

**Dawood Public School**  
 Course Outline 2017-18  
 History  
 Class VII

**Book:**

Crompton, T: Stimpson, Beatrice. (2008). History in Focus 2. Karachi: Peak Publication.  
 Moss, Peter: (2010). Oxford History for Pakistan Book 2: Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Yearly Syllabus:**

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September	Raiders and Rulers	28-42
October	The Dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate	43-56
November	The Voyages of Discoveries <b>Revision for Mid-Term Exam</b>	57-66
December	<b>Mid-Year Examination 2017</b>	
January	The Renaissance The Mughal Dynasty I: Babur to Akber	52-55 67-88
February	The Mughal Dynasty I: Babur to Akber The Mughal Dynasty 2-the Glory Days and the Decline	67-88 89-109
March	The Mughal Dynasty 2-the Glory Days and the Decline	89-109
April	Mughal Architecture <b>Revision for Final Exam</b>	
May	<b>Final Examination 2018</b>	

**Timeline of yearly syllabus**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Chapter</b>
632 AD or 11 AH	Prophet Muhammad passes away	The Rise and Spread of Islam
632 – 661	Rule of first four Caliphs	
660 - 750	Rule of Umayyads	
732	Muslims defeated in France	
By 714	Spain was under control of Muslims	
1492	Muslim ruled ended in Spain	
749	Abu –al-Abbas became the Caliph	
762	Al Mansur built a new capital at Baghdad	
909	Fatimid set up a Caliphate	
1099	Jerusalem was captured by Crusaders	
1097	The First Crusades	
1144	France and Germany Proclaimed the 2 <sup>ND</sup> Crusade	
1190-92	The Third Crusade	
1097	The First Crusades	
636	Arab sea expedition landed at Thana	Raiders and rulers
663	Arab forces crossed the Bolan Pass	
710	King of Sri Lanka sent ships to Hajjaj bin Yousuf	
712	Muhammad bin Qasim invaded Sindh	
1000	Mahmd Ghaznavi started raids in India	
1001	Mahmud fought with Jaipal	
1030	Mahmud Ghaznavi died	
1151	Alauddin Ghauri captured Ghazni	
1175	Muhamad Ghuri defeated last Ghauri king	
1206	Qutub-ud-din Aikek became Sultan	
1206 - 1290	The Slave dynasty	
1220	Itutmish moved capital from Lahore to Dehli	
1206	Genghis Khan became chieftan	
1227	Genghis khan died	
1236	Razia Sultana became first women Empress	
1290 - 1320	Khalji dynasty	
1296	Sultan jalaluddin was assassinated	
1320 - 1414	The Tughluq dynasty	
1325	Sultan Muhammad Tughluq became an Emperor	
1398	Taimur marched to Sub continent	
1412	Last Tughluq died	
1414 - 1451	Sayyid dynasty	

1451 - 1526	Lodi dynasty	
1497	Portuguese king sent Vasco da Gama	Voyages of Discovery
1524	Vasco da Gama got the title "Viceroy of East"	
1492	Columbus and his ships were out into the Atlantic	
1522	Victoria arrived back in Spain	
1577	Francis Drake started his voyage	
1580	Francis Drake arrived back in England	
1453	Constantinople captured by Turks	
1450	The printing Press was invented in Europe	
1510	The Church of Santo Pietro was built	
1452-1519	Leonardo da Vinci	
1504	Babur captured Kabul	The Mughal dynasty I From Babur to Akbar
1525	First battle of Panipat	
1527	Battle of Khanwa	
1529	Battle of Ghagra	
1530	Babur became seriously ill	
1530 – 1540	First rule of Humayun	
1555 - 1556	Second rule of Humayun	
1545	Sher Shah Suri died	
1556	Humayun died	
1567	Siege of Chitor by Akbar	
1569	Jehangir was born	
1582	Slavery was abolished by Akbar	
1579	Akbar stopped collecting Jizya	
1605	Akbar died	
1607	William Hawkins visited Jehangir's court	
1615	Sir Thomas's ship arrived at Surat	
1623	Nur Jehan built a mosque at Srinagar	
1627	Jehangir died	
1627	Shah Jehan became an emperor	
1739	Peacock throne was stolen by Persians	
1666	Shah Jehan died	
1658	Aurangzeb became an emperor	
1669	Aurangzeb brought back the Jizya tax	
1699	<b>Kalsa</b> was formed by Guru Gobind Singh	
1681	Mughal – Maratha war started	
1707	Aurangzeb died	

