

14th
JUNE 2025

History Optional **CRASH COURSE**

for

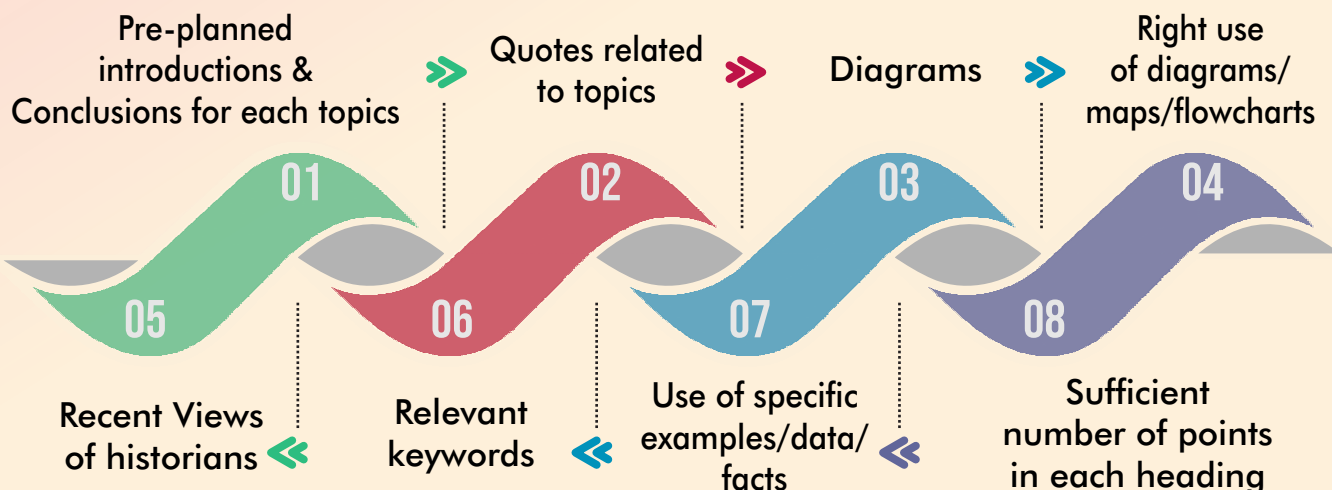
MAINS 2025

Quality Enrichment/ Quick Revision/
Practice Answer Writing

by: **PIYUSH KUMAR**

Fee

₹ 10,000+GST



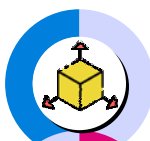
IAS MAINS 2025

HISTORY OPTIONAL

CRASH COURSE 2025

What All Are Required For The Last Time Revision

Information on **New Dimensions** being asked by UPSC



Revision Notes: Use concise revision notes for quick revise.



Important and Contemporary Historiography for getting an edge in the examination

Chronology: Ensure a clear understanding of timelines and chronological order of events.



Maps and Diagrams: Revise important sites and administrative divisions.



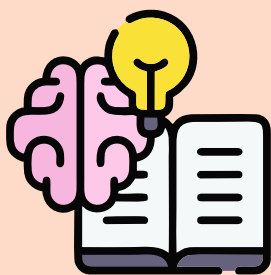
Mock Tests: Take mock tests to assess preparation and improve time management.



Previous Year Papers: Review previous years' papers to understand the pattern and types of questions.



How can *our* HISTORY OPTIONAL Advance Course Help *in* Your Preparation



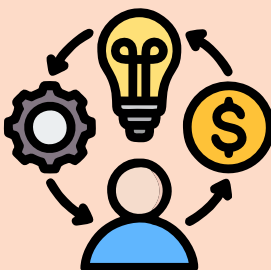
**In-Depth
Knowledge
and Conceptual
Clarity**

- ❖ **Comprehensive Understanding:** The advanced history course covers **topics in great detail**, providing a deeper understanding of events, movements, and historical figures. This can help you grasp complex concepts that are often tested in the UPSC exam.
- ❖ **Critical Analysis:** The course **emphasizes critical thinking and analysis**, enabling you to evaluate historical events from multiple perspectives, which is crucial for writing nuanced answers in the exam.





