**Academic Session: January 2021 to May 2021**

**Faculty Name: Dr Vijay Kumar**

**Course and Sem: B.A. (Prog) Semester- 4th, II Year**

**Academic Session: January 2021 to May2021**

**Taught Individually or shared- Shared with Vikas Malik**

**Paper** **Name: SEC III History and Archaeology**

**No. of classes: (Per Week) 2 Lectures.**

**Teaching Methodology:**

I have use various teaching methodology which is very useful for students like lecture method, Group discussion, project-based learning, problem-based learning and supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and PowerPoint presentations, and an appropriate field visit will be used where necessary. Given that the student enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/ phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable the un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures.

**Course Objectives:** This course is about acquainting students with some basic concepts and methods of archaeological research such as excavation, survey, analysis of artefacts and various dating methods. This course will also make them aware of the contributions of key archaeologists and institutions in the evolution of archaeology as a discipline in India. Students will learn an integrative approach to the theoretical perspectives and praxis of archaeology in this paper. The main pedagogical tools for achieving these objectives would be case studies and project work in the context of the Indian subcontinent.

**Course Content:**

**Unit 1: Defining Archaeology:** Aims and methods; Understanding its origins and Development; Variety of archaeological evidence; Survey and excavation of sites and features; Stratigraphy.

This unit defines archaeology, its aims and methods. Unit also traces its origins in India. Student will be taught variety of archaeological evidence and Stratigraphy.

**(Teaching Time: 4 Weeks Approx.)**

**Suggesting Readings:**

1. Bahn, Paul. (1996). Archaeology: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn. (2016). Archaeology- Theories, Methods, and Practice. London: Thames & Hudson.
3. Wheeler, Sir Mortimer. (1954). Archaeology from the Earth. London: Oxford University Press.
4. ओझा, राम1काश (1978). पुरातäविवêान. लखनऊ: 1काशनक
5. पाëडेय, जयनारायण. (2015). पुरातäवNवमश. इलाहाबाद: 1ाíयिव)ासंसथान.
6. ìवीलर, सरमोटdमर. (1954). पृáवीसेपुरातäव. पटना: िबहार;हदीg>थअकादमी.

**Unit 2: Origin and development of archaeology in India;** Role of archaeologists and institutions.

This unit deals with the origin and development of archaeology in India. It also examines the role of archaeologists and institutions in India.

**(Teaching Time: 4 Weeks Approx.)**

**Suggesting Readings:**

1. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (2003). Archaeology in the Third World: A History of Indian Archaeology Since 1947. Delhi: D. K. Printworld Ltd.
2. Lahiri, Nayanjot. (2012). Marshalling the Past: Ancient India and its Modern Histories. Delhi: Permanent Black (Chs.10-12).
3. Ray, H. P. (2007). Colonial Archaeology in South Asia: The Legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler. Delhi: OUP (“Introduction”, Ch.2, and Ch.6).
4. Singh, Upinder. (2005). The Discovery of Ancient India: Early Archaeologists and the Beginnings of Archaeology. Delhi: Permanent Black (Chs.1-2, Ch.4, Chs.9-10).

**Unit 3: Exploring human experience through archaeology in India:** Environment, Technology and Subsistence patterns; Society, Trade and Art.

This unit teaches students how to explore human experience through archaeology in India. It also teaches role of environment, technology in understanding the subsistence patterns and art through archaeological investigation.

**(Mr. Vikas Malik.)**

**Suggesting Readings:**

1. Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin. (1997). Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia. Delhi: Viking (Relevant matters can be found in all chapters).
2. Chakrabarti, D. K. (1999). India: An archaeological History, Palaeolithic beginnings to Early Historic Foundations. Delhi: OUP (Relevant matters can be found in all chapters).
3. Renfrew, Colin, and Paul Bahn. (2016). Archaeology- Theories, Methods, and Practice. London: Thames & Hudson.

**Unit 4: Problems of Correlating Textual Materials and Archaeological Evidence:** The epics, Sangama texts and the Buddhist tradition.

