# Dawood Public School
## Course Outline 2016-17
### History
#### Class IX

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

**Yearly Syllabus:**

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Syllabus Contents:

August:

**Topic:** Pakistan Movement in the years 1927-39  
*(Nigel Smith and Nigel Kelly)*

- The Growth of Communalism in Indian politics after the failure of Khilafat Movement that widen the breach between Hindus and Muslims.
- The Delhi proposals given by Jinnah in 1927 to safeguard Muslim rights in future reforms.
- The Simon Commission of 1927, an effort by the British to draft new set of reforms for India and Indian opposition to Simon Commission as it was having ‘all-white members’.
- The Nehru Report 1928, in answer of a challenge by Lord Birkenhead, by All Party Congress and Muslim objection to it.
- Jinnah’s Fourteen Points 1929 in retaliation to Nehru Report to safeguard Muslim political rights.
- The Round Table Conferences called by the British in 1930-33 to draft the future reforms for India with Indian consent.
- The Government of India Act 1935, last act given by the British after the failure of R.T.C’s and Indians failure to reach on a unanimous decision for future of India.
- 1937 Elections, reasons for the Congress victory and League’s defeat in it.
- The Rule of Congress 1937-1939 after winning the election of 1937, introduction of anti-Muslim policies in provinces of India and how it led to Muslim demand of a separate homeland.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.gktoday.in/simon-commission-1927/](http://www.gktoday.in/simon-commission-1927/)
- [http://www.slideshare.net/vissu.madasu/1935-act](http://www.slideshare.net/vissu.madasu/1935-act)

**Model Questions:**

1. Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points of 1929?
2. How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32?
3. Why were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 called?
4. How important was the Government of India Act 1935?
5. Why was Congress Rule (1937–39) unpopular with many Muslims?
September:

Topic: Leadership and Pakistan (Nigel Smith)

- Mohammed Ali Jinnah’s role in Indian politics as an ambassador to Hindu-Muslim unity to a staunch Muslim supporter and becoming an undisputed leader of Pakistan Movement.
- Allama Mohammed Iqbal’s idea of partition of India in 1930 at Allahabad.
- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali’s “Now or Never” to demand a separate Muslim homeland and coinage of the term “Pakistan” in 1933. His disappointment with League and Jinnah.

World War II (Peter Moss)

- The Battle of Britain
- Events of the war, the war in Europe and Africa, Russian Front, America & Japan enter the war
- End of war; in west, in Asia

Sub-Continent in the years 1940-47 (Nigel Kelly)

- The outbreak of war 1939 and Congress resignation from ministries in protest of British announcement that India was a part of it. Muslims celebration of Day of Deliverance as they got rid of Congress tyrannical rule.
- The Pakistan Resolution passed by League in 1940 to demand a separate Muslim homeland away from congress tyranny.
- The Cripps Mission sent by the British in 1942 to win Indian support for the World War II by offering them some concessions but was rejected by Indians.
- The Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 to discuss the future of Indian subcontinent post British departure.
- Simla Conference held between Viceroy Lord Wavell and Indian politicians in 1945 to discuss the future of India.
- Direct Action Day called by Jinnah in 1946 to show Muslim solidarity for Pakistan.
- The 3rd June Plan, a final act passed by the British to divide India.
- The Radcliff Award to draw the boundary line between India and Pakistan.

Reference Books:


Surf I.T:


Model Questions:
1. Was the contribution of Allama Iqbal to the Pakistan Movement more important than that of M.A.Jinnah?
2. Why did Gandhi-Jinnah talks fail?
3. What were the Radcliff awards?

Activity

- Students will role play the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks during the discussion of the lesson.
October:

**Topic:** Nation between 1947-48  
*(Nigel Kelly and Nigel Smith)*

- The Problems of Partition and the Nascent State
- Geographical problems faced by Pakistan as it was divided into two wings with India in between.
- Political problems faced by Pakistan as it was not having basic infrastructure and minister to run the government.
- Economic problems faced by Pakistan as it was having only 8 cities with very little Industrial development.
- Social problems faced by Pakistan as its people were divided in ethnicities.
- The accession of the princely states Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir
- The Division of Financial and the Military Assets as India refused to hand over assets to Pakistan because of Kashmir issue.
- The Canal Water Dispute faced by Pakistan as India blocked the water supply to Pakistan creating problems for Pakistan’s agriculture.
- Refugees and the Accommodation Crisis faced by Pakistan as it was one the largest migration of the world history and Pakistan’s poor economic condition to accommodate those refugees.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.slideshare.net/fatim94/kashmir-issue](http://www.slideshare.net/fatim94/kashmir-issue)

**Model Questions:**

1. What immediate problems were faced by Pakistan in its establishment as an independent nation?
2. How successful were government’s attempts to solve these problems?
3. How important was the role of Jinnah in solving these problems?