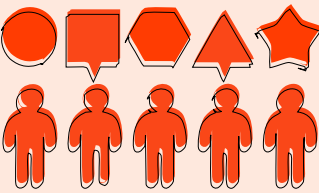

**Specialized
Content
Coverage**


- ❖ **Focused Syllabus:** The course is designed to **align with the UPSC's recent patterns**, ensuring that you cover all the important topics comprehensively. This includes ancient, medieval, modern Indian history, and world history.
- ❖ **Updated Material:** The course includes the **latest research and historiographical debates**, keeping you updated with new interpretations and findings.

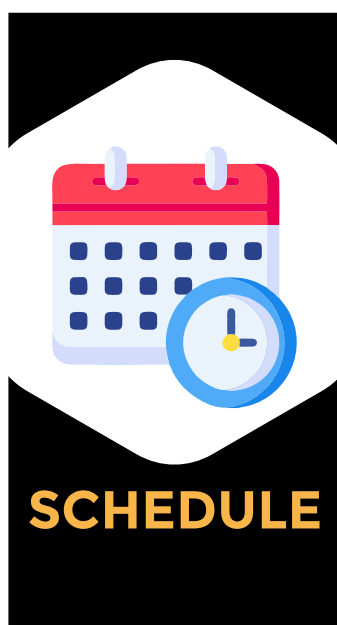


**Skill
Development**

- ❖ **Compulsory Answer Writing Practice:** The course typically includes **answer writing practice sessions**, where you can learn **how to structure your answers effectively and how to process questions in the exam**, which is **vital for scoring high marks**.
- ❖ **Intro-Conclusion Discussion:** The course will deal with the **readymade introductions and conclusions** which will save you time in the actual examination and will also provide you **an edge over your competitors**.
- ❖ **Time Management:** The course helps you **develop time management skills** by simulating exam conditions during tests and practice sessions.

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|  <p>Access to Expert Guidance</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experienced Faculty: Interaction with Piyush Sir who has been teaching for more than a decade and is regularly grooming and shaping future civil servants. He has deep insights regarding the subject domain as well as the demands of the UPSC. His insights can provide valuable tips and strategies. ❖ Personalized Feedback: Regular assessments and One-on-one interaction with Piyush Sir can help you identify your strengths and weaknesses, allowing for targeted improvements. |
|  <p>Enhanced Memory Retention</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Interactive Learning: Engaging teaching methods, such as interactive sessions, visual aids, and discussions, can help improve memory retention and understanding of historical events. ❖ Regular Revision: Regular revision sessions ensure that you consistently refresh your knowledge and stay prepared. |
|  <p>Exposure to Diverse Perspectives</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Historiographical Approaches: Understanding different historiographical approaches allows you to appreciate the diversity in historical interpretations, which is beneficial for writing well-rounded answers. ❖ Comparative Analysis: Learning to compare and contrast different historical events and periods can enhance your analytical skills, which is a key requirement in UPSC examinations. |
|  <p>Motivation and Discipline</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Structured Schedule: It is a well-organized course providing 15 CLASSES PER PAPER which will holistically cover the Paper and can help maintain discipline and regularity in your preparation. ➤ ONLINE/OFFLINE CLASS: 4 DAYS IN A WEEK – MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, SUNDAY → Followed by TIME BOUND PRACTICE ANSWER WRITING SESSION → Followed by Discussion. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ZOOM WEBINAR – TWICE A WEEK ➤ REGULAR DISCUSSIONS IN THE CLASS ❖ Peer Interaction: Interacting with fellow aspirants in the course can provide motivation, support, and valuable exchange of knowledge and strategies. |
|  <p>Application in General Studies and Essay Papers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ General Studies Papers: The knowledge gained from an advanced history course can be directly applied to the General Studies papers, particularly in topics related to culture, heritage, and Indian history. ❖ Essay Writing: A strong grasp of historical events and themes can provide rich content for essay writing, helping you construct compelling and informative essays. |



20 Classes for Paper 1 & 2

5 Classes in a Week

Online/ Offline Class Followed By Dedicated **Answer Practice Tests In A Time-bound Manner**

Online/offline Class: 5 Days In A Week – Monday to Friday, Followed By Discussion.

