

KSN GOVERNMENT COLLEGE (W) ANANTAPUR
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY 2020-21, ACTIVITIES
Student Seminar

Outcomes:

- Compare and contrast various stages of progress from IVC to Vedic age and analyze the Jain, Buddhist and Vedic faiths
- Increase the awareness and appreciation of Transition from Territorial States to Emergence of Empires
- Analyze the emergence of the Mauryan and Gupta empires during the “classical age” in India
- Evaluate the key facets of ancient society, polity and culture in South India—the feudalism, and the rise of technology and commerce.
- Critically examine the nature of monarchic rule and develop an comprehensive understanding of cultural evolution during ancient period

- **Main Objectives of Teaching History**

Teaching of history enables the pupils to achieve various instructional objectives in an hierarchical manner. These objectives are **(1) Knowledge, (2) Understanding, (3) Critical thinking, (4) Practical skills, (5) Interests and (6) Attitudes relating to historical matters.**

ACTIVITY: CLASS SEMINAR –III B.A 2020-2021

STUDENT NAME: E.KAVYA

TOPIC: BISMARCK

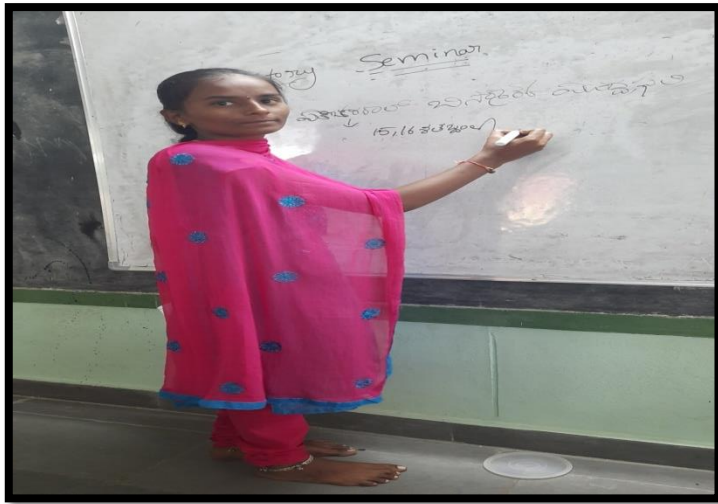
OBJECTIVES:

Every presentation has its own defined objectives depending on the topic, scope of the presentation, the audience profile, time allocated for the actual presentation, and other factors. Above that, all presentations should have these **four** important key objectives as a part of the overall objectives.

Seminars help you to improve your knowledge and get updated to the latest technological developments.

Outcomes

Students will develop persuasive speech, present information in a compelling, well-structured, and logical sequence, respond respectfully to opposing ideas, show depth of knowledge of complex subjects, and develop their ability to synthesize, evaluate and reflect on information.



Brief Report: He masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as the first chancellor of the German Empire until 1890, in which capacity he dominated European affairs. He had served as chancellor of the North German Confederation from 1867 to 1871, alongside his responsibilities in the Kingdom of Prussia. Bismarck's Realpolitik and powerful rule at home led to him being called the Iron Chancellor. Juggling a very complex interlocking series of conferences, negotiations and alliances, he used his diplomatic skills to maintain Germany's position. Bismarck's diplomacy of Realpolitik and powerful rule at home gained him the nickname the “Iron Chancellor”. His main goal was to further strengthen the position of Prussia in Europe. Bismarck had a number of primary aims: to unify the north German states under Prussian control. to weaken Prussia's main rival, Austria, by removing it from the German Federation.

STUDENT NAME: P.NANDINI

ACTIVITY: CLASS SEMINAR –III B.A 2020-2021

TOPIC: UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

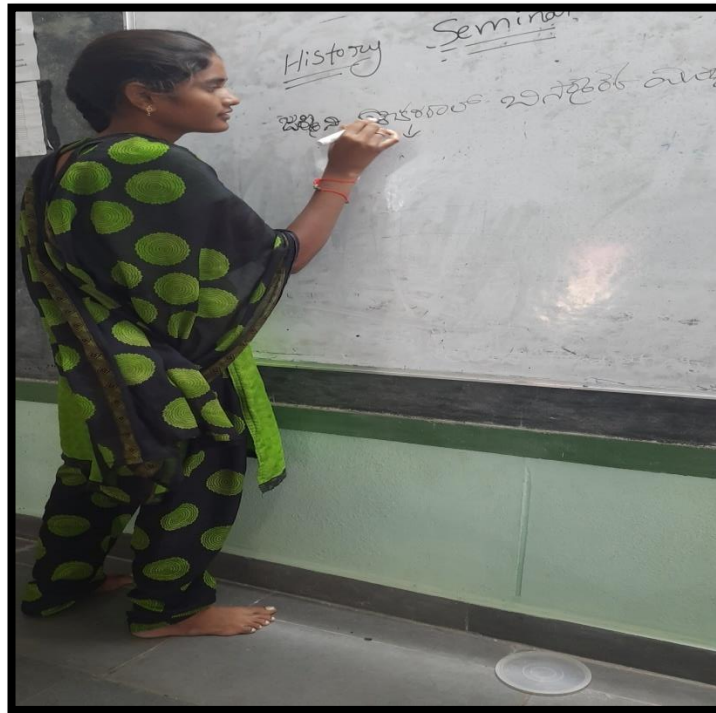
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Brief Report: With the reunification of Germany on 3 October 1990, Berlin was reinstated as the capital city of united Germany and the Länder of the former German Democratic Republic joined the Federal Republic of Germany in its membership of NATO. The four major reasons behind the unification of Germany are the role of Bismark, the strength of the Prussian economy, the decline of Austria, and the military power of Prussia. The economic strength of Prussia was one of the most important reasons behind the unification of Germany. Conclusion. The unification of Germany fundamentally altered the delicate "balance of powers" established by the Congress of Vienna with the creation of a large, wealthy, and powerful nation-state in central Europe.

