



**O'LEVEL
PAKISTAN**



STUDIES

HISTORY

2059/1

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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TOP IN PAK STUDIES 98%

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SYLLABUS

PAKISTAN STUDIES (HISTORY) 2059/1

<u>TOPICS</u> <u>SEC-1</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SIGN</u>
Causes of the down fall of Mughals		
East India Company		
Social Reformers		
Shah Wali Ullah		
Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi		
Haji Shariat Ullah		
War Of Independence 1857 Causes, Causes of Failure & effects of war		
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan , Services to remove miss understandings		
Educational services, Social & Political services		
Languages Urdu & Sindhi		
Punjabi, Pushto & Baluchi		
SEC-2		
Partition of Bengal (1905)		
Simla Deputation\ Delegation (1906)		
Formation Of Muslim League, its Causes, Aims & Objectives (1906)		
Mint – Morely Reforms (1909)		
Lucknow Pact (1916)		
Montague- Chelmsford Reforms (1919)		
Khilafat Movement (1919-24)		
Simon Commission (1927)		
Delhi Proposals (1927)		
Nehru Report (1928)		
Quaid 's 14 Points (1929)		
Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930)		
Biography of Allama Iqbal		
Round Table Conferences (1930-32)		
Communal Award (1932),		
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (1933)		
Govt. of India Act (1935)		
Elections & Congress Ministries (1936-37)		
Congress Rule (1937-39)		
Pakistan Resolution (1940)		
Cripps Mission (1942)		
Quit India Movement (1942)		
Gandhi –Jinnah Talks (1944)		
Simla Conference (1945)		
Elections (1945-46)		
Delhi Resolution (1946)		
Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)		
3 rd June Plan (1947)		
Radcliffe Award (1947)		
Independence Act (1947)		

<u>TOPICS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SIGN</u>
SEC-3		
Formation of Govt. & Accommodation Prob.		
Division of Armed Forces & Military Assets		
Division of Financial Assets, Refugee Prob.		
Princely States Kashmir		
Hyderabad, Junagarh		
Role of Quaid-I-Azam as Governor General(1947-48) & Biography		
Constitutional Development		
Ministries		
Liaqat Ali Khan (1947-51)		
Khawaja Nazim Uddin (1951-53)		
Mohd. Ali Bogra (1953-55)		
Chaudhry Mohd. Ali (1955-56)		
Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi (1956-57)		
I.I. Chundrigar (1957-57)		
Feroz Khan Noon (1957-58)		
Governor Generals of Pakistan:		
Quaid-I-Azam (1947-48)		
Khawaja Nazim Uddin (1948-51)		
Malik Ghulam Mohd. (1951-55)		
Iskander Mirza (1955-58)		
Reasons behind Imposition of Martial Law		
Ayub Khan (1959-69),		
Reforms of Ayub Khan		
Downfall Reasons		
General Yahya Khan (1969-71)		
General Elections (1970-71)		
Civil War & War of (1971)		
Mujib's Six Points & its Reasons		
Reasons Behind Separation of East Pakistan		
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1971-77) & reforms		
Bhutto Hanged		
Downfall Reasons of Bhotto		
Zia-ul-Haq (1977-88)		
Zia's steps as a powerful President		
8 th Amendment(1985)		
Islamization of Zia		
Govts.of Benazir Bhutto		
Govts. of Nawaz Sharif		
Objectives Resolution (1949), 1956,1962 & 1973 Constitutions.		
WORLD RELATIONS		
WORLD ORGANIZATIONS		

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SYLLABUS BRIEF (HISTORY)

SEC-1

DOWNFALL OF MUGHALS → LANGUAGES }

1 QUESTION

SEC-2

PARTITION OF BENGAL(1905) → INDEPENDENCE(1947) }

2 QUESTIONS

SEC-3

PROBLEMS OF NEWLY PAK. → 1999 (PERVEZ MUSHARAF) }

1 QUESTION

WORLD RELATIONS & WORLD ORGANIZATIONS }

1 QUESTION

PAPER PATTERN

(a) Source work

[4]

(b) Brief reasoning question

[7]

Why did the Indian sub-continent attract European traders in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

They were interested in the country.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2-4]

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5-7]

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish their influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

(c) Detailed question

[14]

'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.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1-2]

The British invaded India.

LEVEL 2: Description of reasons for decline

[3-6]

The British were too strong.

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. The British to be included for maximum marks [9-13]

The British expansion into the sub-continent was limited, but their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result. However there were other reasons. The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire.

This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst potential successors, which also led to instability and contributed to the downfall of the Empire.

Other reasons included, Aurangzeb's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and invasions by the Persians and Afghans.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [9-14]

• Marking should be positive. Marks must not be deducted for inaccurate or irrelevant answers. Half-marks must not be used. © University of Cambridge International Examinations 2006

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SECTION-1

CAUSES OF THE DOWNFALL OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Aurangzeb led a simple life, shunned luxuries & having no desire of wealth. He introduced many reforms as he appointed **MUHTASIBS** as the keepers of public morals, reverted to the Islamic calendar, abolished the court traditions of emperors being weighed in gold & silver, banned singing & dancing in the court, re imposed **JAZIA**, appointed Hindu officials & advisors for collection donations for temples and during his time. The successors who came after him could not maintain the empire because **Aurangzeb** did many things in various fields to consolidate his empire but his descendants could not continue his reforms. They were **weak** because they did not develop their forces. They were **greedy** & trying their best to accumulate wealth. Many of his reforms also sowed the seed of decline like a long series of wars against Marhatas in Deccan.

After the death of Mughal emperors there was a **PROBLEM OF SUCCESSION**. When **Shah Jehan** fell ill his **four sons** started fighting for the power. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his three sons before his death to avoid any conflict. After his death his **three** sons fought for power and finally his son **Mauzam** won the game. **Bhadur Shah Zafar ii**, was the last Mughal emperor. So we can also say that the **INFIGHTING AMONG THE SUCCESSORS** of the Mughals was the biggest reason of down fall.



BHADUR SHAH

FEUDAL SYSTEM was very common during that time due to which many taxes were imposed on the farmers as a result of that the farmers sought refuge under non-Muslims & the agriculture was destroyed. They were also very cruel to the local people so, wherever the Mughal forces camped they destroyed the crops to show their power.

Mughal **INTERFERED INTO THE RELIGIOUS MATTERS** of the non-Muslims; **Aurangzeb** re imposed **JAZIA** on non-Muslims, which was stopped by **Akbar**. **Deen-I-Elahi** was also introduced by **Akbar** which was a mixture of Hindu & Muslim religion. It was totally rejected by the people & was condemned by the Muslim scholars. Non-Muslims were converted to Muslim by force & they were also removed from the top posts.

They kept on capturing the areas under their **EXPANSION POLICY** but could not manage them. The Mughal Empire had reached from **Ghazni to Chittagong & from Kashmir to Karnataka**. The areas were very large so it was difficult to protect them, emperors could not know what was happening in every part of the empire that's why **Akbar** introduced **MANSABDARI** system but it was also not so much effective. There were many people in the empire belonging from various religions so the rulers were not free to control them; the salaries of soldiers put a burden on the economy.

The Mughal forces were very weak in war affairs while they were not trained properly. The power of the Mughals was declining such, as during the rule of **Aurangzeb** he was helpless against the Marhatas in Dacca. On the other hand the western forces were very strong & well equipped with latest weapons. There was **no navy in the Mughal** forces while the British were having a very strong and well-managed Navy. **Immense wealth** was also a reason because due to it they indulged in a very luxurious life & they became so arrogant and negligent of their duties. Luxurious life made them lazy so they could not concentrate on the govt. affairs. They were moving away from the Islamic teachings.