**August:****Topic:** The rise and spread of Islam (Pg: 1- 12)

- Arabia- the Holy Land of Islam;
- The rule of first four Caliphs; Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>RA</sup>, Hazrat Umar<sup>RA</sup>, Hazrat Usman<sup>RA</sup>, Hazrat Ali<sup>RA</sup>
- Umayyad Dynasty; height of Muslim learning in this period. Cultural and educational development took place.
- Abbasid Dynasty; Seljuk Turks gained power and established their own dynasty. They rule ended in 1258.
- Beyond Arab lands; Islam in Africa and Far East.
- Crusades; fought between Arab Muslims and European Christians.

**Topic:** The Crusades

(30-35 )

- The Crusades wars were fought between the Muslims and the Christians.
- Jerusalem is a holy city for Islam, Judaism and Christianity.
- The first crusade demanded for the freedom of Jerusalem.

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Wells, H.G: (1998). An Illustrated History short History of the World. Webb and Bower Publishers (Ltd).
- ✓ Ali, K. (1992). A new history of Indo-Pakistan. Aziz Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Mahajan, V.D. (1992). Mughal Rule in India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Kapoor, Gurbaksh Singh. (1989). History of India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Aurangzebname; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ab99>
- [http://www.ducksters.com/history/middle\\_ages\\_crusades.php](http://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages_crusades.php)
- <http://www.kidspast.com/world-history/0228-crusades.php>

**Key words:** Caliphs, Pope, Jizya, Succession, Knights**Model Questions:**

1. Who was Al-Mansur? What was his contribution to Baghdad?
2. Identify the given illustration which is an evidence of Muslim dominance in Spain.

**Activity:** Students will be divided in groups; each group will make a presentation on any Muslim Scientist.

**September:****Topic:** Raiders and Rulers (Pg 28 – 42)

- Muslims came to the sub continent mainly for trading.
- Sindh a larger province. Sindh was referred to almost all of the area of today's Pakistan including Kashmir.
- Sindh settlements Lahore – still famous today, Multan – the 'House of Gold' and The lost city of Debal – a major port
- Muhammad bin Qasim storms Sindh; sent here by Hajjaj Bin Yousuf and stayed here for three years.
- The Ghaznavid Empire was built by Subuktigin, a Turkish leader at Ghazni
- The Ghauris were Afghan tribesman from Ghur. After Ghaznavid they established their Empire.

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq, N. (1999). Pakistan a Historical and Contemporary Look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Mahmud, S.F. (1988). Concise History of Indo- Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Haye, Dr, KH,A. (n.d). First Steps in our history; Ferozsons (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://voiceofdharma.org/books/tlmr/ch3.htm>

**Key words:** Settlement, Expedition, Palanquin, Suburbs, Manjanik, Catapult, Planks, Elephant's litter, Patron Saint, Raids.

**Model Questions:**

1. Why did the Arab Muslims arrive in the subcontinent in early 7<sup>th</sup> Century?
2. Who was Al-Biruni? What did he say about River Indus and Kashmir?
3. How did Muhammed Bin Qasim gain control over Sindh?
4. Who was Mahmud? Why was he known as the idol- breaker?

