urbanization
- To sensitize students relating to family gender and social ranking.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire an adequate knowledge of the theories sources and practices relating to Indian society.
- Develop skills to transmit their knowledge about ancient Indians education.
- Acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the theories and processes relating to power, authoring and mobilization of resources.
- To examine critically the functions of social and economic and social institutions.
- To explain the development of trade towns and cities.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The traditional explanation of social divisions as found in Vedic literature, the Dharma sastra, Arthasastra. | 04 |
| 2. Social and special mobility | 04 |
| 3. The four stages of man | 04 |
| 4. Marriage, family and sacraments | 05 |
| 5. Women in early South Asian society | 04 |
| 6. Property, inheritance and codification of laws | 03 |
| 7. Dharma conceived as duties of the individual and associations | 04 |
| 8. The guilds of craftsmen | 04 |
| 9. Merchants and merchant associations | 04 |
| 10. Land use, land ownership and the peasantry | 03 |
| 11. Monastic organizations and temple lands | 02 |
| 12. Healthcare, sanitation and environmental protection and cosmetics | 03 |

References:

1. NilakantaSastri.K.A.(1957), *A Comprehensive HistoryofIndia Vol.II*, Calcutta
2. Kosambi.D.D. (1965), *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India*, London

3. Majumdar.R.C., *History and Culture of the Indian People*, BharataVidya
4. மாஜினி, (2001), பண்டைக்கால இந்தியா, நியு செஞ்சரி புக் கவுஸ்.
5. அந்தனோவா.கொ.சு., போன்கராட்.,ம., (1979), இந்தியாவின் வரலாறு, நியு செஞ்சரி புக்கவுஸ்.
6. டாங்கே.எஸ்.ஏ.இ (1955), பண்டைக்கால இந்தியா, அலைகள் வெளியீட்டகம்.
7. கோசாம்பி.டி.டி., (1989), பண்டைய இந்தியா, நியு செஞ்சரி புக் கவுஸ்.

Fourth Year, First Year

1. HYS 4113 Sources of Sri Lankan History (chronicles & Inscription)

Objectives:

- To applying the principles of historical methodology in the study of basic sources.
- To develop student's capacity for critical inquiry and extracting authentic information from primary sources - chronicles. Archival records and historical and archaeological monuments.
- To develop student's interest and curiosity through field trips and museums.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire adequate skills from a critical analysis of literary and archaeological sources.
- Develop capacity for originality and generating knowledge about Sri Lankan History.
- Evaluate the historical value of text and publication with a balanced approach.
- Develop an interest in the preservation and appreciation of national cultural heritage.

Course contents:

| | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. The origins and development of the historical traditions | 03 |
| 2. The Dipavamsa | 03 |
| 3. The Mahavams | 05 |
| 4. The Samantupasadika | 04 |
| 5. The Pujavaliya, Rajavaliya and other Sinhalese chronicles | 03 |
| 6. The Tamil chronicles | 05 |
| 7. The Brahmi inscriptions of Sri Lanka | 05 |
| 8. Sinhalese inscriptions | 03 |
| 9. Tamil inscriptions | 05 |
| 10. Sanskrit and Arabic inscriptions | 03 |
| 11. Field visit- Important Historical places Polannaruva, Anuradapura ect. | 06 |

References:

- 1.Silva.K.M.DE.,(1998), *History Of Ceylon* Vol- 111, University of Ceylon, Colombo.
- 2.Silva.K.M.DE.,(1981), *A History of Sri Lanka*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Paranavitana and Nicholas, (1961), *A concise history of Ceylon*, Ceylon University Press.
4. Geiger William, (1930), *The Culavamsa: Being the More Recent Part of the Mahavamsa*, London.
5. Parker.H., (1909), *Ancient Ceylon*, London.
6. Codrington.H.W., (1929), *A Short History of Sri Lanka*, London.

2. HYS 4123 History of Western Political Thought

Objectives:

- To familiarize students with the development in western political thought since the days of Plato and Aristotle.
- To sensitize students about a contribution a principal authors in modern period.
- To highlight the correlation between theory and political experience and the evaluation modern institution.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire on adequate knowledge of political thought from the days Plato and Aristotle to the beginnings of the 20th century. Besides, they would develop a capacity for understanding the interconnection between theory and the dynamics of change in politics.
- Students will develop a capacity for comprehending the interconnection between theory and the dynamics of change in political processes.

