Dawood Public School

Course Outline 2017-18 History Class X

Course Books:

- History and Culture of Pakistan, Nigel Kelly, 2010 edi, Peak publishers.
- Pakistan: History, Culture and Government, Nigel Smith, 2009 edi, OUP.

Yearly Syllabus:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u>Book</u>	Page #
August	The Ministry of Khawaja Nazimuddin The Ministry of Malik Ghulam Muhammad	Nigel Kelly Nigel Smith	113-119 128-134
September	The Ministry of Major General Iskander Mirza The Ministry of General Ayub Khan The Ministry of General Yahya Khan	Nigel Kelly Nigel Smith	120-133 134-157
October	The Ministry of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto The Ministry of General Zia ul-Haq	Nigel Kelly Nigel Smith	134-150 158-171
November	Pakistan: 1988 to date Revision for Mid-Term Exam	Nigel Smith	210-225
December	Mid-Term Examination 2017		
January	Revision of whole Syllabus for O Levels Exam		
February	Revision of whole Syllabus for O Levels Exam		
March	Revision of whole Syllabus for O Levels Exam Mock Exam 2018		
April	Mock Exam 2018		

Timeline of the whole Syllabus

Chapter	Event	Date
	Objective Resolution	1949
	PRODA	1949
Liaquat Ali Khan	1 st BPC Report	1950
	Rawalpindi Conspiracy	1951
	Assassination	1951
	Nazimuddin's dismissal & Bogra's appointemnet	1953
Malik Ghulam	Dissolution of Assembly	1954
Mohammed	Maulvi Tameezuddin's case	1955
	Ghulam Mohammed resigns	1955
	Bogra's dismissal as P.M	1955
	One Unit Scheme	1955
Iskander Mirza	First constitution	1956
_	Power Tussle	1956-58
	First Martial Law	1958
	Basic Democracies	1959
_	New Constitution	1962
Ayub Khan	War with India	1965
	Ayub forced to resign	1969
	Yahya became President	1969
Yahya Khan	General Elections	1970
	Fall of Dhaka	1971
	Simla Agreement	1972
	New Constitution	1973
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	General Elections	1977
	State of Emergency declared	1977
	Martial Law	1977
	Bhutto hanged	1979
	Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	1979
- :	Zia's Refrendum	1984
Zia-ul-Haq —	Ojhri Camp	1988
	Junejo dismissal	1988
	Zia killed in air crash	1988
	Problems in Sindh	1989
Benazir Bhutto 1 st Term	Pucca Qila massacre	1990
	Dismissal	1990
	Cooperative Societies Scandal	1991
Nawaz Sharif 1 st Term	Shariat Bill	1991
	Dismissal	1993
Benazir Bhutto 2 nd Term	Murtaza Bhuto Murder	1996
Nawaz Sharif 2 nd Term	Kargil War	1999

Syllabus Contents:-

August:



Kh. Nazim-u-din



Malik Ghulam Muhammad

❖ The Government and Constitution of Pakistan 1948-1999

(Nigel Smith and Nigel Kelly)

The Ministry of Khawaja Nazimuddin;

- The Objective Resolution passed by Liaquat Ali Khan, is a preamble to the Constitution of Pakistan.
- To end corruption Liaquat Ali Khan passed the PRODA Act.
- Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act
- He tried to solve the many partition problems like; Refugees, accession of Hyderabad and Kashmir

The Ministry of Malik Ghulam Muhammad

• Constitutional crisis in the time of Malik Ghulam Muhammed and his role in those crises.

Reference Books:

- ✓ Bhatti, M. Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Kazmi, M.R. (2007). Pakistan Studies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Yousuf, Hamid. (1999). Pakistan; A Study of Political development. Sange-Meel Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Objectives Resolution
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liaquat_Ali_Khan#Prime_Minister
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malik_Ghulam_Muhammad
- http://www.cssforum.com.pk/css-compulsory-subjects/pakistan-affairs/57964-pakistan-affairs-notes-3.html

Model Questions:

- 1. What was the first BPC Report?
- 2. Why did Malik Ghulam Muhammad dismiss the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1955?

September:

❖ The Government and Constitution of Pakistan 1948-1999

(Nigel Smith and Nigel Kelly)

The Ministry of Major General Iskander Mirza

- Promulgation of the 1956 Constitution
- The One Unit Scheme proved to be a failure, passed by Iskander Mirza to unite East and West Pakistan. It further increased East Pakistani's grievances.

The Ministry of General Ayub Khan

- Introduction of Basic Democracies System, as Ayub Khan was not in favour of Democracy. Instead he introduced a new term 'Controlled democracy'.
- Promulgation of the 1962 Constitution, first time in Pakistan Presidential form of government was introduced which ultimately failed.
- Different types of reforms introduced by Ayub Khan like; Agricultural Reforms, Industrial Reforms, Social and Educational Reforms,
- A new capital Islamabad was chosen by Ayub Khan. Karachi was not safe strategically.

