

O-Level Pakistan Studies (History) Notes

Paper 1

(1st Edition)

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Preface

The past events of a country is said to be its history which is a priceless heritage of a nation. The history of Pakistan is as old as India itself, for Pakistan was its integral part before 1947. The freedom movement pioneered by the Hindu and Muslim leaders of India against the British Yoke led to the establishment of India and Pakistan.

I have narrated all those important historical events that led to the creation of Pakistan and its different historical periods to date, keeping in view the syllabus of the latest Cambridge O level 2059 and also complying with the specifications of the Cambridge IGCSE syllabus 0448.

I thought of writing this book about 15 years ago when I was a teacher of Pakistan Studies at Aitchison College Lahore. Throughout the years I could not find a single book which could fulfill the thirst of a student and support them in gaining good score. I have taught in the best renowned schools of Lahore and always felt to fill this vacuum by writing a book on History and Geography.

Besides my teaching I completed my PHD and I had a wonderful experience of visiting British library for completing my task. Sitting in libraries for long hours to prepare my lessons, I came across many problems related to Pakistan studies. One of them was scarcity and dearth of relevant material, varied and contradictory information added further complications. It seemed that the study of Pak Studies is a neglected subject and no one has made a serious attempt to make this subject interesting, easy competitive for the syllabus.

In my 15 years of teaching career I found student shaky and tensed in learning and preparing this subject. Even after a lot of hard work, most of the students could not get the aspired results. Reason was very obvious. Relevant material and Content even in the Cambridge endorsed books are not according to Cambridge examination. I believe that besides imparting knowledge amount the pupil, they must be prepared according to their examination. Good grades are certainly very important and we have to keep this reality while preparing this subject. This book covers both the components of Pak Studies (History and Geography). Entire syllabus is properly addressed.

Most expected four marks questions and answers are given, topical past paper questions since 2000 are included. Practice questions, papers and sample answers are also added. Fresh, thoughtful approach to history and clarity in the explanation of complex events are also covered. The production of this work owes a great deal of several individuals. I am very I thankful to my parents and my family members for their constant support.

I must acknowledge the help and guidance offered to me by **MS Books**.

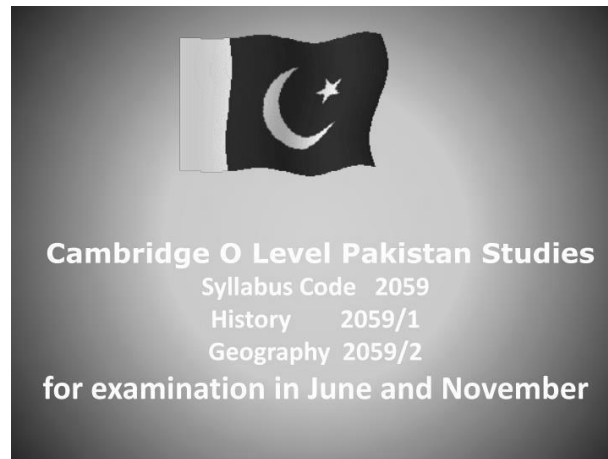
Good Luck
Dr. Usman Hameed

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INTRODUCTION
O'LEVEL PAKISTAN STUDIES 2019
(Syllabus & Format)



INTRODUCTION

The Pakistan Studies syllabus consists of **two** distinct elements. The syllabus for **Paper 1** is concerned with the historical and cultural development of Pakistan up to **1999**. The syllabus for **Paper 2** is concerned with the geography and environment of Pakistan. Thus candidates preparing for an examination in Pakistan Studies will develop knowledge and understanding of their country's **history, geography, political, social** and **economic** situation.

Assessment at a glance

For Cambridge O Level Pakistan Studies candidates take two compulsory components, Paper 1 and Paper 2.

Paper 1: History and Culture of Pakistan

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Total Marks: 75

Section A (25 marks) – candidates answer one compulsory question made up of four parts: (a), (b), (c), and (d), which are linked by a **common theme**. Parts (a) and (b) are source-based questions using historical sources, text or pictures/ graphic. Candidates use and interpret each source in answering the questions.

Section B (50 marks) – candidates answer two questions from a choice of four

Each question has three parts:

- One part testing knowledge (4 marks)

A factual answer of no more than one short paragraph is required.

- One part testing knowledge and understanding includes selecting relevant and appropriate information (7 marks)

Answers require at least two paragraphs of writing.

- One part testing knowledge, understanding and analytical and evaluative ability (14 marks)

This includes the ability to synthesise information, the appropriate use of selected relevant examples and the ability to compare and contrast. This question should be answered in an essay, in continuous prose of approximately **two pages** of writing, not in note form.

Total 75 marks externally assessed 50%.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Candidates will be assessed for their attainment in each of three objectives, in the following weightings:

1. Ability to demonstrate **knowledge** of the material specified in the syllabus.
60%
2. Ability to show **understanding** of the historical and cultural development of Pakistan.
24%
3. Ability to **analyze** and evaluate differing interpretations and points of view relating to the material specified in the syllabus.
16%

SYLLABUS CONTENT (PAPER 1)

The syllabus is divided into **three** sections. It should be understood that the material within each section is inter-related.

Section 1: Cultural & Historical background to the Pakistan Movement.

- The Decline of the Mughal Empire.
- Expansion of the East India Company & British Colonial Rule.
- Shah wali Ullah
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barailvi
- Haji Shariat Ullah
- The war of Independence 1857.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement.
- Literary & the linguistic background of Muslims in the sub-continent.

Section 2: The emergence of Pakistan, 1905-1947

- Partition/reversal of Bengal 1905-1911
- Simla deputation 1906
- Formation of Muslim League. 1906
- Minto Morley reforms, 1909.
- Lucknow Pact 1916.
- Montague Chelmsford reforms 1919.
- The Khilafat Movement 1919-24
- Delhi proposals 1927
- Nehru report 1928
- Importance of the 14 points of Quaid 1929.

