**Course Books:**
- History and Culture of Pakistan, Nigel Kelly, 2015 edi, Peak publishers.
- Pakistan: History, Culture and Government, Nigel Smith, 2015 edi, OUP.
- Oxford History for Pakistan; Book III, Peter Moss, 2012 edi, OUP.

**Yearly Syllabus:**

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# Timeline of yearly Syllabus

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Syllabus Contents:

August:

- The Decline and fall of the Mughal Empire (Nigel Kelly)
  - Internal reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire like Aurangzeb policies, weak leadership, weak economy, weak army, weak administration etc.
  - External reasons like invasions of Persian and Afghan leaders and role of East India Company.

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:
- http://www.mughalhistory.com/decline.htm

- The religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the subcontinent (Nigel Kelly)
  - The religious reforms of Shah Wali-ul-lah, his political and religious role for the revival of Islam.
  - Haji Shariat Ullah and the Faraizi Movement in East Bengal.
  - Titu Mir and his uprising in West Bengal. (Nigel Smith)

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:
- http://www.banglapedia.org/HT/T_0202.htm

Model Questions:
1. Why did the Mughal Empire decline following the death of Aurangzeb?
2. Shah Wali-ul-lah's work was the most important factor in the revival of Islam during 1700-1850? Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

Activity:
Flash Card activity about religious thinkers will be held in class.

September:

- The East India Company and the British Rule In India (Nigel Kelly)
  - East India Company's growing influence in trade as they outnumbered other European countries by gaining favours from the local rulers.
  - Robert Clive laying foundation of British rule (The Battle of Plassey 1757; Causes, Events, Result)
  - British taking control over vast land (Battle of Buxar)
  - Pitt's India Act of 1784 to regulate the matters of EIC as its corruption was becoming a problem for British Government.
The Industrial Revolution

- The textile revolution; invention of flying shuttle, spinning-jenny, water frame, weaving machine.
- Steam engines and Other inventions: railways, telegraph etc
- Spread of industrial Revolution; Europe, U.S.A, colonies.
- Effects of Industrial Revolution; life improvement, demand for educated workers, trade unions.

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:
- https://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/History/British/EAco.html
- http://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution
- https://kidskonnect.com/history/industrial-revolution/

Model Questions:
1. What was the East India Company?
2. Why was the British eager to trade in India?
3. What happened at Plassey in 1757?
4. How did the British change the Indian people?

October:

British Colonial Rule

- The annexation of Sindh – Why was it called “A shameful British act”. (Reasons for annexation, advantages gained by the British).
- Annexation of the Punjab and the North West Frontier. (Reasons of 2 Anglo Sikh wars, advantages gained by the British).
- Reason why the British were able to conquer India? i.e., Lack of unity among Indians and British strength.
- Tipu Sultan- Why was he given the title of ‘The Monster of Mysore’?
- Colonial Rule: Changes which the British made in India. (Nigel Smith)
- End of EIC after 1857 when the British Government gained control of India and decided to take the matters of trade in their direct control ending the monopoly of EIC.

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:

The War of Independence 1857

- The Causes of the Revolt; political, Doctrine of Lapse, mistreatment of the Mughal emperor, economic, social, religious and military, greased cartridge issue, discrimination in the army.
- The Events; Battles in Lucknow, Meerut, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Kanpur.
- The reasons why the war failed? i.e., Lack of unity among Indians and the British strength.
- The Effects of the war especially on Muslims in every walk of life.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan’s reasons for writing the pamphlet ‘Causes of the Indian Revolt’ in 1858.
**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://www.guesspapers.net/2275/causes-of-war-of-independence/](http://www.guesspapers.net/2275/causes-of-war-of-independence/)
- [http://www.slideshare.net/Thecityschool12/the-causes-of-war](http://www.slideshare.net/Thecityschool12/the-causes-of-war)

**Model Questions:**
1. How did the British take over the area of Punjab and Sindh?
2. What were the various causes of War of 1857?
3. What were the causes of the Indian revolt?

**Activity:**
- A documentary on 1857 War of Independence will be screened for the students.

**November:**

- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
  
  - The work of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Muslim renaissance, he awakened the Muslim nation, which finally led them to gain Independence.
  - His contribution to the education of Muslims; opening of schools in Muradabad and Ghazipore, M.A.O school and Aligarh College, Tehzibul Akhlaq, Aligharh Institute Gazette.
  - His efforts in improving the relations between the British and the Muslims through his writing (‘Causes of the Indian revolt’, ‘Loyal Mohammadens of India’, Nadarth, Biography on the Life of Holy Prophet pbuh etc ).
  - His political contribution; Opposition of Indian National Congress on the basis that it was working for Hindu dominance, Hindi Urdu Controversy that led him to give his ‘Two-Nation theory’.