Zoom Webinar – Twice A Week

Regular **Discussions** In The Class



SESSION PLAN

| SESSION & DATE | THEMES - HIGH YIELDING TOPICS |
|------------------------------------|---|
| SESSION 1 14 JUNE | SOURCES + PRE HISTORY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Comparison of Literary and Archaeological sources – Retelling of Ancient India ❖ Mesolithic Painting: New approach to Stone Age art ❖ Neolithic Revolution (Diffusionist Theory)- HOW REVOLUTIONARY? ❖ Neolithic Settlement (Regional distribution and Features): PARITY AND DIFFERENCES |
| SESSION 2 16 JUNE | INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION + VEDIC PERIOD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ IVC Origin – Synopsis of Migration & Critical analysis of Indigenist Theory ❖ Vertical and Horizontal Urbanization – Theories and Features of Rise of Civilization ❖ In-depth analysis of Economy – From subsistence to Trade ❖ IVC Polity – The unending debate compilation from All books (With a readymade conclusion) ❖ IVC- Religion & Society (Comparison with Current Hindu Society and Religion) ❖ IVC Decline – The Twist of Fate ❖ IVC Modern Perspectives (With latest update) ❖ Aryan Debate: Tracing Aryan - Harrapan Relationship ❖ Political Transition in Vedic Period (from kinship to Chiefdom) ❖ A journey from Nomads to Villages ❖ Vedic Society: From Egalitarianism to Stratified ❖ Vedic Religion: Foundation of Hinduism? |

SESSION 3

17 JUNE

MAHAJANAPADAS + MAURYAS + POST-MAURYAS

- ❖ Mahajanapadas – Theorizing the states
- ❖ Mahajanapadas – Revisiting Urbanization and Iron Debate
- ❖ Buddhism - Beyond the General Understanding
- ❖ Society- Crystallization of Varna, Caste & Gender/ Patriarchy
- ❖ Arthashastra & Indica retelling the Mauryan Saga
- ❖ Mauryan Imperialism
- ❖ Using of Soft Power - Ashoka and Dhamma Policy
- ❖ Decline of First Empire
- ❖ From Centralization to Regionalization - Kushanas & Satvahanas
- ❖ The Golden Era of Indian Economy (Historiography), Trade and Traders (North & Deccan)
- ❖ India as the cradle of Cults and Philosophies
- ❖ Mushrooming of Art Forms - Relation with Economy and Polity

SESSION 4

18 JUNE

SANGAM AGE + GUPTAS

- ❖ Sangam Age Society: Decoding their role through Ash mound sites and Megaliths
- ❖ Polity - Age of Muvendars (changing Trends in Historiography)
- ❖ Draining the Roman Empire Indo-Roman Trade
- ❖ Gupta Age as Classical or Golden Age – Was it for real?
- ❖ Gupta Polity- Centralization vs Feudalism debate
- ❖ Gupta Economy- Various faces of Economic activities and Debates {Urban decay debate, Land Ownership, Land Donation (Brahmadeya) & Guilds}
- ❖ Gupta Society- Crystallization of Hinduism, Caste and Patriarchy
- ❖ From Dark Age to Enlightened Age of Early Medieval India – Polity, Tripartite Struggle & Feudalism debate

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| SESSION 5 19 JUNE | EARLY INDIA (CULTURAL + MEDIEVAL) <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Epitome of Grandeur - Regional Temple Architecture❖ India through the eyes of Al-biruni❖ Historiography of History - Rajtarangini,❖ The first 'popular' movement - Bhakti Movement (South India)❖ Shankaracharya & Ramanujacharya – Revolutionized Religious Thoughts of India❖ The Segmentary State? – Chola Polity (Debate)❖ How Democratic? - Chola – Local Self Gov –❖ Apex of Dravida Style-Chola Architecture / Cultural Expansion❖ Chola Economy: Growth of Urbanization |
| SESSION 6 20 JUNE | 13th & 14th CENTURY <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Invaders or Settlers- Turk Invasion and Rajput defeat❖ Beginning of a new era- Iltutmish & Balban (Historiography)❖ Political and Economic Innovation - Iqta System❖ Dictating Reforms-Khilji Reforms (Historiography)❖ The Intellectual Ruler- Md Bin Tughlak Reforms (Historiography)❖ Traveler's Account - Ibn -i-Batuta❖ The Benevolent Ruler- Firoz Tughlak- Theory of Kingship |
| SESSION 7 23 JUNE | 15th & 16th CENTURY <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Akbar of Kashmir- Jain ul Abidin❖ The Forgotten Empire- Vijayanagara Polity (Nature of State- Debate)❖ A Dream Land of Travelers - Vijayanagara Foreign Travelers❖ Flag Bearer of Hinduism - Vijayanagara Society❖ A Permanent Rivalry - Vijayanagara – Bahmani Rivalry End of Saltanat (Debate)❖ The torch bearer of Akbar - Sher Shah Suri (Historiography)❖ A sophisticated Autobiography by an Invader– Baburnama |