Internal **invasions** from Marhatas & Sikhs as well as outer from **Nadir Shah** & so on also weakened the govt. There were many wars with the rebels & other invaders, which weakened the economy.

After the arrival of the **British** in the subcontinent when they started East India Company. It was a trading company but behind this there were other intentions of the British govt. Due to industrial revolution in England they developed themselves into industries & military strength which easily defeated the Mughals due to their weak position. There were **many relaxations** given to the British & their problems were solved promptly than the local people so the British became strong & prosperous in the region.

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Key Question : What were the causes and consequences of the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Focus Points:

- How far was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?
- How far did Mughal weaknesses from 1707 make decline inevitable?
- What role did the East India Company play in the decline of the Empire?
- How successful was British expansion in the sub-continent (to 1857)?

Specified Content:

Internal Indian reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire: the impact of Aurangzeb's policies on the stability of the Mughal Empire; the effectiveness of his successors as rulers; problems of controlling the Empire; the rise of Maratha and Sikh empires.

External reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire: foreign invasions from Persia and Afghanistan; reasons for the East India Company's involvement in the sub-continent; British relations with the later Mughal rulers of Delhi; British expansion from the 1750s to 1810; a general overview of the course of, and reasons for, British annexation of the territories which now encompass Pakistan (including the Anglo-Sikh wars and the annexations of Lahore, the Punjab and Peshawar); the British search for a 'natural' and 'scientific' NW Frontier; British policy towards Tribal Territory.

NB The two Focus Points on British expansion do not require detailed teaching, but are essential to provide a full picture of Mughal problems during this period and are regarded as suitable background and context for British colonial rule of the territory now encompassed by Pakistan, as well as for the War of 1857-58. Candidates may be asked to use this information in questions related to the background to the events of 1857-58.

(b) Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent by 1850? [7]

LEVEL 1 Simplistic statement [1]

They were stronger

LEVEL 2 Identifies reasons [2-4]

They had superior weapons and were better organized

LEVEL 3 Explains reasons [5-7]

The British were already becoming well established in the Sub-Continent and had gained much territory and so were well placed to take over from the Mughals. Due to the **Industrial Revolution** Britain had been able to stockpile weapons, which were of superior quality to any of those, which the Indians had. Also the **troops were better disciplined, trained and organized** and were able to establish their superiority without much opposition.

(b) Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement 2006 [1]

Aurangzeb was to blame

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

Aurangzeb's successors were weak. There was no law of succession.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

Aurangzeb's successors became **lazy, weak** and corrupt and left the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for **succession** which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars became expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. The successors failed to run the Empire effectively becoming very **extravagant** and so suffered from financial inefficiencies.

The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several **invasions**. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.

(b) Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of Mughal Empire. [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement 2008 [1]

They weren't any good as rulers.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

Aurangzeb's successors were weak. There was no law of succession.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

Aurangzeb's successors tended to be **lazy, weak** and corrupt, leaving the administration to their ministers who often put their own interests first. There was no law of succession. Instead there was usually a struggle for succession which ended in war. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates and the support they could get. Fighting wars was very expensive and the military was stretched and suffered much inefficiency. These emperors failed to run the Empire effectively, becoming very **extravagant** and so suffered from financial inefficiencies. The vastness of the Empire made it hard to defend and as such suffered several invasions from stronger rivals. Eventually the British overran the Empire and were superior in such areas as military might.

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- (c) '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]
- LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]
The British invaded India.
- LEVEL 2: Description of reasons for decline [3-6]
The British were too strong.
- LEVEL 3: Explains one factor [7-10]
- LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. The British to be included for maximum marks [9-13]
The British expansion into the sub-continent was limited, but their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result. However there were other reasons. The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst potential successors, which also led to instability and contributed to the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, Aurangzeb's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and invasions by the Persians and Afghans.
- LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [9-14]

EAST INDIA COMPANY:

BACKGROUND: Portuguese were the first foreigners who paid a visit to South Asia in 1498 under VASCO DE GAMA. They also established the city of GOA in 1510. The main purpose of their visit was the search for spices & the Christians. Due to immense wealth in this region in 1600 the QUEEN ELIZABETH I granted a charter to British East India Company for trade in South Asia, because they had failed in Africa. In 1608 the first ship of the company reached at the port of SURAT (GUJRAT) but Jehangir did not allow them to trade. In the beginning the British could not get favorable support from the Mughals due to the Portuguese influence. In 1612 Khurram (Shah Jehan) allowed them to do trade with India. Sir Thomas Roe gained the consideration of the Mughals. The Company started their trade & shifted their head quarter to Bombay in 1664. The French had set up their trading company in 1664 & ROBERT CLIEVE made EIC strong enough to defeat the French. In 1686 the EIC fought against Aurangzeb but they were defeated. Till 1690 they were so prosperous that they established the city of Calcutta. EIC had three main bases till early 18th century namely Madras, Calcutta & Bombay called "PRESIDENCIES". During the time of Aurangzeb he had a suspicion that there would come a time when these British would issue their own currency & they would not give taxes to the govt. By 1740 about 10% of the British revenue was coming from the sub-continent. The French were the main competitors against the British so in 1751 war of Arcot broke out in which the French were defeated by the British. In 1756 due to French insistence there was a battle between the EIC & the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daulah at Calcutta. In 1757 the famous battle of PLASSEY was fought in which the British defeated the Nawab of Bengal due to treachery of MIR JAFAR. There was third battle with the French in 1761 called Pondicherry and after 1763 there was no French military station in India. In 1764 another battle of BUXAR was fought in which the British defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Shah Alam ii & also got control of Oudh. In 1765 EIC had got the control over the revenue of Bengal, Behar & Orisa in return for an annual rent of 26 lacks. It got a lot of profit & monopoly over trade. They started taking "bribe & gifts" & used unfair means, which was condemned by the British Parliament. In 1773 Regulation Act was passed & under this act East India Company was responsible to the British Parliament directly. In 1778 the British govt. passed the India Act & took the direct control of Indian affairs. Governor General & Commander in Chief were also appointed.

WHY DID THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY ESTABLISH IN SUB CONTINENT?

There were many reasons behind the formation of EIC in the sub continent. At that time South Asia was considered as the GOLDEN SPARROW due to various trade opportunities, spices, silk, art & craft in this region so they wanted to CAPTURE THIS WEALTH.

The British were the first to get machine revolution in the world, so wanted to earn profit from this region because they had been failed in Africa & Indonesia, so they wanted a new world market.

They wanted to establish a base in this region because of its important geographic location because they could have more trade opportunities due to warm water seaports & they could easily keep an eye on the surrounding countries like China & Russia.

They were aware of the weak position of the govt. & they were having a fear that if they would not capture the area then **French, Dutch or Portuguese** would capture the wealth of this region. . The British wanted to spend some time in this region just like we go abroad for vacationing. They were sick of cold climate that's why the climate of Asia & Africa attracted them.

WHY DID THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TAKE THE DIRECT CONTROL OF EAST INDIA COMPANY IN THE SUB-CONTINENT?

It was a **private owned company** & the whole profit was going under private control so the govt. wanted to take the direct advantage of its earnings.

When EIC became so strong in this area and the success of battle of Buxer giving the opportunity to the company to **earn much more revenue** than the past so the British govt. wanted to expand it more so they took the direct control of the affairs of EIC.

Another important reason was the **power of Russians** since they were becoming strong enough so it was very easy for them also to capture the wealth of this region. They wanted to expand till Afghanistan also.

It got a lot of profit & monopoly over trade. The British officers started taking "gifts" & used unfair means, which was giving bad name to British govt. indirectly so the British Parliament condemned it.