**Reference Books:**

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://aligarhmovement.com/sir_syed](http://aligarhmovement.com/sir_syed)

**Model Questions:**
1. Do you agree that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan’s most important contribution to the Muslim community was his support for education? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan oppose the Indian National Congress?

**Activity:**
- A documentary will be screened on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, for the students.

**December:**

Mid-Term Examination 2016
January:

- **Urdu & Regional Languages**  
  (Nigel Kelly)
  
  - The literary and linguistic background of Urdu in the subcontinent, and why was it chosen as the national language of Pakistan.
  - Introduction, History and promotional steps of regional languages (Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Punjabi) by the government of Pakistan.

Reference Books:
- Ikram, Rabbani, Introduction to Pakistan, Caravan Book House

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://olevelhistoryofpakistan.blogspot.com/2012/12/languages.html](http://olevelhistoryofpakistan.blogspot.com/2012/12/languages.html)

- **Pakistan Movement during the Early 20th Century**  
  (Nigel Kelly)
  
  - India after the War of Independence and the birth of Nationalist Ideas, formation of Political parties (Hindu Mela, Sarvajanik Sabha, Arya Samaj, Central Sikh League etc).
  - The Indian National Congress – The beginning of Indian political awareness. Early years of Congress as pro-British party under Allan Octavian Humes (A.O.Humes), founder of Congress, and turning into a radical party after A.O.Humes.
  - Reasons for the partition of Bengal in 1905 (administration problems, huge population and radicalist activity).
  - Hindu protest (Day of mourning, Swadeshi Movement, petitions to the government, assassination attempts etc)
  - The British reaction to the Hindu protest ban on arms, ban on newspapers and winning the support of the Muslims – The Simla Deputation.
  - The importance of the Simla Deputation; acceptance of Separate Electorate, weightage, formation of Muslim League, road to partition

Reference Books:

**Surf I.T:**
- [http://www.slideshare.net/SHAHBAZ562/the-essay-on](http://www.slideshare.net/SHAHBAZ562/the-essay-on)

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**Model Questions:**
1. Why did Urdu become the national language of Pakistan?
2. How successful has been the promotion of regional languages since 1947?
3. What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?

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February:

- **Pakistan Movement during the Early 20th Century**  
  (Nigel Kelly & Smith)
  
  - The Foundation and Aims and Objectives of the All-India Muslim League; Counter the growing influence of congress, protect and promote Muslim rights etc.
  - The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 - British attempt to win Indian support by giving them some concessions and seats in government.
  - The importance of the reforms – A voice for Indians, advisory powers to Indians to express their opinion.
Reasons for the reversal of Bengal Partition in 1911 (arrival of King, new Viceroy, assassination attempts on Lord Minto and radical activities)

The War Years 1914-1918 – to support Britain or not.

**World War I (1914-1918)**

(Peter Moss)

- The main contenders; Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy) Triple Entente (France, Russia, Britain)
- Main causes of W.W.I; Colonies, Trade rivalries, Revenge, Alliances
- Treaty of Versailles
- Social and economic effects of the war; rich and poor, position of women, rise of U.S and Japan, Nationalism

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.allamaiqbal.com/webcont/393/EstablishmentofAllIndiaMuslimLeague[1906].html](http://www.allamaiqbal.com/webcont/393/EstablishmentofAllIndiaMuslimLeague[1906].html)

**Model Questions:**

1. What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?
2. Why did the British reverse partition of Bengal in 1911?
3. How successful was British rule and attempts at constitutional reform during the years 1909–27? (Including reactions in India among Muslims and Hindus).

**March:**

**Pakistan Movement during the Early 20th Century**

(Nigel Kelly & Smith)

- The Lucknow Pact – Joint demands of Hindus and Muslims to the British for the future reforms of India.
- Importance of the Pact (acceptance of separate electorate by Congress, Self rule demand etc)
- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 – A new system of government, diarchy, in India.
- The Rowlatt Act of 1919 to suppress the revolutionary activities in India by passing this act which was rejected by Indians as it suppressed Indian rights.
- The Amritsar Massacre – A British outrage against Indians because they went against Rowlatt Act.
- The Non cooperation Movement of 1920 to demand self government.
- Growth of Communalism in India.
- The Delhi Proposals by Jinnah to safeguard Muslim rights for future reforms that further divided Hindus and Muslims.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

The Khilafat Movement

(Nigel Kelly & Smith)

- Reasons for the formation (British promise during W.W.1, importance of caliph, holy places, deep seated fears of Muslims)
- Satyagraha by Gandhi to convince British to accept Indian demands by using truth force.
- Failure reasons (disunity among Muslims, Moplah uprising, Mustafa Kemal, violence in different areas).
- Consequences of Khilafat Movement especially on Muslims.

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:

Model Questions:
1. What was the Government of India Act of 1919?
2. What were the Delhi proposals?
3. Why was the Khilafat Movement formed?
4. What was the Moplah uprising?

April: Revision for Final Examination
May: Final Examination 2017

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