SESSION 8

24 JUNE

AKBAR + 17th CENTURY

- ❖ Losing the Foreign Identity -Nature of Mughal State (Historiography)
- ❖ A Smart State - Mansabdari & Jagirdari Policy
- ❖ Strongest Pillar of Mughal State- Rajput Policy (Akbar vs Aurangzeb)
- ❖ A Pantomath- Akbar's Religious Policy (Historiography)
- ❖ Missing History -Ahom Kingdom
- ❖ How Unique? - Shivaji Administration & Finances (Historiography)
- ❖ The Transforming Society (wrt sources)
- ❖ Shivering of Pillars -Jagirdari and agrarian crisis (Historiography)
- ❖ Dal Khalsa -Rise of Sikh Power

SESSION 9

25 JUNE

SOCIETY, ECONOMY, AND CULTURE (SULTANATE AND MUGHAL PERIOD)

- ❖ The Third Urbanisation? - Saltanat vs Mughal Society Urban (Historiography)
- ❖ A Composite Society - Saltanat vs Mughal Society Rural (Historiography)
- ❖ An Emerging Question -Status of Women (Saltanat vs Mughal)
- ❖ A Pyramid - Agrarian Economy (Sultanate vs Mughal) (Historiography)
- ❖ Early Modern -Urbanisation & Trade (Sultanate vs Mughal) (Historiography)
- ❖ Was it Revolutionary? - Development of Education (Sultanate Vs Mughal)
- ❖ Built Like Titans - Architecture (Saltanat vs Mughal) (Historiography)
- ❖ Preserving India -Regional Architecture (Vijayanagara & Kashmir)
- ❖ Painting- Jahangir's contribution & European Influence
- ❖ Rajput Painting
- ❖ Persian Literature

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sanskrit & Hindi Literature ❖ Regional Literature (WRT to Bhakti & Sufi) ❖ Science & Tech (Sultanate vs Mughal) ❖ Bhakti Saints (Nanak & Kabir) ❖ Influence of Bhakti and Sufi Mov on Society (Indian Renaissance) |
| SESSION 10 26 JUNE | EUROPEAN PENETRATION + BRITISH EXPANSION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Carnatic Wars ❖ Battle of Plassey ❖ Battle of Buxar ❖ Anglo-Mysore War ❖ Anglo-Maratha War |
| SESSION 11 27 JUNE | EARLY STRUCTURE OF BRITISH RAJ + ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH RAJ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Dual system of Government ❖ Regulating Act of 1773 ❖ Pitt's India Act of 1784 ❖ Charter Act of 1833 ❖ English utilitarian philosophy ❖ Permanent Settlement ❖ Commercialization of agriculture + De-industrialisation ❖ Drain of wealth ❖ Railways development in India ❖ Famines in the nineteenth century and Famine policy |
| SESSION 12 30.JUNE | SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT + SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Orientalist-Anglicist controversy ❖ Vernacular press in the nineteenth century ❖ Introduction of western education and the role of Christian missionaries ❖ Swami Dayanand's philosophy + Arya Samaj: outcomes of conditions imported into India by the west? |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Important social reform legislation passed in the 19th century ❖ Neo-Hinduism and Ramakrishna and Vivekanand ❖ Reform movements: rationalism and religious universalism. ❖ Women's organizations: women's political and legal rights |
| SESSION 13 01 JULY | INDIAN RESPONSE TO BRITISH RULE + EARLY INDIAN NATIONALISM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nature of Peasant Movement and tribal uprisings ❖ 1921 Moplah rebellion: intensified by the religious and ethnic identity ❖ Santhal Hool: uprising was agrarian discontent ❖ Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 ❖ The Great Revolt of 1857- Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences ❖ Ways in which nationalism manifested itself in India during colonial rule ❖ Congress was founded as a 'Safety valve ❖ Can methods and politics of the moderates be referred to as 'political mendicancy ❖ Anti-Partition Agitation (1905) had an economic character in Bengal unlike the Extremist ❖ Agitation in Maharashtra which had a religious character ❖ Major trends of the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal |
| SESSION 14 02 JULY | RISE OF GANDHI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement a "national calamity"? ❖ Khilafat cause, an extra-territorial issue which cut at the very roots of Indian nationality ❖ Gandhiji refused to condemn people's violence during the Quit India Movement ❖ Cripps Mission was plagued throughout, and ultimately torpedoed ❖ Quit India Movement as 'Spontaneous Revolution' or culmination of Gandhian Satyagraha movements. ❖ Role of women in India's freedom struggle |