**October:****Topic:** The Dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate (Pg 43 – 56)

- A New Empire – the Delhi Sultanate had five groups of Muslim leaders
- The Slave Dynasty (1206- 1290) Qutubuddin Aibek, Iltutmish, Razia Sultana
- Mongols were the nomadic people of Central Asia led by Genghis Khan and caused immense destruction in sub continent.
- Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320) established by Jalaluddin Feroz.
- Tughluq dynasty; Sultan Mohammed Tughluq was one of the most controversial personality of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Timur lame was a Mongol who looted and destroyed Delhi. He died in 1405 on his way to conquer China.
- The weak Sayyids; this dynasty was the weakest of all dynasties of Delhi sultanate.
- Lodi dynasty; was the last dynasty of Delhi sultanate and was ended by Babur – the tiger.

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq, N. (1999). Pakistan a Historical and Contemporary Look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Mahmud, S.F. (1988). Concise History of Indo- Pakistan. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Haye, Dr, KH,A. (n.d). First Steps in our history; Ferozsons (Pvt) Ltd, Lahore.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida, A. (2000). Tuzki-Temuri. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- [http://www.indianetzone.com/4/the\\_delhi\\_sultanate.htm](http://www.indianetzone.com/4/the_delhi_sultanate.htm)
- <http://www.iloveindia.com/history/medieval-india/delhi-sultunate/index.html>

**Key words:** Dynasty, Assassination, Scruples, Almshouses, Tyrant, Unprecedented, Lunatic.

**Model Questions:**

1. Who was Genghis Khan? Why did he come to the Indian subcontinent?
2. Why were the Turkish officers against Razia Sultana?
3. Sultan Mohammed Tughlaq was called one of the greatest puzzle of Indian History. Discuss

**Activity:**

Quiz of this chapter will be conducted and presentation on Dehli sultanate will be screened for the students.

**November:**

**Topic:** The Voyages of Discovery (Pg 57 – 66)

- Fear of the unknown; Europeans were afraid of travelling in unknown directions.
- A new spirit of adventure; curiosity and a desire to spread Christianity forced Europeans to travel in different directions of the world.
- Portuguese the good explorers; made many advances in navigation, Henry the navigator set up school for sailors.
- Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese sailor and came to sub continent to seek trade agreement.
- Christopher Columbus discovered the new world accidentally.
- Sir Francis Drake was a British and chosen as the leader of an expedition to explore the west coast of North and South America

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Coote, Rooger. (1993). The sailor through history. Wayland, England.
- ✓ Moss, Peter. (2010). History For Pakistan Book 2. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/559803/spice-trade>

**Key words:** Voyage, Bandits, Caravan, Navigator, Flag ship.

**Model Questions:**

1. Why did the Europeans travel outside Europe and explored the world?
2. Who was Marco Polo? How did he contribute in exploring the East?
3. Why were the Portuguese such good explorers?
4. Who was Sir Francis Drake? What was his achievement?

**Activity:** Slide show and Documentary will be screened for the students about the famous explores of 15<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Revision for the Mid-Term Exam**

**December:**

**Mid-Term Examination 2017**

**January:****Topic:** The Renaissance ( 52-55 )

- Renaissance or 'rebirth' of learning.
- Renaissance caused due to role of Catholic Churches, invasion of Constantinople by Turks, difference in the financial status of Europeans, learning about ancient Roman and Greek buildings, establishment of printing press.
- During renaissance it caused revolutionary change across Europe.
- Art, Science and Technology flourished during this period.
- Leonardo da Vinci played a vital role during the period of renaissance.

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Moss, Peter. (2010). History for Pakistan Book 2. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Roberts, Martin. (2009). Timeline 2; Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Wells, H.G: (1998). An Illustrated History short History of the World. Webb and Bower Publishers (Ltd).

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://history-world.org/islam4.htm>

**Topic:** The Mughal Dynasty I: Babur to Akbar (Pg 67 – 88)

- Zahiruddin Mohammad was the founder of Mughal dynasty
- Humayun was the son of Babur. He was a brave fighter but not a good military leader
- Akbar was the son of Humayun and was only thirteen when he became king. He was very adventurous and lively since childhood.
- "Navratna", the nine gems. Akbar had nine gems in his court they were people who were masters in their respective fields.