Course Contents:

| | Hours |
|---|-------|
| 1. Plato and Aristotle | 04 |
| 2. Medieval Christian political theories | 03 |
| 3. Machiavelli | 03 |
| 4. The theory of Social contract. Hobbes and Locke | 03 |
| 5. Benevolent despotism and the Divine right of kings | 03 |
| 6. Voltaire on the Ancient Regime | 03 |
| 7. Montesquieu and the separation of powers | 03 |
| 8. Rousseau and popular sovereignty | 04 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 9. Liberalism and democracy | 04 |
| 10. Hegel and the state | 03 |
| 11. Nazism and Fascism | 03 |
| 12. Marxism and Communism | 03 |
| 13. Nationalism and self-determinations. | 03 |
| 14. Fabian Socialism | 03 |

References:

1. Hoogerboon.Ari.(1961), *A History of the Civil Reform Movement, outlawing the sputils*
2. Christopher Foter, (2005), *British Government in Crisis Hart*
3. Heady Ferrel, (1979), *Public Administration A Comparative Perspective*, New York
4. கிருஸ்ணமோகன்.த.,(2007), ஒப்பியல் பொது நிருவாகம், குமரன் புத்தக இல்லம்.
5. அம்பலவாணர் சிவராஜா, (1997), ஒப்பீட்டு அரசியல், பூபாலசிங்கம் புத்தகசாலை.

3. HYS 4133 Nationalism and Ethnicity

Objective:

- To developing the students' capacity for comprehending the problems relating to ethnicity and nationalism in state formation in contemporary societies.
- To highlight the relationship between a principle of self determination and ethnicity.
- Facilitating students to develop a capacity for analyzing dispassionately the issues relating to conflict and reconciliation on the basis of human rights.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Develop the capacity for analyzing dispassionately the issues relating to conflicts generated by nationalism and ethnicity in contemporary societies.
- Familiarized with the modes of conflict resolution.
- Gain insight about the complexities relativity a variation in the mode and form of ethnic conflict.

Contents:

| | Hours |
|---|-------|
| 1. The historical roots of nationalism and the use and abuse of history | 04 |
| 2. Nationalism secularism and democracy | 04 |
| 3. Nationalism and fundamentalism | 04 |
| 4. Ethnicity and nationalism | 05 |
| 5. Ethnocentric politics in South and Southeast Asia | 07 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 6. The resurgence of ethnocentrism in Eastern Europe | 07 |
| 7. The phenomenon of multicultural and multiethnic societies | 05 |
| 8. Nationalism, human rights and the rule of law | 04 |
| 9. Nationalism, ethnicity and the problems of governance | 05 |

References:

1. Wickramaratne.L.A., (1975), Kandyas and Nationalism in Sri Lanka Same Reflections Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social studies.
2. Silva, K.M.De., (1973), The Reform and Nationalist Movements in The Early Twentieth Century, Colombo.
3. Arasaratnam.S., (1974), Nationalism in Sri Lanka and the Tamils Collective Identities Nationalism and Protest in Modern, Colombo.
4. Wilson.A.J.,(1947), Politics in Sri Lanka, London.
5. Kodourie.Elie.,(1979), Nationalism, London
6. Mathur.P.C.,(1988), Origin and development of South Asia Party Systems' Governmental and Politics.
7. Muthur.P.C., (1985), South Asia Vo-l, Jaffna.
8. Schwarz, (1975), The Tamils of Sri Lanka, London.
9. Kodikta.S.U., (1970), Communalism and Political Modernization in Ceylon Modern Ceylon Studies, University of Ceylon.

4. HYS 4143 International Relations

Objectives:

- To acquire a clear understanding of international relations on the modern world.
- To Facilitating of international diplomacy the special reference to Super power and regional power.
- To focusing attention on Cold war.
- To developments in Eastern Europe after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Acquire a comprehensive knowledge about interstate relations in a regional and global perspective.

- Acquire an adequate knowledge`'s of the relations between states and Power blocs.
- Focusing attention on armed conflicts, peace processes and conflict resolution.
- Explaining the mobilization international support for maintaining peace containing aggression and for humanitarian assistance.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Perceptions about interstate relations and their early manifestations | 03 |
| 2. The art of diplomacy as cultivated by the Italian states | 02 |
| 3. The primacy of France and the beginnings of a system of international relations | 02 |
| 4. Alliances, wars, peace, treaties and intermediaries | 04 |
| 5. The balance of power as a factor in international relations | 03 |
| 6. International relations since the French Revolution | 03 |
| 7. The impact of colonialism | 03 |
| 8. The impact of nationalism on interstate relations: Central and Eastern Europe | 03 |
| 9. Interstate relations among the great power | 03 |
| 10. The two super powers and the polarization of the world | 04 |
| 11. The concept of cooperation and the United Nations and its agencies | 04 |
| 12. Areas of cooperation, conflict and polarization | 03 |
| 13. Peace, human rights and development its emerging concepts in international Relations | 04 |
| 14. The issues relating to international terrorism and nuclear weapons as key Factors in international relations | 04 |

References:

1. Goldstein & Joshka.s., (2004), Internationals Relations, Delhi.
2. Ball.M., (1956), International Relations, London.
3. Raymond Leslie, (1929), Internationals Relations, Pitman.
4. Melkote.R.,(1988), International Relations, New Delhi.