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| SESSION 15 03 JULY | CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS + OTHER STRANDS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT + POLITICS OF SEPARATISM <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Government of India Act 1858❖ Indian Council Bill 1861❖ Government of India Act, 1919 Government of India Act of 1935❖ Causes of the rise and progress of revolutionary movements in India from 1905 to 1931❖ Changing nature of revolutionary activities in India between 1905 – 1946❖ Ideology of Subhash Chandra Bose was a combination of nationalism, fascism and communism.❖ Emergence of the left-wing within the congress - radicalization of national movement❖ Trade Union Movement in India- supported the call for national struggle, also impacted its course and character in several ways + Communist Movement in India in the 1920s lent a militant and revolutionary content to the Trade Union Movement❖ Lord Mountbatten came to the conclusion that partition was the only practicable and feasible solution❖ Turns and Twists in the politics of partition in 1930's and 1940's |
| SESSION 16 04 JULY | CONSOLIDATION AS A NATION + CASTE AND ETHNICITY POST 1947 + ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLITICAL CHANGE <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment❖ Sardar Patel accomplished a silent revolution❖ Reorganization of the states – basis of language resulted in rationalizing the political map of India without seriously weakening its unity❖ Nehru's Tribal Policy❖ Dalit Movements for empowerment- carving out political space through electoral politics❖ Changing nature of Dalit assertion in India in the twentieth century❖ Nehru's 'temple of Modern India'- steel and power plants, irrigation dams, institutions of higher learning, scientific field." |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development of land reforms in India between 1947 and the early 1960's. ❖ Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj promote welfare of rural India ❖ Nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India ❖ Developments in science and technology in post-independence period |
| SESSION 17 07 JULY | ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS + AMERICAN REVOLUTION + FRENCH REVOLUTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Major ideas of Enlightenment ❖ Kant ❖ Rousseau ❖ Marxian Communism + Socialism + Marx & Engels ❖ American War of Independence ❖ American Constitution ❖ American Civil War + Abolition of Slavery + Abraham Lincoln ❖ Causes and Impact of the French Revolution of 1789 ❖ Continental system ❖ Napoleon's policies |
| SESSION 18 08 JULY | BRITISH DEMOCRATIC POLITICS + INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION + NATIONALISM IN GERMANY AND ITALY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Chartist Movement ❖ Nature, Causes, Impact - industrial revolution ❖ Unification of Italy + Transformation of Italy from geographical expression to nation- state + Contribution of Mazzini ❖ Napoleon was the creator of modern Germany + other factors ❖ Ramification of Battle of Sedan (1870)- Europe lost a mistress and gained a master ❖ Bismarck's foreign policy + policy of 'blood and iron' + Role of Bismarck in state building in Germany |

SESSION 19**09 JULY****IMPERIALISM COLONIALISM + RUSSIAN REVOLUTION + CHINESE REVOLUTION + FASCIST COUNTER REVOLUTION + FIRST WORLD WAR + SECOND WORLD WAR**