The Ministry of General Yahya Khan

- Problematic Result of 1971 Elections
- The famous Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman, which became one of the important reasons for the separation of East Pakistan.
- The Outbreak of Civil war in East Pakistan, as a reaction of military operation by West Pakistan army under Gen. Tikka Khan.
- 1971 War with India

Reference Books:

- ✓ Ikram, Rabbani. (2003).Introduction to Pakistan. Caravan Book House, Lahore.
- ✓ Bhatti, M. Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Kazmi, M.R. (2007). Pakistan Studies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iskander Mirza
- http://www.allamaiqbal.com/webcont/393/IskanderMirza.html
- http://historypak.com/reforms-under-ayub-khan/
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ayub_Khan_(President_of_Pakistan)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani War of 1965
- http://storyofpakistan.com/yahya-khan/
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yahya Khan
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani War of 1971

Model Questions:

- 1. What was the One Unit Scheme?
- 2. 'Agricultural Reforms of Ayub Khan were the most important reforms introduced by him. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
- 3. What were the Six Points?
- 4. Who was Mujib-ur-Rehman?



<u>Party</u>	<u>Percentile</u>	<u>Seats</u>	Bar Graph Performance
Pakistan Peoples Party	60.1%	155	155 / 216
Pakistan National Alliance	35.7%	36	36 / 216
PML (Qayyum)		1	8 / 216
Other parties	4.1%	0	0/216
Independents 4.1%		8	8 / 216
Women and minority seats	-	16	16 / 216
Total	100	216	

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto with Indira Gandhi and Benazir

1977 Election Results in Pakistan

❖ The Government and Constitution of Pakistan 1948-1999

(Nigel Smith and Nigel Kelly)

The Ministry of Zulfigar Ali Bhutto

- Zulfigar Ali Bhutto wanted to control Army, and did not want to become a victim of army.
- The Simla Agreement 1972 with India.
- The promulgation of the 1973 Constitution
- Bhutto's Reforms; Industrial reforms, Agricultural reforms: land ownership, Security of Tenure, Education, Health and Social reforms, Administrative Reforms.
- The 1977 Election result, which led to dismissal of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto by Zia-ul-Haq.

The Ministry of General Zia ul-Haq

- The death of Bhutto under Zia's reign.
- Process of Islamisation in Pakistan under Gen. Zia to defame Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government and to gain political support from religious parties for his rule.
- The 'Afghan Miracle' 1977
- The 1985 election
- Problems for Zia due to Afghan War; e.g. Drug trafficking, easy availability of weapons

Reference Books:

- ✓ Zafar, M.D. (1985). A Short History for Pakistan. Aziz Publishers, Lahore.
- \checkmark Bhatti, M. Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Kazmi, M.R. (2007). Pakistan Studies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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- http://elections.com.pk/candidatedetails.php?id=6884
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zulfikar_Ali_Bhutto
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zia-ul-Haq's Islamization

Model Questions:

- 1. Why did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government decline in 1977?
- 2. Who was Muhammad Khan Junejo?
- 3. Why did Zia introduce Islamization policy?

November:





Benazir Bhutto taking Oath with President G.I.Khan

Nawaz Shariff with President G.I.Khan

❖ Pakistan: 1988 to date

(Nigel Smith)

- Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister, 1988-1990; problems in her era. Dismissal by Ghulam Ishaq Khan.
- Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister, 1990-1993, problems, economic policies, tussle with the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.
- Benazir Bhutto's Second Administration, 1993-1996; problems, corruption charges, murder of her brother Murtaza Bhutto, dismissal by Farooq Leghari.
- Nawaz Sharif's Second Administration, 1997-1999, Kargil Operation, relations with India, Lahore Declaration, Dismissal by Gen. Perzez Musharraf.

Reference Books:

- ✓ Yousuf, Hamid. (1999). Pakistan; A Study of Political development. Sange-Meel Publishers, Lahore
- ✓ Kazmi, M.R. (2007). Pakistan Studies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

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- http://asianhistory.about.com/od/pakistan/p/Biography-of-Benazir-Bhutto.htm
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benazir_Bhutto
- http://middleeast.about.com/od/pakistan/p/me080830b.htm
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nawaz_Sharif

Model Questions:

- 1. Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed in 1990 by Ghulam Ishaq Khan?
- 2. Who was Moeen Qureshi?
- 3. Who was Farooq Leghari?
- 4. Why was Nawaz Sharif dismissed by Pervez Musharraf in 1999?

<u>December:</u>

Mid-Term Examination 2017

January - March:

Revision of whole syllabus for O Level Exam

March - April:

Mock Examination 2018