In 1773 Regulation Act was passed & under this act East India Company was responsible to the British Parliament directly. In 1778 the British govt. passed the India Act & took the direct control of Indian affairs. **Governor General & Commander -in- Chief** were also appointed to control the presidencies. EIC continued to trade but it had lost its most of administrative powers.

(b) Explain why the East India Company got involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century.[7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement:

They were interested in the country.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons.

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons.

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there.

(b) Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian subcontinent during the 17th century?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement: They wanted to expand there

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons or describes the role of the EIC

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the Company establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future. The English wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

(b) Why did British Govt. take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early 19th century?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement: It was better

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

It was too valuable and they were frightened of Russian advances

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. Also the fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.[7]

(b) Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement, for example: They were better fighters.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons, for example: They captured rich lands and had a better army.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons, for example: The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favorable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control. The British also introduced governors-general into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills was increasingly taking control of more land.

*British strength - superior weapons & strategy
Mughals - still more no planning / support*

Shah Waliullah
Rehmat Ali
Basalvi
Shah Waliullah
Jinnah
Syed
Tabat

SOCIAL REFORMERS

SHAH WALIULLAH (1703 – 1762)

EARLY LIFE: His real name was **Qutub Uddin** & was born in DELHI (UP) in a religious family during the rule of Aurangzeb Alamgir. Shah Abdul Rahim was his father, a founding member and a teacher of Madrassa-e- Rahimiya in Delhi. He was a reputed member of Alamgir's period & played an important role in the completion of **FATWA-I-ALAMGIRI**. He received his early education from this madarsa & learnt about Tafsir, Hadis etc then after the death of his father in 1718 taught there for 12 years on & off. He went to Arabia for Pilgrimage and higher studies in 1724. He was inspired by **Sheikh Abu Tahir Bin Ibrahim**. In Arabia, he kept on thinking about the problems of Muslims and their solutions. He knew that the Muslims were becoming backward and losing their moral values. He returned to Delhi in 1732, the downfall of Mughal Empire was very clear, it was the end of Aurangzeb. After returning from Arabia he set himself on the task of reforming the social, political & religious aspects of the Muslims.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

He wished to revive Islam due to many reasons for example at that time, the Muslims were moving away from Islam & they were ignoring Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran because they were unaware of Arabic so they could not understand teachings of the Holy Quraan and teachings of Islam.

The Muslims were getting the influence of other cultures & religions. They were becoming superstitious while living among the other religions. They were doing all those things which were done by the Hindus & other non-Muslims.

The enemies did not allow them to practice Islam freely. They were forgetting their duties as rulers & as subjects. The Muslims were divided into sects & fightings were common so he wanted to unite the Muslims by removing sectarianism.

SERVICES: The most important literary work he did was the translation of the **Holy Quran into Persian**, because it was the **main language of the Muslims** at that time. He wished that the Muslims should follow the teachings of Islam & examples of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).

He wanted to unite the Muslims at that time. He did a great job in the field of intellectual and education. He directed his students towards the knowledge and research of Islam. He wanted to create a good society on the basis of moral and spiritual values of Islam. He wrote about **51 books** mostly on "Fiqh" and "Hadis". He wrote 23 books in Arabic and 28 in Persian because it was the most common language of the Muslims. His writings in Persian made the people able to understand Islamic teachings. He wrote famous books "**Hajjatullah-Ul-Balighah**" in which he explained the principles and fundamentals of Islam and "**Izalat – Ul – Akhfah**" in which he explained the Holy Quran.

He prepared a **group of students** who further departed the Islamic knowledge in different parts of the country for preaching of Islam. **JUNAID AKHTER 0300-2187567**

He initiated the concept of **(Integration)** among the Muslims by asking the Muslims not to involve themselves into **sectarianism**. He also tried his best to remove the misunderstandings between **Shias & Sunnis** at that time. He presented Islam in a logical & practical way so that it would be more acceptable for the common people.

He put emphasis on the economic stability & equality. He wanted to create a society on the principles of "**Adl**" (**Social Justice**) because at that time the workers were not paid properly and "**Tawazan**" (**Equilibrium**). It means that by adopting these two principles the society would become balanced. He wanted that the traders and businessmen should be honest in their dealings.

Apart from religious services he also played an important role in the politics of that time & created political awakening amongst the Muslims. At that time **Marathas** and the **Sikhs** were the main enemies of the Muslims. **Shivaji Rao** was the main leader of Marhatas. They had attacked Delhi several times to crush the power of the Muslims. He realized this situation very wisely & concluded that the power of Marhatas should be crushed otherwise they would be a danger for the Muslims. He wrote letters to all the Muslim nobles and rulers to unite the Muslims. When he concluded that with the help of his power of pen he could not cope with the Marhatas because the Muslims were not in a condition to defeat them. He called **Ahmed Shah Abdali** from Persia to crush Marathas and the **3rd Battle of Panipat** was fought in **1761** and Marhatas were

defeated. Shah Waliullah tried his best to have Ahmed Shah Abdali's help against the Sikhs also but he had to go back. In spite of all his efforts the Muslims could not be united & finally they were ruled by others. Shah Waliullah died in 1762. His sons Shah Abdul Aziz & Shah Abdul Qadir translated The Holy Quran into Urdu.

FAILURES:

He was helpless against the power of Marathas & Sikhs. He could not spread Islam in other areas, which was done by other reformers. He could not translate the Holy Quran into Urdu, which was done by his sons.

CONCLUSION: Shah Wali Ullah is considered as the most successful reformers during that period because he revived Islam in Delhi & surrounding areas. He used the power of his pen and he wanted to spread Islam with peace according to the teachings of Islam. He was a reputed person and the people were inspired by his gentle nature, he was really a role model for other Muslims. He got most of the desired targets during his lifetime. *and family background*

IMPORTANCE OF HIS WORK:

He was the first person to think about the problems of the society as well as the major reasons behind the weakness of the Mughals. He thought that the ignorance of Islam & the Holy Quran was the major reason behind their miserable state.

He was aware of the Islamic teachings & their importance that's why he played an important role in this direction with the help of Madarsa-e-Rahimya, where Islamic teachings & research was being done.

His literary services played an important role specially the books & the translation of the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of the common people of that time.

He belied that Muslims could be strong enough if there would be no sectarianism among them so he did practical efforts to remove that flaw from the society. He worked as a bridge among various Muslim sects to remove the differences because he wanted to enhance the spirit of JEHAD among them against the Marhatas.

He wanted to unite the Muslims all over the world that's why when he saw the weak position of the Muslims of India he called Ahmed Shah from Persia against the power of Marhatas.

His views about the society tell us that he wanted a balanced society at that time based on justice & equilibrium.

He wanted to spread Islam in various parts of the country so he prepared group of the students to continue his work after his death also.

His sons also played an important role after his death that continued the madarsa and even translated the Holy Quran into Persian.

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SYED AHMED SHAHEED BARAILVI (1786– 1831)

EARLY LIFE: He was born near Lucknow in the town of Rae Bareli .He was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz. In 1806 he joined Madarsa-e-Rahimia of Shah Wali Ullah. After graduation from Madarsa, in 1810 he joined a Pathan military force led by Amir Khan. He knew about European weaponry including use of modern weapons for example Artillery, he was directed by Shah Abdul Aziz for this training and came back Delhi in 1817. He got the ability to command a force and later he proved also that he was the most suitable person to lead opposition to the British. In 1821 he went for Hajj and returned to Delhi in 1823 with a clear vision of Islamic concepts including Jihad. He was inspired by the teachings of Sheikh Abdul Wahab (Founder of Wahabi Movement).

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WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

The Muslims were suffering from the cruelties of Sikhs & other non-Muslims. They were not allowed to practice Islam freely; tax on beard; ban on Aazan & the mosques were converted into temples.