- ❖ American overseas expansion in Asia (Philippines) and its consequences
- ❖ Rise of Japan as an Asiatic power
- ❖ Extent of Expansion of European Powers in the late 19th century that helped in the modernization of Africa
- ❖ New imperialism
- ❖ European imperialism in Indonesia
- ❖ Malaya after it was liberated from Japanese occupation in 1945
- ❖ British imperialism in South Africa
- ❖ Metternich system and its impact
- ❖ Causes, Impact and Consequences of 1848 Revolutions
- ❖ Causes and Global impact of Russian Revolution
- ❖ Lenin's achievements + New Economic Policy
- ❖ Stalin's totalitarianism to transform the USSR as a superpower
- ❖ Fascism was a response to the post-war situation in Italy
- ❖ Nazi aggrandizement
- ❖ Cause and the results of the Chinese Revolution of 1949 + Establishment of Communist rule in China in 1949
- ❖ Mao's strategy which was different from that of Lenin.
- ❖ Europe was at war with itself in the first half of the twentieth century with a long cease fire
- ❖ War of 1914-18 was unprecedented
- ❖ Berlin Congress (1878) failed to unlock the Eastern Question, it contained the seeds of many future wars
- ❖ Paris Peace Treaties
- ❖ Treaty of Versailles was merely an armistice for twenty years
- ❖ Rise of militarism in Japan between the two World Wars

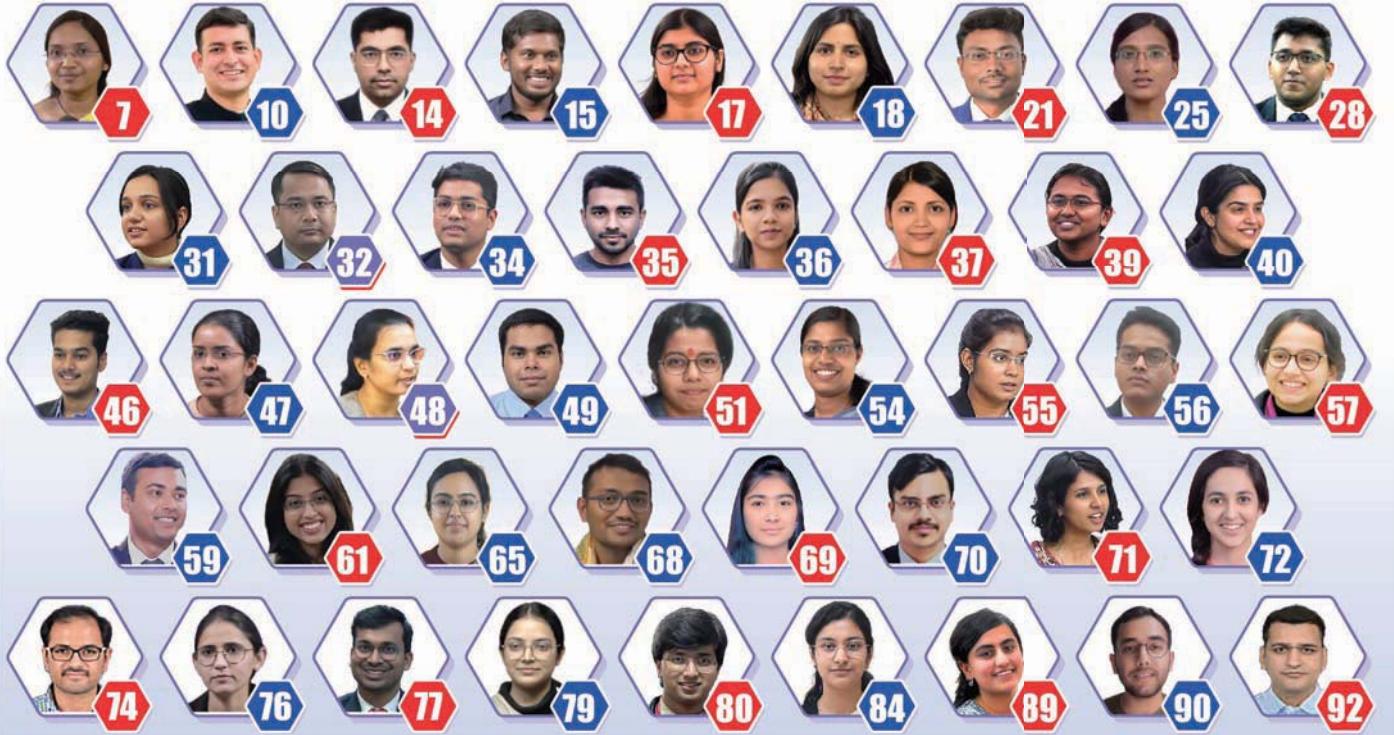
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Economic malaise was the main cause of the political instability of Europe during 1919- 1939 ❖ Second World War was history's most destructive war ❖ Battlefield of the Second World War was exclusively European and Atlantic; thereafter it became also Asiatic and Pacific |
| <p>SESSION 20</p> <p>10 JULY</p> | <p>EMERGENCE OF TWO POWER BLOCKS + EMERGENCE OF THIRD WORLD & NAM + LEAGUE OF NATIONS + UNO +DISPUTES IN (EFYPT, VIETNAM, AFRICA) + END OF COLD WAR AND COLLAPSE OF SOVIET COMMUNISM + US ASCENDANCY AS SOLE LONE SUPER POWER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Circumstances leading to détente ❖ Circumstances leading to adoption of the Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine ❖ Role of the Non-Alignment Movement in world affairs ❖ Ineffectiveness of the League of Nations ❖ Role of the United Nations Organisation in resolving international disputes and ensuring peace in the world ❖ Arab Nationalism and Oil ❖ Suez crisis ❖ Israel- Arab war ❖ Apartheid policy introduced in South Africa + End of Apartheid policy and establishment of a transitional rule ❖ Vietnamese fought the 20th century's longest and bloodiest war for their liberation and integration of their country ❖ How far did the Latin American countries overcome centuries of subjugation and foreign intervention ❖ After a century of dependency on Europeans, Africans were ill-prepared for the task of nation-building. ❖ Collapse of the Berlin Wall + Policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev + Factors for the collapse of Soviet Communism ❖ European Union ❖ Impact of the end of the Cold War and the emergence of the US as the lone superpower ❖ Factors contributed to the emergence of a unipolar world. |

