

Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer [14]

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Include all three religious reformers' works.

## Shah Waliullah 1703 – 1762

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### Beliefs

- Muslims were disunited. Had to unite to bring change.
- Incomplete knowledge of Quran -> Problems
- Behavior be based on Islamic principles
- Set aside sectarian differences
- Remove un-Islamic practices

### Work

- Knowledgeable scholar
- Quran into Persian, ullema criticized
- 51 Books – Hujjat Allah al-Baligha, Izalt Akhfa, Account of Caliphs
- Social Justice – Books
- Persuaded Ahmed Shah Abdali to intervene against Maratha and Sikhs (1761)

### Importance

- Explained the causes of declining Mughal power

- Madrassa – e – Rahimiya
- People could understand the Quran
- Built unity among Muslims, Shia and Sunnis

## Syed Ahmed Barelvi 1786 – 1831

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### Beliefs

- Freedom would come as a result of armed struggle
- Need to end the evils from society
- Wanted to overthrow Sikhs from Punjab

### Work

- Launched Jihad Movement
- Muslims could not offer religious practices
- Toured and collected army from all over India
- 1826 Sikhs suffer defeat
- 1827 Declared Imam – Defeat at Okara (Yar Muhammad treachery)
- 1831 Battle of Balakot Death

### Importance

- First movement to free Muslims, not for a leader
- Uniting force for Jihad
- Forerunner to Pakistan Movement

## Haji Shariatullah 1781 – 1840

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### Beliefs

- The country had become Dar-ul-Harb
- Muslims must return to the Faraiz/ Obligations
- Supported Jihad against non-muslims

### Work

- Oppression in Bengal by Hindu Landlords – Wanted to restore pride of Muslims
- Wanted Muslims to follow religious obligations Faraizi Movement
- Tried to improve the lives of peasant muslim farmers

### Importance

- Encouragement to Muslims
- Hindu influences were removed from Islamic practices
- Awareness of rights, Unity in Bengal Muslims

## The Mughal Decline and British Arrival

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*Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the SubContinent by 1850? [7] (N2004/Q/1b)*

- Modern Weapons, Industrial revolution
- Disciplined army, better troops/ military tactics
- Mughal power declining, EIC trade + territorial gains

*Why did the British Government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early nineteenth century? [7] (J2004/Q/1b)*

- Huge trade was a valuable asset
- To counter Russian expansion, expand into Afghanistan
- For efficient control, to eradicate corruption **Bengal Exploitation**

*Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent during the seventeenth century. [7] (J2005/Q/1b) (N2010/Q/1b) (J2007/Q/1b) (N/2012/Q/1b) (J2009/Q/1b) (J/2014/Q1b) (J2016/Q2b)*

- To spread culture, christianity
- Trade was profitable/ industrial revolution (**spices and cotton**)
- To stop French/ Portugese/ Dutch
- Failure in East Indies spice trade

*Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14] (N2005/Q1c)*

*OR 'The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2007/Q/1c)*

*OR 'The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (N2009/Q/1c)*

*'The spread of Marathan power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14] (J2011/Q/1c)*

*Was the in-fighting between Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the break-up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. (J2017/Q2c)*

- Infighting for succession, huge money spent on wars, ineffective control
- Weak administration, Mansabdari system
- Foreign invasions + Marathas **Military costs**
- Declining military expertise
- Pleasure seeking, huge wealth spent on luxuries
- **Arrival of the British**

*Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7] (J2006/Q/1b) (N2010/Q/2b) (2012/Q/1b) (W/2013/Q1b)*

- Infighting for succession
- Religious policies, resentment
- Increasing influence of British

*Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? [7] (N2006/Q/1b) (Specimen 2010/Q/1b) (J2009/Q/2b) (J2011/Q/1b) (J/2015/Q1c) (N2016 Q 2b)*

- Battles of Buxar 1764 and Plassey 1757
- Industrial revolution, better weapons
- Better military tactics, more disciplined troops
- Better administration, roads and railways introduced

*Why did the British build railways in India during the nineteenth century? [7] (J/2017/Q1c)*

- Efficient transport of goods, trade
- Maintain order through troops
- British could travel and spread their ideas
- Food could be transported quickly, famine
- To please Indians

## LANGUAGES

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### Sindhi Promotion

- Bazm-e-talib-ul-maula – promote literature
- Sindhi literary board – books and magazines
- Sarmast Academy – promote Sindhi language
- Sindhiology department at Jamshoro University

### Punjabi Promotion

- Taught upto masters level in Punjab university

- TV channels have been setup, books and magazines, radio and films
- Holy Quran has been translated
- Punjabi literature has been compiled

### Balochi Promotion

- Balochi literary association
- Radio Pakistan broadcasts, films, books, TV
- University of Baluchistan, Balochi department

### Pashto Promotion

- TV, radio, films, magazines, books
- Peshawar university was established 1950
- Pashto academy → Pashto dictionary
- Post graduate classes for Pashto literature

### Urdu Promotion

- TV, radio, newspapers, books, etc
- Language of medium in government + educational institutes
- Urdu language and literature is taught upto masters level