RANJIT SINGH=>

We wished to revive Islam because at that time Muslims were getting the influence of other religions & were becoming superstitious.

The areas of Punjab were under Sikhs & even the British were helpless against him. He wanted to spread Islam there & improve the political & social conditions of the Muslims.

JIHAD MOVEMENT: He felt a need to purify Islamic society from evil practices. He soon started an armed struggle against the non-Muslims & to restore the power of the

Muslims called "Jihad Movement from Punjab" because it was under Sikh Ruler Ranjit Singh who had imposed tax on beard, banned "Azaan" and other religious activities of the Muslims. In 1826 he shifted his quarter to Nowshera and wrote a letter to Ranjit Singh either accept Islam or get ready for war. Ranjit Singh did not accept his proposal & used degrading remarks against Islam and the Muslims.

The first battle against Sikhs was fought in 1826 at Okara won by the Muslims and second battle at Hazro won by the Muslims. Due to success in these two battles many people joined his jihad movement and the number of people reached up to 80,000. Taxes were also imposed on the local people to fulfill the financial needs of the mujahideens. Ranjeet Singh was shocked to see this & wanted to destroy the power of the Muslims through his agents. Due to the traitors some misunderstandings arose between the Pathans and the Mujahideens. Pathan destroyed the movement.

The Sikhs tried to exploit these differences by calling his army un-Islamic. This view was not accepted by the Muslims & in 1827 it was agreed that Syed Ahmed should assume the power as an IMAM. Yar Mohammad tried to assassinate Syed Ahmed by poisoning him but he survived and his brother Sultan Mohammad Khan also played role of a traitor. Syed Ahmed was defeated when he was preparing to attack the fort of Attock due to Yaar Mohammad's betrayal near Okara. After the death of Yaar Mohammad his brother Sultan Mohammad also created problems for mujahideens. By the end of 1830 the mujahideens captured Peshawar. He did not want that the Muslims were creating problems so he moved his forces to Balakot because he wanted to liberate Kashmir & Hazara also. Balakot was thought to be safe because it was surrounded with mountains but Syed Ahmed betrayed by the local leaders who told the Sikhs the way through mountains and due to these traitors in a surprise attack, in the battle of Balakot in 1831 Syed Ahmed, Shah Ismail and other six hundred mujahideens lost their lives and Jihad Movement ended. Afterwards Velayat Ali continued the movement. The British & the Sikhs were against him and they launched a campaign against him in 1863.

CONCLUSION: After Shah Waliullah he was the 2ND most successful reformer who revived Islam in Punjab & NWFP. His approach was entirely different than Shah Waliullah. He used the power of his sword and also captured the areas by force, which was not liked by many people. He also imposed many taxes in his captured areas, which was also criticized by the common people. Although Jihad Movement could not achieve its desired targets but it was a milestone in the history of Pakistan because it injected a new spirit in the Muslims for a separate identity of the Muslims of South Asia. It was the first time that a movement against the non-Muslims was launched by the Muslims to defend their religion, culture & freedom.

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IMPORTANCE OF HIS WORK:

It was the first time in the Muslim history when an armed struggle was done against the forces of Islam through JEHAD. It was a remarkable job of the Jihad Movement that it united many fractions of the Muslims belonging to various professions due the spirit of Jihad among them.

Syed Ahmed was quite successful to get the support of the peaceful Muslims of that time against the forces who wanted to destroy Islam & Muslims.

It created the sense among the Muslims that they should keep in their minds the differences of friends & enemies in any future wars.

It also gave them the spirit that proper planning is very important before they start any new war.

Jihad Movement was considered as the first step towards Pakistan because it was the first time when they gathered under the banner of this movement for the achievements of their desired target.



CAUSES OF FAILURE:

Lack of Organization and cooperation because the army was consisted of many communities who disagreed on various army tactics. **Lack of Communication** because the mujahideens were coming in groups from various areas of Punjab & NWFP so they could not communicate properly. **Lack of Military training and equipments** because most of the mujahideens were intellectuals, teachers, spiritual leaders and religious scholars who were fighting with traditional weapons. **Lack of Planning and limited funds** to fulfil the requirements of mujahideens. **Lack of Unity** amongst various groups of tribesmen because most of them belonged to different groups so there were many disagreements among them. **Betrayal of Muslim traitors** who were included in this movement due to the conspiracy of the Sikhs. **Attempt to assassinate Syed Ahmed** was also a blow to this movement. The taxes imposed by Syed Ahmed caused much resentment among the people because they did not pay any tax in the past. The Sikhs were much trained & organized under the leadership of Ranjit Singh who was famous for his war affairs. His approach to preach Islam was a bit harsh for the local people because he used his power of sword.

HAJI SHARIAT ULLAH (1781 – 1840)

EARLY LIFE: He was born in Farid Pur District (East Bengal). He belonged to a poor family & his father was a farmer. He went to Arabia in 1799 and influenced by Sheikh Abdul Wahab. In Arabia he stayed 19 years.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REVIVE ISLAM?

On his return to Bengal he saw that the Muslims were getting influence of other religions & they were becoming superstitious, so he wanted to purify Islam from Hindu influences.

At that time most of the Muslims were farmers & their landlord were non-Muslims so to make their landowners happy they were involving in their culture.

Muslims were becoming backward politically & economically because they were unaware of their rights & they were not paid properly of their hard work.

FARAIZI MOVEMENT: He called this area as Dar-UL-Herb means the area under the rule of non-Muslims. He started "Faraizi Movement" and his followers were called Faraizis. He emphasized on "Faraiz" i.e. religious obligations of Islam and importance of jihad against the non-Muslims. The landlords were mostly Hindus & British who were so cruel to the Muslim farmers. They did not pay them properly of their work so the Muslims were becoming backward. They had been given few opportunities in education & employment. He was totally against the false and superstitious believes, which had been adopted by the Muslims, in the society due to the Hindu influence. Faraizi Movement played an important role in the Muslim society and built confidence among the Muslim farmers who had united for their rights. The landlords started creating conspiracies against him by false cases and he was driven out of the region to Nawabganj in Dhaka where he died in 1840.

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CONCLUSION: He tried to revive Islam in Bengal. He used power of Faraizi Movement but his success rate was the least because he was dealing with the illiterate Muslims who could not get his ideas & he was not allowed to work continuously & driven to Nawabganj.

Due to his efforts many lower class people specially farmers got influence of Islam.

IMPORTANCE OF HIS WORK:

The Faraizi movement gave a new spirit to backward Muslims of Bengal. Due to this the Hindu influence was removed and the Muslim farmers became united and aware of their rights. This movement can also be considered as a step towards Pakistan.

It gave them a spiritual revival; which led to a revival of Islam in the society because he purified Islam from many un-Islamic practices of the Muslims at that time.

It gave a power to the backward Muslims; which were being exploited for a long time by the Hindus & the British landlords.

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Shah Wali Ullah

MOHSINUDDIN: After his death his son Mohsin-Uddin known as **Dadu Mian** continued his work. He was born in 1819. He also visited Arabia & played an important role in the politics. He was more successful & active than his father. He divided the areas of Bengal into many circles & appointed his Khalifas. He started the resistance against the landlords & also opposed the taxes imposed by them. He also gave the message of equality. The Britishers as well as the Hindus did not like him & false cases were also filed against him. He was also imprisoned due to his efforts for the Muslim farmers. He died in 1860 in Dacca and **Faraizi movement ended.**

MIR MITHAR ALI: He was famously known as **Titu Mir** also started a militant movement in Bengal. He was not a follower of Haji Shariat Ullah but he worked in the same direction. He also met & inspired by Syed Ahmed Shaheed during his visit to Arabia. He formed a sect called **Maulvis** among his followers. He resisted against Hindu landlords & also rejected the tax on beard and other Islamic activities. The followers of Titu Mir were called **Haji's**. He fought with the British with his followers & died in 1831.

