

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2020-21
Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies – History 2059
Grade VIII

Course Books:

- Pakistan: History, Culture and Government, Nigel Smith, 2015 edition, OUP.

Monthly Course Distribution

Month	Contents	Book	Pages
August	The Decline and fall of the Mughal Empire The role of religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the subcontinent	Nigel Smith	6-19
September	The East India Company and the British Colonial Rule The Industrial Revolution	Nigel Smith Peter Moss III	20-31 18-19
October	The East India Company and the British Colonial Rule The War of Independence 1857	Nigel Smith	20-38
November	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Revision for Mid-Term Exam	Nigel Smith	39-43
December	Mid-Year Examination		
January	Urdu and the Regional Languages Pakistan Movement during the Early 20 th Century	Nigel Smith	44-63
February	Pakistan Movement during the Early 20 th Century The World War I	Nigel Smith Peter Moss III	63-67 32-37
March	Pakistan Movement during the Early 20 th Century The Khilafat Movement	Nigel Smith	68-74
April	Revision for Final Exam		
May	Final Examination		

Complete Timeline

Period	Event/Important Personality	Date
Decline of the Mughal Empire	Decline of the Mughal Empire	1707-1857
Revivalist of Islam	Syed Ahmed Shaheed	1703-1762
	Haji ShariatUllah	1786-1831
	Haji ShariatUllah	1781-1840
	Titu Mir	1782-1831
The British in India	The East India Company	1600-1857
	Battle of Plassey	1757
	Battle of Buxar	1763
	Annexation of Sindh	1841
	Annexation of Punjab	1849
War of 1857	War of 1857	1857-1858
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	1817-1898
Pakistan Movement Early 20 th Century	Indian National Congress	1885
	Partition of Bengal	1905
	Simla Deputation	1906
	Muslim League	1906
	Morley Minto Reforms	1909
	Bengal Partition Reversed	1911
	Lucknow Pact	1916
	Mont-Ford Reforms	1919
	Rowlatt Act	1919
	Amritsar Massacre	1919
Khilafat Movement	Khilafat Movement	1919-1921

Syllabus Content

August:

❖ The Decline and fall of the Mughal Empire *(Nigel Smith)*

- 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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Kazmi, M.R. (2007). Pakistan Studies. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bandhopadhyay, Shekhar. (2004). From Plassey to Partition. Orient Longman, Hyderabad.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.mughalhistory.com/decline.htm>
- <http://www.preservearticles.com/201103094426/causes-for-the-decline-of-the-mughal-empire.html>

❖ The religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the subcontinent *(Nigel Smith)*

- The religious reforms of Shah Wali-ul-lah, his political and religious role for the revival of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barailvi and the revival of Islam, Jihad Movement and the Mujahideen.
- Haji ShariatUllah and the Faraizi Movement in East Bengal.
- Titu Mir and his uprising in West Bengal.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Rafi-ud-din, Qazi. (n.d). An introduction to Pakistan Studies. Ilmi Kitab Khana, Lahore.
- ✓ Ikram, Rabbani. (2003). Introduction to Pakistan. Caravan Book House, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.cssforum.com.pk/css-optional-subjects/group-e-history-subjects/indo-pak-history/15368-shah-wali-ullah.html>
- <http://www.scholarships.com.pk/8050/syed-ahmed-shaheed-1786-1831/>
- <http://nathegreat.hubpages.com/hub/Impact-of-Haji-Shariat-Ullah-in-the-history-of-Subcontinent>
- http://www.banglapedia.org/HT/T_0202.html

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.