Unit IV: This unit examines the problems of correlating textual materials and archaeological Evidence with specific reference to the epics, Sangama texts and the Buddhist tradition.

**(Mr. Vikas Malik)**

**Suggesting Readings:**

1. Champakalakshmi, R. (1975-76).“Archaeology and Tamil Literary Tradition.” Puratattva vol. 8, pp. 110-112.
2. Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (1975-76). “Indian Archaeology and the Epic Traditions.” Puratattva vol. 8, pp. 67-72.
3. Maloney, Clarence. (1975). “Archaeology in South India: Accomplishments and Prospects.” in Burton Stein, (ed.). Essays on South India. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, pp. 1-40.
4. Singh, Upinder. (1996). “Sanchi: The History of the Patronage of an Ancient BuddhistEstablishment.” Indian Economic and Social History Review vol. 33 no.1, pp. 1-35.
5. Thapar, Romila. (2010). “Puranic Lineages and Archaeological Cultures.” Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations. Second edition. Delhi: Orient BlackSwan, pp. 214-37.

**Unit 5: Visit to a museum**, an archaeological site, report preparation and presentations are part of this course.

**Additional Readings:**

1. **Aitkinson, R.J.C 1953, Field Archaeology, London.**
2. **Butzer, K.W. 1972, Environment and Archaeology, London.**
3. **Chakrborati D.K. 1988, A History of Indian Archaeology from the beginning to 1947, Delhi**
4. **Chatterjee, B 1986, History and Archaeology, Ramanand Vidhya bhawan, New Delhi.**
5. **Forbes, R.J. 1957, Studies in Ancient Technology, E.J. Brill, leiden 1957.**
6. **Hodder, Ian 1992, Theory and Practice in Archaeology, Routledge, London.**
7. **Paddayya, K. 1994, Investigations of Man- Environment Relationaships in Indian archaeology, in K. Paddayya (Ed.). Recent studies in Indian Archaeology, New Delhi.**

**Online teaching**- Online classes are based on Google Meet and Google classroom etc. Lecture and discussion method, problem- solving method, question - answer method, group discussion method and discussion following student presentations in class and/or in tutorial classes will form the basis of teaching learning process. Presentations shall focus either on important themes covered in the class lectures, around an archaeological site, an institution or an eminent archaeologist. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations will be used wherever necessary in order to augment the effectiveness of the methods used in classrooms. Overall, the Teaching Learning Process shall emphasise the interconnectedness of themes within the different rubrics to build a holistic view of the discipline. I also take remedial classes as per the need of students.

**Tutorials**: Presentation, doubts discussion, and class work etc.

**ICT**- Maps: Prehistoric and Historic, site’s location and maps etc.

**Photos and images:** Tools typology, sculptures, architectures, settlement pattern, sites and others photos and images etc.

**Documentaries and Movies:**

1. **Stone Tool Technology of Our Human Ancestors — HHMI BioInteractive Video**
2. **Blade Core Assemblages: Taking A Look at Prehistoric Tools.**
3. [**Making Stone Tools | Unit 6: Big History Project | OER Project**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SrvPOkMs4U4)**.**
4. **Anth P03 M03.Environmental archaeology**
5. Survey and excavation of sites and features.
6. **Archaeological Methods Survey & Excavation**
7. **M-12. Methods of Excavations Trial Vertical and Step Trenches**
8. **The Excavation Process: How We Excavate.**
9. **Cave Art 101 | National Geographic.**
10. **Prehistoric Art.**
11. **Prehistoric Cave Paintings in India | Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Chalcolithic Paintings in India.**
12. **Mesolithic Life at Star Carr - Archaeology Studio 048.**

**Assessment Methods:** Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on themes through debates and discussions covered in class. One written assignment and one presentation of the report prepared by students individually or in a moderate sized group will be used for final grading of the students.

**Internal Assessment: 25 Marks**

**Written Exam: 75 Marks**

**Total: 100 Marks**