(b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?
2005

Level 1: Simplistic statement	[1]
He was well known	
Level 2 Identifies reasons	[2-4]
To halt the decline of Muslims	
Level 3 Explains reason	[5-7]
Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people to read it.	

(b) Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the eighteenth & early nineteenth centuries?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement	[1]
It was needed	
LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons	[2-4]
To halt the decline of Muslims and spread Islam	
LEVEL 3: Explains reasons	[5-7]
SWU believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. SASB wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs. HSU wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.	

(c) Was the work of Shah Wali Ullah the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement for example: SWU was a great scholar.	[14]
LEVEL 2: Description of SWU or other factors, for example: SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement.	[1-2]
LEVEL 3: Explains 1 factor.	[3-6]
LEVEL 4: Explains 2 or more factors (SWU to be included for max marks), for example: SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.	[7-10]
LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.	[9-13]
2006	[14]

(c) How important was Shah Wali Ullah in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

[14]

LEVEL 1 Simplistic statement.

[1-2]

He was very important to the spread of Islam

LEVEL 2 Description of Shah Wali Ullah's work or that of others

[3-6]

SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement.

LEVEL 3 Explains importance of his work/disagrees explains importance of one other

[7-10]

LEVEL 4 Explains importance of work of a number of people (to include SWU for maximum marks)

[8-13]

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time.

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

LEVEL 5 As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

2004

(c) Was the work of Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Give reasons for your answer. 2007

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

He wanted to be a leader.

(1-2)

LEVEL 2: Description of SASB or other factors

SASB was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books.

(3-6)

LEVEL 3: Explains 1 factor

(7-10)

LEVEL 4: Explains 2 or more factors (SASB to be included for max marks)

SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had difficulties practising their religion.

SWU felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed some Hindu landlords who were unhappy that working time was being lost. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

(9-13)

LEVEL 5: also produces a judgement or evaluation.

(14)

Key Question : How successful were the religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the subcontinent during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

Focus Points:

- How important were the religious reforms of Shah Wali Ullah?
- What influence did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi exert in the revival of Islam?
- How influential was Hajji Shariat Ullah and the Faraizi Movement?

Specified Content:

The religious reforms of Shah Wali Ullah and his role in the political and religious context of the time; Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi and the revival of Islam in the sub-continent; the Jihad movement and the Mujahideen; Hajji Shariat Ullah and the Faraizi Movement.

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WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1857)

Lord **Canning** succeeded Lord **Dalhousie** in 1856 and revolt of 1857 was the chief event of his time. This revolt was an important landmark in the history of the sub-continent, which marked the beginning of the country's struggle for independence after a century of foreign domination.

CAUSES OF REVOLT

This war was the blunder mistake of the British because it was all due to their cruel policies that both the Hindus & the Muslims fought this war against the British.

POLITICAL:

The British started capturing many areas under **Expansion Policy** of the British. Like Sindh was captured by the British because it was not a part of their empire in the beginning. **Annexation policy** of Lord Dalhousie was introduced in which they captured many States. **Doctrine of lapse** was introduced in 1852, with the association of Lord Dalhousie according to which in the absence of a direct male heir, after the death of the ruler of any state the property would be taken over by the British Government. Due to this law the Hindus & the Muslims both suffered & many states like **Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur & Oudh** fell under the British control. In 1856 the seizure of Oudh proved that the British were very greedy about the land. The British did not trust the Indians & started the **exclusion of Indians** from high posts. **Agrarian policy** was introduced & many landowners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property **documentarily**. Mughals were given disrespect by the British & the Royal family was shifted from the Red Fort of Delhi to Qutub Sahib. Suppression of the rebellion took place & **Bhadur Shah Zafar ii** was arrested and transported to Rangoon where he died and his two sons were shot dead.

ECONOMIC:

New system for landlords and peasants like **sale laws and excessive taxation** ruined the landlords and peasants alike. There was a corruption in the collection of taxes and the salaries of the sepoy were very low. There was also a **difference in salaries** among the British & the Indians. In Civil Services Indians were given less jobs and most of the high posts were given to the British.

RELIGIOUS & SOCIAL:

British thought their culture superior & the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Many Indians considered the British rule against their religion. Change of British policy in the sphere of religion also proved that they **interfered in religious activities** of both the Muslims & the Hindus e.g. widow re-marriages were against the Hindus. Similarly **Satti** (Widow is burnt alive with the husband's dead body) was also banned in 1829. **Missionary activities** were started & missionaries were to be seen everywhere to convert the people into Christians, **teaching of the bible** were introduced in schools and they wanted the Indians to adopt Christianity as their religion. They also introduced western culture **abandoned pardah** (Veil) and **co-education** was started. The British were so arrogant & always considered the Indians as an inferior nation. Many Indians thought that their religion was not safe under the British rule. Thomas Macauley was in favour of English medium education as he described in his famous "Minutes on Education". Persian & Sanskrit were replaced with **English in 1834** as the official language of India.

MILITARY:

Many controversial military reforms were also introduced in which they started **posting of soldiers** to far off places. The use of Indian troops in Afghanistan proved it also. It was also said that the Indian people working in the army would be converted to Christians and they might be sent to other countries to fight for the British. The most immediate reason of the war was the introduction of **new cartridges** coated with fats of pigs and cows, which were chewed first to use them. Cow is a sacred animal for the Hindus while pig is prohibited in Islam this caused an immediate reason of war and created disruption among the soldiers. Many soldiers refused to use them, in Merut the British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. The mutiny started from Merut & spread all over the Indian region.

MAIN EVENTS OF WAR:

January 1857: New cartridges were introduced greased with the fat of pig & cow. Sepoys were angry due to these & refused to use them.

March 1857: A sepoy Mangal Pandey defied his British officer & then he was executed.

May 1857: In Merut sepoys refused to use the cartridges & they were punished & imprisoned. Their fellow soldiers freed them. In Merut many British & European soldiers were killed. They captured Delhi & Bhadr Shah Zafar became famous amongst the Indians.

Due to this revolt the British lost their control over many areas of UP but the British till September 1857 captured Lucknow. Lakshmibai (RANI OF JHANSI) captured the area of Jhansi with the help of Taty Topee but she was killed in **June 1858** and later Taty Topee was also executed by the British.

August 1858: war was officially ended.

CAUSES OF FAILURE:

The mutiny started from **MERUT** and spread in the whole India but there was a **lack of communication** among the rebellions because they were coming from different areas, which were far away from each other. **Lack of unity** was also a reason because the British had captured Punjab & Sindh also and in this war Punjab was not willing to fight. There were no proper leaders and the absence of unity and purpose among the rebels. They were not having any co-ordination regarding their targets. There was no **spirit of patriotism** & many people were fighting for their personal interests. Only Islam was a common feature amongst them. Most of the Indians especially the **educated people did not support** this war & the loyalty of the Indians was still with the British. Some of the Indian Princes wanted to restore their own power only and were least concerned with the future of war. The commander of Mughal army **Bakht Khan** could not get the support of the people due to jealousy of the people. The Hindus & the Sikhs did not want the success of the Mughals in this region again. The British army was equipped with **superior war equipments** than the local people & on the other hand the British were having many war experts who were fully aware of war techniques. The British were the perfect diplomats & they were quite aware of this fact that most of the Muslim rulers were fighting for their own power so they played tricks against them by involving them into groups. In the beginning the British were the common enemy but during the war the Muslims felt themselves alone so there was a **lack of common objective**. There was a **lack of public support and funds** were not available to fulfill various requirements. Most of the rebels fighting in this war were unaware of war techniques. On the other hand the British were far better than the Indians in the war affairs. The policies of Lord Canning were very effective that he was able to control the Indians in a limited time & area.