September:

❖ The East India Company and the British Rule in India *Nigel Smith*

- East India Company's growing influence in trade as they out-numbered 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 *Peter Moss*

- 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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Burke, S.M. (1995). The British raj in India. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bandhopadhyaye, Shekhar. (2004). From Plassey to Partition. Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- ✓ Ikram, Rabbani. (2003). Introduction to Pakistan. Caravan Book House, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- <https://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/History/British/EAcO.html>
- http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plassey
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Buxar
- <http://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution>
- <https://kidskonnnect.com/history/industrial-revolution/>

Model Questions:

1. What was the East India Company?
2. Why were 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**

Nigel Kelly

- 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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Bandhopadhyaye, Shekhar. (2004). From Plassey to Partition. Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- ✓ Ikram, Rabbani. (2003). Introduction to Pakistan. Caravan Book House, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.scribd.com/doc/72856842/Annexation-of-Sindh>
- <http://www.facts-about-india.com/annexation-of-punjab.php>
- http://www.heritage-history.com/www/heritage.php?Dir=wars&FileName=wars_mysore.php

❖ **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.

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Rafi-ud-din, Qazi. (n.d). An introduction to Pakistan Studies. Ilmi Kitab Khana, Lahore.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.guesspapers.net/2275/causes-of-war-of-independence/>

- <http://www.slideshare.net/Thecityschool12/the-causes-of-war>
- <http://historypak.com/events-of-the-war-of-independence/>

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**

Nigel Smith

- 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 Ghazipur, M.A.O school and Aligarh College, Tehzib ul Akhlaq, Aligarh Institute Gazette.
- His efforts in improving the relations between the British and the Muslims through his writing ('Causes of the Indian revolt', 'Loyal Mohammadans of India', Nadarh, 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:

- ✓ Bhatti, M. Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Burke, S. M. (1995). The British raj in India. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.ssu.edu.pk/sirsyed/main.html>
- 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 Indian National Congress?

December:

Mid-Year Examination

January:

❖ **Urdu & Regional Languages**

Nigel Smith

- 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:

- ✓ Rafi-ud-din, Qazi. (n.d). An introduction to Pakistan Studies. Ilmi Kitab Khana, Lahore.
- ✓ Ikram, Rabbani, Introduction to Pakistan, Caravan Book House

Surf I.T:

- <http://olevelhistoryofpakistan.blogspot.com/2012/12/languages.html>

❖ Pakistan Movement during the Early 20th Century

Nigel Smith

- 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)

ReferenceBooks:

- ✓ Burke, S.M. (1995). The British raj in India. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.slideshare.net/SHAHBAZ562/the-essay-on>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Indian_National_Congress
- http://www.slideshare.net/Hamza_Mahmood/partition-of-bengal-16836582
- [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Partition_of_Bengal_\(1905\)](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Partition_of_Bengal_(1905))
- <http://historypak.com/simla-deputation-1906/>

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?

February:

❖ Pakistan Movement during the Early 20th Century

Nigel 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:

- ✓ Anwer, Mian Mohammed. (2005). Pakistan studies for O level. White Rose Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Bhatti, M.Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- [http://www.allamaigbal.com/webcont/393/EstablishmentofAllIndiaMuslimLeague\[1906\].html](http://www.allamaigbal.com/webcont/393/EstablishmentofAllIndiaMuslimLeague[1906].html)
- <http://www.cssforum.com.pk/386535-post10.html>
- [http://csspoint.yolasite.com/resources/Government%20of%20India%20Act,%201909%20\(Minto-Morley%20Reforms\).pdf](http://csspoint.yolasite.com/resources/Government%20of%20India%20Act,%201909%20(Minto-Morley%20Reforms).pdf)
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucknow_Pact

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 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:

- ✓ Anwer, Mian Mohammed. (2005). Pakistan studies for O'level. White Rose Publishers, Lahore.
- ✓ Bhatti, M. Sohail. (n.d). Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- <http://www.cssforum.com.pk/386746-post12.html>
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/21847/Massacre-of-Amritsar>
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/511120/Rowlatt-Acts>

❖ **The Khilafat Movement**

Nigel 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:

- ✓ Rafi-ud-din, Qazi. (n.d). An introduction to Pakistan Studies. IlmiKitabKhana, Lahore.
- ✓ Bajwa, Farooq. N. (1999). Pakistan; A historical and contemporary look. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- ✓ Bhatti, M. Sohail. Pakistan affairs 1857 A.D to date. Bhatti sons Publishers, Lahore.

Surf I.T:

- <http://notesonpakistan.blogspot.com/2009/05/khilafat-movement.html>

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