STUDENT NAME: E.KARUNA

ACTIVITY: CLASS SEMINAR –III B.A 2020-2021

TOPIC: COUNT COVER

OBJECTIVES:

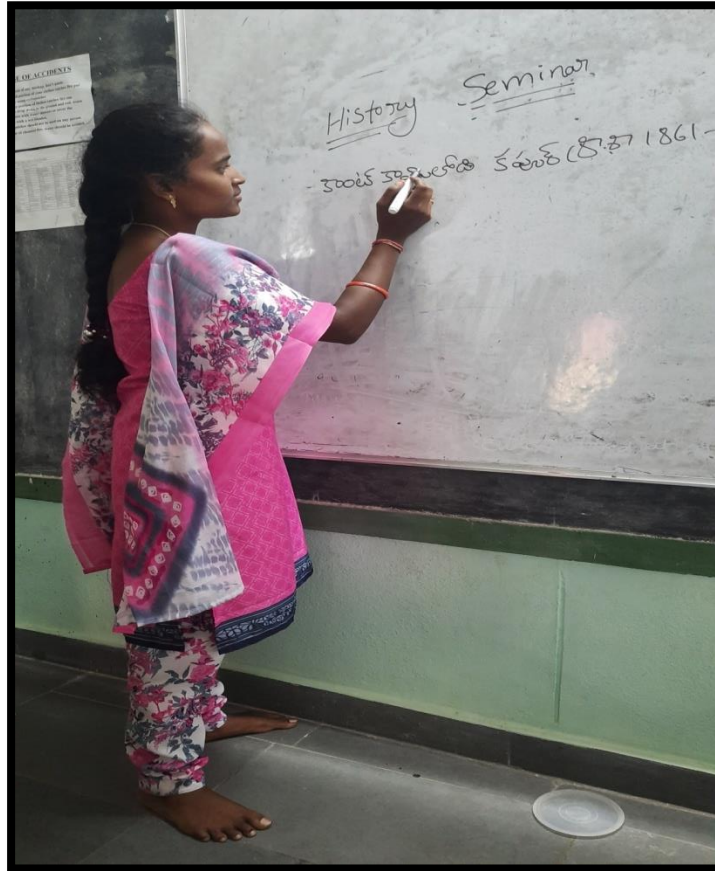
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Brief Report: As prime minister, Cavour successfully negotiated Piedmont's way through the Crimean War, the Second Italian War of Independence, and Garibaldi's Expedition of the Thousand, managing to maneuver Piedmont diplomatically to become a new great power in Europe, controlling a nearly united Italy that was five times as large. He was a celebrated personality during the period of the unification of Italy. He was the prime minister who actively participated in the movement to unify Italy. He was a brilliant and tactful diplomat. He doesn't belong to a royal family. A skilled diplomat, Cavour secured an alliance with France. The Franco-Austrian War of 1859 was the agent that began the physical process of Italian unification. The Austrians were defeated by the French and Piedmontese at Magenta and Solferino, and thus relinquished Lombardy. Cavour campaigned to **expand Piedmont at Austria's expense**. After Austria defeated Italy in the war of 1849 (Treaty of Milan, August 1849), he concluded that it was necessary to seek outside help to achieve Italian unity under Piedmont's authority.



ACTIVITY: GROUP DISCUSSION

TOPIC: FIRST WORLD WAR

CLASS: III BA

Objectives: objective of a group discussion is **to evaluate certain attributes in a candidate that can be otherwise difficult or time consuming to ascertain.** Panelists or evaluators in a group discussion will look out for communication skills.

Out comes: Group discussions promote a deeper understanding of a topic and increase long-term retention. Group discussions can also help increase participants' attention and help maintain their focus by involving them in the learning process. Group discussions can also provide feedback to instructors on participant comprehension.



Brief Report: The main causes of World War 1 were alliances between countries, militarism, nationalism, imperialism, secret diplomacy, and internationalism. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, by Gavrilo Princip in Bosnia is widely accepted as the starting point for World War I.

Six Causes of World War I

- European Expansionism. ...
 - Serbian Nationalism. ...
 - The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand. ...
 - Conflicts over Alliances. ...
 - The Blank Check Assurance: Conspired Plans of Germany and Austria-Hungary. ...
 - Germany Millenarianism – Spirit of 1914.
- . The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause of a war between two great powers—Russia and the Habsburg Austro-Hungarian Empire.

CLASS: II BA

ACTIVITY: WIRKSHOP PARTCIPATION

TOPIC: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Brief Report:

Widowed, divorced, or unmarried women in rural Indian villages face discrimination, isolation and poverty. This impacts their mental and physical health, participation in community life, and ability to earn an income. Widows face additional negative social stigma as they are considered bad luck. Assisi Aid Projects is committed to ensuring that these women and their children thrive.

The project supports over 2000 single women in rural villages of Tamil Nadu. Thanks to our implementing partner in India, **Integrated Development Trust**, participants have a space to come together, share their stories, and form supportive relationships across more than 100 Single Women's Groups. The groups meet monthly for practical training in:

- Learning skills to generate an income, such as financial management, tailoring and farming;
- Applying for interest free rolling loans through the program to start small businesses;
- Education on legal rights and access to free legal aid.



ACTIVITY: ADDON COURSE-2020-21

CLASS: I BA

TOPIC: HISTOGRAPHY

**Brief Report:**

Department of History introduced Add-on Course on Concepts & Methods of Historiography for First BA students during this Academic year from first December 2020 to 30th December 2020 at before college time i.e 9.A.M -10A.M in every day.