AFFECTS OF WAR OF 1857:

We agree that this war could not achieve its desired targets but it cannot be considered as a complete failure. There were some positive results also like the end of East Indian Company according to the proclamation of 1858 at Lucknow, the British said that they would not interfere into the religious matters of the Indians, would not affect their rights of property, would stop expansion policy and the local people would be given jobs in public services. Improvements in the transport & irrigation system were brought. Many new industries were also set up by the govt. Abolition of "Doctrine of Lapse", now the British govt. stopped capturing the princely states in the absence of a male heir; British government changed the policy of annexation. So we agree that this war achieved little.

There were some negative features as well like Indo-Pak was brought under the direct control of Queen because in **1877 Queen Victoria** was declared as **EMPRESS OF INDIA**, a new post of Secretary of State was created and an act for govt. was also passed, it means that the Indians were more dependent on the British government. Indian army was reorganized & the weapons were kept more safely. Many British soldiers were called for the future. Indians were given less representation in Civil Services & govt. jobs and they were not given top posts. Only the rulers of loyal princely states were given their thrones. The British became stricter in their policies. Constitutional changes were also brought & there was a change in the attitude of the British. Reactionary attitude of the British was started towards the Muslims, which continued about 50 years. The Muslims objected on the western education so the British withdrew funding from the Muslim institutions causing decline in the Muslim education standard on the other hand the Hindus adopted the western education & got many facilities from the British. The educational policies remained continue with the western style in the institutes.

Key Question : What were the causes and consequences of the War of Independence 1857-58?

Focus Points:

- What were the long-term causes of the War?
- What were the immediate causes of the War?
- Why was independence not achieved?
- What were the immediate consequences of the War?

Specified Content:

The immediate and underlying causes of the War; the attitude of Bahadur Shah Zafar; the course of the War, with particular reference to the roles played by the Muslim rulers and populations of what is now Pakistan; reasons for failure; an assessment of the short-term impact of the War on Muslims in the sub-continent; British reaction during and immediately after the War (including the major constitutional, educational and administrative reforms which followed).

(c) 'The introduction of social reforms, such as education, by the British caused the War of Independence in 1857'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 2005

Level 1: Simplistic statement

[1-2]

British education was resented by the Indians

Level 2: Description of reasons

[3-5]

They had to send their children to co-educational schools

Level 3: Explains one reason

[7-10]

Level 4: Explains at least two reasons (social reform including education to be explained for maximum marks)

[9-13]

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslim and Hindus. In 1857 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Level 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

(c) 'The establishment of English as the official language of the sub-continent in 1834 was the main reason for the War of Independence of 1857'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1-2]

It was resented.

LEVEL 2: Description of English as the official language or other factors

[3-6]

English replaced Persian.

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. English to be explained for maximum marks

[9-13]

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was gradually introduced, especially under Dalhousie, and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new musket cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden to the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

(c) 'Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the War of Independence of 1857-1858.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 2008

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

[1-2]

The British were resented.

LEVEL 2: Description of religious or other causes

[3-6]

Christianity was taught in schools.

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. English to be explained for maximum marks.

[9-13]

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus

and Sikhs alike. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat, this caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims while the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

(c) 'Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent was totally unsuccessful.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

The British imposed their will on the sub-continent. (1-2)

LEVEL 2:

Description of annexation or other factors

Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindhi. (3-6)

LEVEL 3: Explains successes OR failures (7-10)

LEVEL 4: Explains successes AND failures

Successes:

power of local Nawabs

early successes of Tipu Sultan

Ranjit Singh

Failures:

strength of British army

eventual failure of Tipu Sultan and Ranjit Singh

conquests of British against weaker opposition (9-13)

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation (14)



SIR SYED AHMED KHAN (1817-1898)

PERSONAL LIFE:

He was born on 17th October 1817, in Delhi. He belonged to a noble, educated and religious family. After completing his education & death of his father in 1838, he joined government service as "Accountant" and finally became "Judge" at Delhi in 1846. In the same year he wrote "Aasar-Ul-Sanaded." on archaeology. He was also a historian because in Bijnaur he wrote its history. During war of independence he was in Bijnaur as a Chief Judge, he not only urged the Muslims not to involve themselves in it & saved many British women and children at the risk of his own life the British govt. awarded him many gifts but he refused to accept them. He was also considered as a traitor due to this attitude but the time proved that he

was a benefactor of the Muslims. He wrote "AHKAM-E-TAAM-E-AHLE KITAB" in which he explained the Islamic ways of eating.

WHY DID HE WISH TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS B/w MUSLIMS & BRITISH?

To stop the cruelties of the British because after the war of 1857 the Hindus put the blame on the Muslims & they were suffering cruelties for a long time period.

To improve the educational standard of the Muslims because the Muslims did not send their children to western schools & they were becoming backward in the field of education than the Hindus.

To improve their political & economic conditions because without a better understanding with the British they could not get power in the politics & good govt. jobs.

EFFORTS TO REMOVE MISUNDERSTANDINGS B/w MUSLIMS & BRITISH:

After the war of independence he was called as a traitor due to his attitude during the war of 1857 but afterwards he proved himself as a benefactor of the Muslims through his services to remove the

misunderstandings between the British & the Muslims.

The Hindus & other non-Muslims were considered as the loyal and the whole blame of the war went on the Muslims. He started **ALIGARH MOVEMENT** because after the war of independence the social and economic conditions of the Muslims was miserable. He felt that the Muslims could not afford any type of enmity with the British because they were the rulers. He also tried to improve their social & economic outlook by giving them the modern education & political awareness. He wrote **PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT (1860)**.

In this he explained the main causes due to which the revolt started. He mentioned that the Indians were not given representation in the govt., conversion of the Muslims to Christians and the lack of management in the army. He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the Muslims only should not be punished for the war. This pamphlet was distributed free among the British officials of India as well as in UK. He tried to convince the British govt. that it was due to their cruel policies that the Indians fought this war. The Muslims hated the British due to their reaction against the Muslims only & they used various degrading words for the British. He gave explanation of the word "NADARATH" which was used by the Muslims for British. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" means benefactor or helper. The Muslims had a fear that the British would replace Islam with Christianity. Muslims are closer to the Christians than any other religion so, he made it a point and wrote "TABYIN-UL-KALAM" to explain Bible and pointed out the similarities between the Islam and Christianity. He tried his best to convince the British that all the Muslims were not against the British govt. & he gave various examples as well. He wrote **LOYAL MUHAMMEDANS OF INDIA** in which he gave details of the loyal services of the Muslims, which they did for the British rulers.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: Aligarh movement tried to bring the Muslims towards modern education and cooperation with the British Government. He felt that without modern education the Muslims would not be able to compete with the Hindus. He removed the misunderstanding of the people, which was created by conservative religious people and tried to convince the Muslims, that it was not against Islam to acquire English education. Hindus were acquiring western education to prove themselves more loyal to the British on the other hand the Muslims were thinking it against Islam. Sir Syed wanted to change the attitude of the Muslims & in this struggle he got a conflict with the ULEMAS. He wrote an Urdu general **TEHZIB-UL- IKHLAQ** in which he explained his reforms. In his journal emphasis was given by the Muslim scholars regarding the importance of modern education for the Muslims. He took practical steps to educate the Muslims. In 1859 he opened a school at Muradabad. In 1863 he opened another school & founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur. The scientific society translated the modern works from English, Persian & Arabic into Urdu it also issued "Aligarh Institute Gazette" in 1866 in English & Urdu. Its main purpose was to realize the British that the Muslims also wanted to acquire the modern education. During his visit to Britain with his son in 1869, he was greatly inspired by the educational system in England. In 1870 he established "Anjuman-e- Tarreqi-e-Musalman-e-Hind. In 1875 he established "Mohammedan Anglo Oriental School" at Aligarh, which was upgraded to the status of a college in 1877 as a part of University of Calcutta and which was supported by the govt. & inaugurated by the Viceroy Lord Lilton. This college offered Western & Indian education along with Islamic education. It was upgraded to the level of university in 1920. It was more than an educational institute & it played an important role in the politics of South Asia. Many prominent Muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali & Ayub Khan. In 1886 he established "Mohammedan Educational Conference" which was the first step towards educational development of the Muslim of India. This organization played an important role to include many orators & writers to work for the interest of the Muslims at that time.