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Ali, K. (1992). A new history of Indo-Pakistan. Aziz Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Mahajan, V.D. (1992). Mughal Rule in India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Kapoor, Gurbaksh Singh. (1989). History of India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Baburnama; Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A.(2001). Humayunma; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ab99>

**Key words:** Cannon, Stirring, Memoirs, Jesuit priest, Siege, Jizya, Exotic, Majestic.

**Model Questions:**

1. How did the Delhi Sultanate come to an end?
2. Write a brief note about Sher Shah Suri as an administrator.
3. How was Akbar able to pacify the Rajputs during his reign?

**February:****Topic:** The Mughal Dynasty I: Babur to Akbar (Cont) (Pg 67 – 88)

- Akbar and religion. Akbar was very much interested in religion and he was liberal in his thoughts.
- "Hall of Worship" was established by Akbar where scholars of different religion gathered and discussed different religious issues.
- Din-e-Illahi was the result of all the discussions carried out at the Hall of Worship.
- Akbar's Pastimes were hunting, flying pigeons, playing chess. watching elephant

fights, playing Polo etc

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Ali, K. (1992). A new history of Indo-Pakistan. Aziz Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Mahajan, V.D. (1992). Mughal Rule in India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Kapoor, Gurbaksh Singh. (1989). History of India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Qureshi, I.H. (2000). A Short History of Indo-Pakistan (2nd edi.). University of Karachi, Karachi.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Akbarnama; Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ab99>

**Topic:** The Mughal Dynasty 2-the Glory Days and the decline (Pg 89 – 109)

- The conqueror of the world – Emperor Jehangir. In 1605 Jehangir succeeded his father Akbar.
- Nur Jehan- the Light of the World, was a brave, lively and an attractive woman who sought Jehangir’s attention and influenced him. He married her.
- The King of the World- Shah Jehan. Shah jehan was the son of Jehangir and became the emperor in 1627

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Ali, K. (1992). A new history of Indo-Pakistan. Aziz Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Mahajan, V.D. (1992). Mughal Rule in India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Kapoor, Gurbaksh Singh. (1989). History of India. S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Jahangirnama. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Nur Jahan. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Dossal, Zubeida A. (2001). Shahjahannama. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Surf I.T:**

- <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ab99>

**Key words:** Glory, Citadel, Paraded, Barbarous, Atheist, Inscription.

**Model Questions:**

1. Why was Jehangir considered as a man of contrast?
2. Who was Nur Jehan? Discuss her role in Jahangir’s reign?

**Activity:** Students will do role play of different emperors from Mughal Dynasty . Marks will be included in monthly test.

**March:**

**Topic:** The Mughal Dynasty 2-the Glory Days and the Decline (Pg 89 – 109)

- Jewel in the throne- Emperor Aurangzeb
- Fall of the Mughal Empire

**Topic:** The flourishing arts during Mughal times (Pg 110 – 122)

- The mausoleum of Humayun
- Akbar’s fort
- The mausoleum of Akbar
- Pearl mosque
- Jama masjid
- Taj Mahal
- Shalimar Garden

**Reference Books:**

- ✓ Roberts, Martin. Timeline 2. Oxford University Press, Oxford.



**Surf I.T:**

- [http://indiapicks.com/annapurna/S\\_Mughal.htm](http://indiapicks.com/annapurna/S_Mughal.htm)
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/396119/Mughal-architecture>

**Key words:** Bigot, Suspiciousness, Famine, Plague, Peasant, Kalsa, Awe- inspiring, Monuments, Mausoleum.

**Model Questions:**

1. Why did the Mughal Empire begin to weaken and decline?
2. Who wrote this and for whom? Explain the source as well.

Health to you, my heart is near you. Old age has arrived: weakness subdues me, and strength has left my body. I came as stranger into this world, and a stranger I depart. I know nothing of myself, what I am, and for what I am destined.... I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire.

**Activity:**

- Students will make a report on the reasons of the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- Short assignment will be made by students on the architecture of Mughal era.

**May:**

**Final Examination 2018**

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