

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
B.A. DEGREE COURSE IN HISTORICAL STUDIES
SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2020-2021

BHS-DSA03

ALLIED: BASICS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Instr.Hrs.: 6
Credits : 5

Year : I / II
Semester: I / II / III / IV

Learning Outcomes:

Students will acquire

- a) adf**
- b) dfa**

Objectives:

- To understand the meaning and scope of the study of Archaeology.
- To trace and evaluate archaeology as a source for history.
- To involve the student in understanding the Methods of Exploration and Excavation.
- To get acquainted with the meaning and importance of Epigraphy and Numismatics.

Course Outcome:

- This course will make the students understand how evolutionary and historical processes have shaped primates and human ancestors and lead to the biological, behavioural, and cultural diversity seen in the present.
- To describe how varying types of data are collected, analyzed, synthesized and interpreted to achieve these first two goals.

Contents

UNIT –I

[20 Hrs]

Scope and Nature of Archaeology – Aims and Methods of Excavation – Exploration – Kinds of Excavations – Pottery types and their importance – Stone Age cultures – Paleolithic, Megalithic and Neolithic cultures of India.

UNIT- II

[20 Hrs]

Harappan Culture – Chalcolithic culture of Western and Central India and the Deccan - Early Iron Age cultures – Painted Grey ware and Northern Black Polished ware cultures.

UNIT –III

[20 Hrs]

Megalithic and Black and Red ware cultures of South India – Archaeology of Tamil Nadu – Adhichchanallur – Arikamedu – Paiyam Palli – Kaveripoompattinam.

UNIT- IV

[15 Hrs]

Epigraphy and its importance – Brahmi Script – Language and types of inscriptions with special reference to South India.

UNIT –V

[15 Hrs]

Numismatics –Types of Coins – Coins of Satavahanas – Guptas, Cholas, Pandyas and Vijayanagar.

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Books for References:

1. Aiyappan .A. and Satyamurti .S.T., Handbook A Museum Technique, Madras, 1971.
2. Basham, A.L. The Wonder that was India, Rupa & Co., Delhi, 1967.
3. Brown C., The Coins of India, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 1922.
4. Colin Renfrew and Paul G. Bahn, Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice, Thames & Hudson, London, 2004.
5. Dilip. K. Chakrabarti, India: An Archaeological History Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.
6. Lal, B.B. Archaeology, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi, 1964.
7. Mahalingam T.V., Early South Indian Paleography, Issue 1 of Madras University Archaeological series, University of Madras, Madras, 1967.
8. Paddaya, K —Theoretical perspectives in Indian Archaeology – An historical view of Theory in Archaeology – A world perspective, (Ed.) PeterJ. Ucko, Routledge, London, 1995.
9. Rajan, K. Archaeology: Principles and Methods, Manoo Pathippakam, Thanjavur, 2002.
10. Ramachandiran, K.S., A Bibliography of South Indian Megalithic, The State Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu, 1971.
11. Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, N.Subramanian: Tamil Epigraphy: A Survey, Volume 1 of the Tamils Series, Ennes Pblcation, 1980.
12. Sivaramamoorthy, C. Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Madras, 1957.
13. Surindranath Roy, The Story of Indian Archaeology: 1784-1947, New Delhi, 1961.

Web Sources:

1. <https://archaeology-travel.com/archaeological-sites/seven-archaeological-wonders-of-ancient-india/>
2. <http://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/pre-historic-period/pre-historic-ages-in-india-4-ages/6240>
3. <http://www.historydiscussion.net/history-of-india/archaeology-history-of-india/history-of-archaeology-in-india/13176>
4. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldcivilization/chapter/harappan-culture/>
5. <http://www.tnarch.gov.in/>
6. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=khyT6Gse3WM>
7. <https://www.thesprucecrafts.com/numismatics-definition-768465>