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POLITICAL SERVICES:

He was a great thinker & politician. He had a complete vision of the political condition in India. Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules & the Muslims were in minority. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885; at that time Sir Syed did not support its formation & urged the Muslims not to join it. The Congress tried to prove that it was a party for

all the fractions but it was purely a **Hindu party** which; was working for the interests of Hindus. He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that **COMPETITIVE EXAMS** should be held for government services; he also rejected it because the Muslims were far behind than the Hindus in education. He formed **Mohammedan Defense Association in 1893**, which was earlier known as **United Patriotic Alliance** for the protection of the rights of the Muslims. He firmly believed in Hindu-Muslim Unity & always tried his best to bring them closer but due to Hindus attitude against the Muslims and **HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY in 1867**, in which the Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced with Hindi as the next official language of India, he changed his views. In 1868 he gave "Two Nation Theory". In 1878 he became a member of **Imperial Legislative Council**. He also supported the right of **SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR THE MUSLIMS**. He tried his best to convince the govt. that common electorate could not be implemented in a country where different nation were involved. He also played an important role to unite the Muslims & restore their confidence.

WHY DID HE ISSUE TWO NATION THEORY?

The Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced with Hindi as the official language of India in 1867. The Hindus were against Urdu as well as the British. So in response of Hindi-Urdu controversy in 1868 "Two Nation Theory" changed the direction of struggle. He explained that the Hindus and the Muslims were entirely different creatures and there was nothing similar in them their religion, customs, festivals, food, dressing etc were entirely different.

The negative attitude of the Hindus towards the Muslims in which they demanded **DEMOCRACY** in India & **COMPETITIVE EXAMS** for govt. jobs changed his view. He was very much shocked to know that Hindus were least concerned with the interests of the Muslims & they were much concerned with the interest of the Hindus. They were working for the benefits of the Hindus & wanted to eliminate the Muslims from the India. In spite of the sincere efforts by Sir Syed for the unity and brotherhood, the Hindus never changed their attitude and always adopted a hostile policy to harm the Muslims.

To create the political awareness among the Muslims of South Asia that they were a nation & they should realize their political rights.

Two-nation theory was considered as a landmark in the history of South-Asia and after it, the Muslims of South-Asia turned over a new leaf. He died on 27th March 1898.

Key Question : How important was the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the nineteenth century?

Focus Points:

- What was his contribution to education, politics and religion?
- How important was his 'Two-Nation' Theory?
- What was the Hindi-Urdu Controversy?
- How successful was the Aligarh Movement?

Specified Content:

His contribution to the education of Muslims and the revitalisation of their national consciousness; an overview of his main educational works and their importance; an understanding of his social and political theory and its origins; the impact of his work on Muslims and the western world; his relations with the British and the ullaama; the reasons for the foundation of Aligarh College; his role in the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League; the meaning and origin of his 'Two-Nation' Theory and the Hindi-Urdu controversy.

(c) Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? 2005

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

Sir Syed was a great scholar and helped the Muslims

[1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of his career in general terms He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university

[3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors (better understanding to be included for maximum marks). He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through

education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland [9-13]
 LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

(c) 'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. 2007
 LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

Sir Syed was a great scholar.
 LEVEL 2: Description of beliefs/writings [3-6]

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university.
 LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor [7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. Political writings to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]

In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

(b) Why did Sir Syed wish to remove miss-understandings b/w Muslims & British? [7]

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LANGUAGES:

URDU

WHY WAS IT CHOSEN AS THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN? Urdu is the national language of Pakistan and it is about 300 years old and was considered as the language of the Muslims. Then infusion of the local languages Arabic, Persian and Turkish gave birth to a new language which was called "Hindi", "Hindustani", "Shahjahani" and finally as "URDU". The British called it HINDUSTANI.

Due to its historical importance because it was a symbol of Muslims in the sub-continent. It was mostly used during the Mughal Period. It was originated from NW of India when the Persian, Turkish & Punjabi interacted with other dialects of Delhi. Muslim Army also used this language to send their messages to other areas. It passed through many stages and many Muslims who, traveled to other areas made it more famous language. Emperor Mohd. Shah & Bhadur Shah Zafar also promoted this language.

The status given by the poets, writers & intellectuals like Maulana Zaka Ullah, Maulana Hali (writer of Musadas-e-Hali), Ghalib and many others used Urdu in their poetry and writings. Moulvi Abdul Haq "Baba-e-Urdu" dedicated his entire life for the development of Urdu. British govt. also wanted to promote it along with English like in Fort William College but after War of 1857 they supported Hindi. Amir Khusro (1253-1325) was one of the early poets who adapted Urdu for his poetry. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan saved Urdu and Hindi from British domination. He made it popular by writing various articles and essays in Urdu. Aligarh University had become a center for the promotion of Urdu. After independence Urdu became the national language, the religious leaders, mystics and Sufi poets spread the light of Islam in the sub-continent with the help of Urdu.

It played an important role during independence movement & it was also a part of Muslim League's agenda to save & promote Urdu. When Pakistan was formed it was written in its constitution that Urdu would be used as the National language. It is also a symbol of unity because in many parts of Pakistan it is spoken & understood easily. The translation of "Holy Quran" and "Hadith" in Urdu played an important role in keeping the Muslims nationhood intact. It is a soft spoken, easy & well-adopted language. Quaid chose it to avoid conflicts among provinces because it was an impartial language.

DEVELOPMENTS:

After independence it was promoted as many developments took place. There are many Urdu TV channels, radio programs, magazines, newspapers, novels & poetry.

The Quaid-e-Azam laid great stress to promote and use Urdu. He delivered his speeches mostly in Urdu and urged the people of Pakistan to use this language for the expression of their feelings. As it was considered as the language of Muslims so after partition it was given the status of a national language. It is an easy language and people can use and understand it easily. Urdu is the medium of instructions in Pakistani institutes up to M.A. level.

REGIONAL LANGUAGES

SINDHI

It is the language of Sindh and is the second major language spoken in Pakistan. Sindh is an ancient language and we find the development stages in its history. **Chach Nama**, being an authentic document proves that it was the same in the 12th century as it is today. In the beginning it was written in "**Marwari**" and "**Arz Nagari**" way of writing but it was changed into Arabic and it is because of this reason that we find many Arabic and Persian words in it. In 8th Century when the Muslims settled in Sindh Arabic was the language of administration while the people used to speak Sindh. Then Turkish brought Persian that's why Sindh has influence of Arabic & Persian.

Makhdoom Ahmed Bhatti, Makhdoom Noah, Shah Karim and Makhdoom Pir Mohammed are regarded as early Sindh poets. Most of other Sindh writers belonged to the **Soomro period (1050 to 1300)**. During this period Sindh literature reflected literary trends in its folk songs and tales.