CSE RESULT

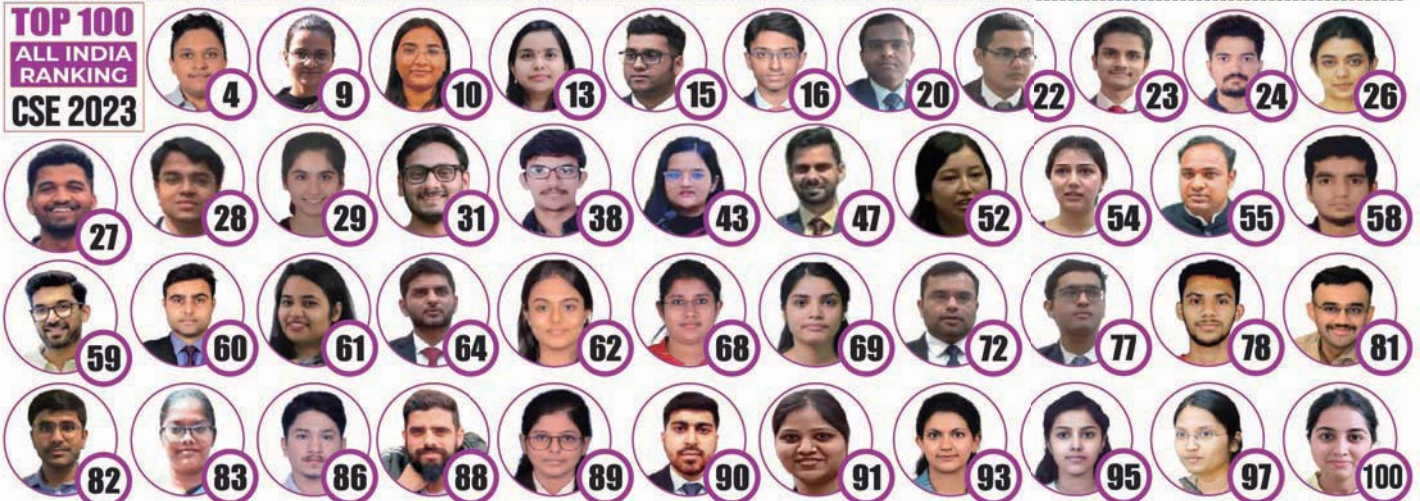
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