**Activity:**

- A documentary will be screened for the students on Partition problems of 1947.
November:

**Topic:** Achievements of Quaid-e-Azam *(Nigel Kelly)*

- The achievements of the Quaid-e-Azam as Governor-General of Pakistan in building a nation, building a government, building an economy, establishing national security and his role as a great leader of Pakistan who played an important role in the establishment of a separate Muslim state.

**Reference Books:**


**Surf I.T:**

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Ali_Jinnah#Governor-General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Ali_Jinnah#Governor-General)

**Revision for Mid-Term Examination 2016**

**Model Questions:**

1. Was building an economy for the new state the greatest achievement Jinnah made to Pakistan? Give reasons for your answer.

December: Mid-Term Examination

January - March:

- The Cold War *(Peter Moss)*
  - Cold War Tactics
  - Cuban Missile crisis
- Communism and capitalism *(Peter Moss)*
  - Communist Balance, Capitalist Balance
  - Collapse of Communism in Europe
- Pakistan’s International Relations up to 1999 *(Nigel Kelly and Nigel Smith)*
  - Early Decisions: East or West? Post World War II, in the cold war era creation of Pakistan and problems faced by Pakistan to follow Capitalism or Communism.
  - Pakistan and India relations since 1947. Early problems faced by both the countries affecting their relations like refugees, resources and Kashmir (bone of contention between the two states.)
    - The Drift to War of 1965, its reasons, events and failure causes.
    - The 1971 war its reasons, events and failure causes.
    - Relations After 1971
  - Pakistan and the USA
    - Ups and downs in Pak-US relations; e.g., poor relations after Sino-Indian War 1962; good relations after, Soviet-Afghan War 1979
    - The U-2 Incident 1960
    - The ‘Afghan Miracle’ 1979
    - The End of the Miracle 1988, Geneva Accord.
  - Pakistan and the Soviet Union
    - Ups and downs in Pak-USSR relations; e.g., poor relations after independence due to Pakistan’s three anti-communist pacts with USA and 1960 U-2 Crisis; and good relations after Sino-Indian War 1962.
Pakistan and the China
  • Good relations with China since independence in 1947.

Pakistan, Britain and the Commonwealth

- The Commonwealth  
  (Peter Moss)
  • Factors which hold commonwealth together
  • Factors which might breakup commonwealth

Pakistan and Bangladesh

Pakistan and Afghanistan

Pakistan and Iran

Pakistan and the Muslim Countries
  • Egypt
  • Middle-East
  • Palestine
  • Indonesia

Middle East Conflicts: The Arab and the Jews  
(Peter Moss)
  • Zionism, Mandates, Suez Crisis, Seven Days War, 1973 War

Middle East Conflicts: Iran and Iraq  
(Peter Moss)
  • Iran, Iraq, The Iran-Iraq War, The Gulf War

Pakistan and the United Nations; different agencies of UNO
  • UNESCO
  • UNISEF
  • WFP
  • ILO

Reference Books:

Surf I.T:
  • http://www.slideshare.net/msaadafridi/pakistan-us?qid=3c71a9ac-69d7-49d2-b114-7eee641-16670&v=default&b=&from_search=126
  • http://www.slideshare.net/msaadafridi/pakistans-relations-with-muslim-world?qid=66fac767-530e-4964-b114-7e3e63c16670&v=default&b=&from_search=2
  • http://www.slideshare.net/1110123456/the-kashmir-conflict
  • http://www.slideshare.net/hjhabib/water-dispute-bw-indo-pak?qid=7d9c96a-3f4-4941-8122-3eef2d067615&v=default&b=&from_search=4

April: Revision for Final Examination

May: Final Examination 2017

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