Fourth Year, Second Semester

1. HYS 4216 Dissertation (6 credits)

2. HYS 4223 Constitutional Developments in Sri Lanka 1831 - 1972

Objectives:

- To enable students to study the process of constitutional developments in Sri Lanka since 1833 in context of Social of change and modernization.
- To examine the significance of the Colebrooke: Cameron Reforms
- To evaluate the Donoughmore Reforms and the work of the statement
- To highlight the special provision of the Soulbury constitutional relating to minorities.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Learn about the principles of representative government and the development of the parliamentary form of government.
- Develop a capacity to understand constitutional developments from an egalitarian and human rights perspective.
- There are familiarized with the principles, origins and development of representative government and democratic institutions since 1833.
- Develop a capacity for comprehending constitutional development in the light of political theory, the dynamics of change and the imperatives of pressure groups.

Contents:

Hours

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. The Colebrooke - Cameron Reforms | 04 |
| 2. The formation of provincial and administration | 04 |
| 3. Macallum and Manning Reforms | 05 |
| 4. Donoughmore Reforms | 05 |
| 5. The Soulbury constitution and the transfer of power | 07 |
| 6. The constitution of 1972 | 07 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 7. The constitution of 1978 and the 13 th amendment | 07 |
| 8. Multiculturalism, multi-ethnicity and constitution provisions | 06 |

References:

1. .Silva.K.M.DE., (1981), *History of Ceylon Vol- 111*, University of Ceylon.
2. .Silva.K.M.DE.,(1981), *History of Sri Lanka*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Wilson Jeyarathnam.A.,(1974), *Politics in Sri Lanka 1947-1973*, Macmillan, London.
4. Mendis.G.C., *The Colebrooke - Cameron papers*.
5. அம்பலவாணர் சிவராஜா, (1997), ஒப்பீட்டு அரசியல், பூபாலசிங்கம் புத்தகசாலை.

3. HYS 4233 Economic History of Sri Lanka 1800 - 2000

Objectives:

- To acquire sound knowledge of economic developments in Sri Lanka in modern times.
- To focused on the development of plantation agriculture.
- To development of modern transport and communication.
- To examining problems related to social changes and urbanization in British Ceylon.

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- Develop the capacity to understand the economic policies and development.
- Develop the capacity for comprehending and explaining the developments in the vital sectors of the economy- the modes of production. Capital investment, the mobilization of labour.
- Analyze critically efforts of globalization.

Contents:

| | Hours |
|---|--------------|
| 1. The production and export and spices | 03 |
| 2. The development of transport and communications | 03 |
| 3. The development of plantations, coffee, tea and coconut | 04 |
| 4. Peasant agriculture, irrigation and colonization schemes | 04 |
| 5. Class formation and social and special mobility | 03 |
| 6. Trade and urbanization | 03 |
| 7. Capital accumulation and private enterprise | 03 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 8. The development of commerce and banking | 04 |
| 9. Trade Unions, social welfare and legislative enactments | 05 |
| 10. State control and the socialistic experiment | 04 |
| 11. Liberalization and the free market economy | 05 |
| 12. The industrial sector | 04 |

References:

1. Silva.K.M.De., (2005), A History of Sri Lanka, Delhi.
2. Karunathilaka.H.N.S., (1987), The Economy of Sri Lanka, Dehivela.
3. அமிர்தலிங்கம்.க., (2010), இலங்கைப் பொருளாதாரம், கொழும்பு.
4. பேரின்பநாயகம்.,(2013), இலங்கைப் பொருளாதார வரலாறு, கொழும்பு.
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4. HYS 4243 South Asian Epigraphy

Objectives:

- To guide the students to learn the origin and development of the art of writing in South Asia.
- To develop the skills relation to the following items:
Obtaining ink copies of inscriptions
Identifying characters and reading texts written in a variety of scripts
Develop skills for mastering vocabulary in classical and modern languages of South Asia
Developing the competence for analyzing epigraphic material for the reconstruction of history and culture heritage

Learning outcomes:

At the end of the course Students will be able to:

- They will develop the skill for deciphering inscriptions and evaluate their contents of ancient epigraphic records.
- Because of such skills they will develop the capacity for extracting information from original sources.
- The students will realize that studies on epigraphy will provide avenues for multi disciplinary skills.
- Acquire training for reading ancient inscriptions and utilize their contents for the study of history, cultural and religious traditions and historical Linguistics.

| Contents: | Hours |
|--|--------------|
| 1. An introduction to the study of epigraphy | 03 |
| 2. Brahmi inscriptions | 05 |
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