The **Kalhora period (1685 to 1783)** also promoted this language. **Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai** was a great Sufi poet of Sindh. It was developed after Journals such as **TALIM ALKASHAF-O-TAUHEED**.

DEVELOPMENTS: Before the creation of Pakistan this language was neglected. Sindh Literary Board was set up in 1948, which printed many books and magazines in Sindh. **Shah Qadir Bux** and **Fakir Nabi Bux** are also the eminent personalities of the Sindh literature. In 1954 "**Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula**" was set up to promote Sindh. Similarly, **Dr. Ali Akbar Darzi** established "**Sarmast Academy**" which has published many Sindh books. Sindh Folk literature was developed & **Sindhology** department has been developed at Sindh University Jamshoro.

PUNJABI

It is the local language of Punjab and before partition it was spoken in Delhi, Dirpur, Peshawar and Jammu too. It has the influence of many other languages such as Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Turkish & English. Originally it was written in **GURMUKHI** script but during the period of Mughals Arabic script was used. Many Punjabi dialects exist in Western Punjab with the influence of Sindh & Pashto. The folk poetic tales of Punjab like **Heer Ranjha (Waris Shah)**, **Mirza Sahiban**, **Sohni Mahiwal** and **Sasi Pannu (Hashim Khan)** were written in Punjabi. The great Sufi poets like **Waris Shah**, **Hazrat Sultan Bahu**, **Baba Bhul-e-Shah** and **Hazrat Ghulam Farid** promoted & used Punjabi. It was given various names during different periods. Famous historian **Masoodi** called it "**Multani**" while **Al-Beruni** called it "**Al-Hindi**". Famous Sikh religious leader **Baba Guru Nanak** called it "**Zaban-e-Jattan**" and in **NWFP** it was known as "**Hindko**". **Hafiz Barkhudar** first used the name of Punjabi for this language in 1080. **Maulvi-Kamal-Uddin** also used this name. It is understood that **Amir Khusro** was the first poet to adopt Punjabi for his poetry, then Sufi poet **Sheikh Farid-Uddin** also wrote his poetry in Punjabi. During the reign of Mughal Emperor **Akbar**, the Sufi poet **Shah Hussein** wrote his Sufi verses in Punjabi. **Hazrat Sultan Bahu** produced his poetry in Punjabi.

DEVELOPMENTS: Before the creation of Pakistan this language was neglected. After independence steps were taken for the promotion and development of Punjabi. At present the Punjabi Literature is taught up to M.A level in Pakistan. Radio, TV & Films have given great boost to this language. Punjabi theatre is also very much popular. Holy Quran was translated in this language by **Mohd. Ali Faiq**, **Ahmed Rahi** & **Munir Niazi** did a great job in the recent period.

PASHTO

It is the language of the people of NWFP & Northern areas of Baluchistan. It is greatly influenced by other languages like Pali, Prakorat, Pehivi, Persian, Arabic, Greek, German, and French. Its history is divided into three periods. The first period falls between 2nd and 13th century. Bayazad Ansari was the most important Sufi poet who wrote "Khair – UL – Bian" the first Pashto book on Sufism. The first poet of this period was Amir Khan Pehlvan. The second period begins with the year 1200 when Mughals came to India and lasted for about hundred years; it was the golden period of Pashto literature. Pashto poetry reflected the growth of nationalism & played an important role in freedom. Hazrat Mian Umer, Sadaat Ali Khan & Amir Mohd. Ansari were the famous poets. The third period extends to the establishment of the British rule & also considered as the golden period in which high quality writing was produced. Akhund Dardeza and Khushal Khan Khattak rendered great services for it. Another Sufi poet was Rehman Baba whose poetry was admired by the masses. Pashto literature played an important role in creating the British opposition during the freedom movement. Abdul Qayum worked very hard to create political awareness in the people of NWFP and Islamia College Peshawar was established due to his services.

DEVELOPMENTS:

Before the creation of Pakistan this language was neglected. Within three years of independence Peshawar University was established. The Pashto Academy was set up in 1954 and Maulana Abdul Qadir was appointed as its director and this academy prepared Pashto dictionary. Since that time Pashto literature have been established at university level in NWFP. Pashto dictionary, news papers, magazines, songs, movies & TV channels have been introduced. **JUNAID AKHTER 0300-2187567**

BALUCHI

It is spoken in Baluchistan and is of two kinds i.e. "Sulemanki" and "Mekrani". The second language of Baluchistan is "Brohi" and it is the language of Drawers. "Khait Ran", "Persian" and "Pashto" are also spoken. The tribal people of Iran brought Baluchi language. The first time the Baluchi literature came to light was in 1830 when a British traveler W. Leech wrote his report in the "Journal of Asiatic society" and revealed the presence of Baluchi literature. The Baluchi prose mostly contains tales of bravery and romantic stories of the tribal chiefs. The literary work in Baluchi is very rare. Jam- Darang is known to be the only famous poet of Baluchi who wrote a few romantic verses. There were very few books or magazines were published in Baluchi & even the Baluchistan Gazetteer was published in English.

DEVELOPMENTS:

The Baluchi literature was on the verge of decline before partition but after partition it received a little boost when radio Pakistan, Karachi began its broadcast in Baluchi. The Baluchi Literary Association was set up which published many magazines such as weekly "NAN- KESSAN" and monthly "OLASSIS" were published. Baluchi short poems are known as "DASTANGS".

Quetta T.V Station was established to promote Baluchi. Atta Shah is a famous poet. Ishaq Shamim is also another famous poet who wrote "Dulhan". The renowned poet Gul Khan Naseer is also a good poet.

Key Question : To what extent have Urdu and regional languages contributed to the cultural development of Pakistan?

Focus Points:

- Why did Urdu become the national language?
- How successful has the promotion of regional languages been since 1947?

Specified Content:

The importance of Urdu and the reasons for its choice as the national language of Pakistan; the advantages and disadvantages of Urdu as the national language; the promotion of provincial languages (Balochi, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi).

(b) Why was URDU chosen as the National Language of Pakistan?

[7]

(C) The development of Pashto language was much more than other languages. Do you agree or disagree explain.

[14]

(b) Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language? [7]2005

Level 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

It felt it was the best language

Level 2: Identifies reasons

[2-4]

It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis

Level 3: Explains reasons

[5-7]

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using at all levels in society.

(b) Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? [7]

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

(1)

They are spoken in Pakistan.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

(2-4)

To keep the languages alive.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted. (5-7)

(c) 'Sindhi was promoted more than any other regional language between 1947 and 1988'. Do you agree or disagree?

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

[1-2]

Sindhi is a regional language.

LEVEL 2: Description of regional languages

[3-6]

Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan. Pushto is spoken in the NWFP.

LEVEL 3: Explains promotion of 1 language

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains promotion of more than 1 language (Sindhi to be included for maximum marks)

[9-13]

After independence, steps were taken to promote Sindhi e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 -- also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

(c) How important was the development of regional languages to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. 2004

LEVEL 1 Simplistic statement

[1-2]

LEVEL 2 Description of development of regional languages

[3-6]

Pushto is spoken in the NWFP. Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan.

LEVEL 3 Explains importance of one regional language or that of Urdu as a unifying language

[7-10]

N2004

LEVEL 4 Explains the importance of several regional languages and may state the case of Urdu

[8-13]

Punjabi is the regional language of the Punjab. The Government have ensured its development by giving support to those institutions who are using it. They have also taken steps to promote the Sindhi language by establishing the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language. The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it. Pushto literature was boosted after independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle. However the promotion of regional languages has not been as important as that of Urdu. It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using at all levels in society.

LEVEL 5 As Level 4 -- also produces a judgement or evaluation

[14]

(c) 'The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. 2006J