- Allahabad Address of Iqbal 1930.
- Three Round table conferences 1930-32.
- Ch Rehmat Ali and scheme of Pakistan 1933
- Government of India act 1935.
- Congress rule 1937-39.
- Pakistan /Lahore Resolution 1940.
- Cripps Mission 1942.
- Quit India movement 1944
- Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944.
- Simla Conference 1945 (Wavell Plan)
- Cabinet mission plan 1946
- 3rd June plan 1947
- Radcliffe award 1947

Section 3: Nation hood 1947-99.

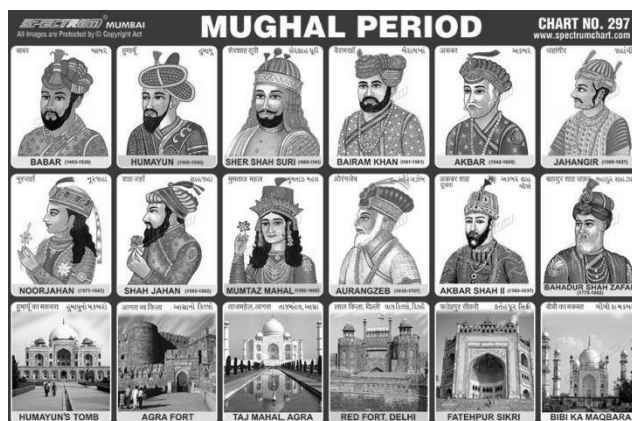
- Initial Problems of Pakistan 1947-48
- Canal Water dispute.
- Kashmir issue
- Refugee crises
- Social issues (Education ,National Language)
- Early years 1948 -58
- Ayub Khan & decade of Progress 1959-69.
- Yahya khan and creation of Bangladesh 1969-71
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto 1971-77.
- General Zia-ul-Haq 1977-88.
- Benazir Bhutto 1988-90 1993-96
- Nawaz Sharif 1990-1993 1997-99
- Pakistan's Foreign relations
 - (Bangladesh –
 - India –
 - Afghanistan –
 - Iran –
 - China –
 - Turkey
 - Saudi Arabia-
 - USSR
 - USA (CENTO/SEATO),
 - UK and the Commonwealth –
 - UN PAKISTAN)

DR USMAN HAMEED

TOPIC: 1

REASONS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL

EMPIRE 1707-1857:



The Mughal Empire reached its greatest extent in the time of **Aurangzeb Alamgir**, but it collapsed within a few decades after his death. The Mughal Empire owes its decline and ultimate downfall to a combination of factors;

Firstly Aurangzeb's policies are regarded as a cause for the decline of the Mughal Empire as it led to disunity among the INDIAN people. Aurangzeb was largely responsible for the downfall of the empire. His predecessors did a lot to win over the loyalties of their subjects, particularly the Rajputs and the other Hindus. But Aurangzeb was a fanatic and could not tolerate the non-Muslims. He imposed **Jazia** and forbade the celebration of Hindu festivals. He thus lost the friendship and loyalty of the Rajputs. His execution of the **Sikh guru** and his hatred with the Marathas forced them to raise arms against him. Being a fanatic **Sunni Muslim**, he could not tolerate even the **Shias**. They too turned against him. He laid too much stress on simplicity and was against singing, dancing and drinking which were common habits of the Muslim nobles. They did not like a king who was so much against their ways. His excessive obsession with the **Deccan** also destroyed the Mughal army, the treasury and also adversely affected his health. So after Aurangzeb's death the mighty empire disintegrated into smaller states.

Another reason was unworthy **and incompetent successors** of Aurangzeb. The character of Mughal kings had deteriorated over a period of time. The successive rulers after Aurangzeb were weak and lacked the character, motivation and commitment to rule the empire strongly. They had become ease loving and cowardly. They totally disregarded their state duties and were unable to detain the declining empire from its fall. These later Mughal rulers were proven neither **good generals nor good statesmen** who could control or administer the large empire which covered nearly the whole of the subcontinent during Aurangzeb's rule. The later rulers were renowned for **living an extravagant lifestyle** with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the empire. They also lacked courage, determination and training. Money was spent lavishly on fine buildings, jewellery, fine clothes

and food. No infrastructure was created for the improvement of administration, industry or agriculture.

The **absence of any definite law of succession** was another important factor. The war of successions not only led to bitterness, bloodshed, and loss of money and prestige of the empire over a period of time, but to its eventual fall. After the death of a ruler, the princess fought for the throne. This eroded the strength and led to the instability of the Mughal Empire. Jahangir, as prince Salim, revolted against his father Akbar. Shah Jahan revolted against Jahangir. Aurangzeb revolted against Shah Jahan. **Aurangzeb** also fought against his brothers **Dara Shiko and Shuja**, and later got **Kamran** killed. Infighting continued even after Aurangzeb like **Moazzam** who succeeded the throne under the name of **Bahadur Shah** after Aurangzeb, defeated his brothers **Azam and Kam Baksh** and killed them. Bahadur Shah ruled for 5 years and died in 1712. His sons also fought for the throne. The infighting for the throne greatly weakened the Mughal Empire.

Local and foreign Invasions on Delhi also made the Mughals weak. Marathas were the major opponents of Mughals. They were from central and south India. Aurangzeb fought with them but could not control them. Until 1750, they had become a major threat for the Mughals. However, Marathas were defeated in 1761 in the battle of Panipat and powerless Mughals got some more time to rule India. In Punjab, **Sikhs** were also a major threat for the Mughals.

Besides that, two more invasions took place from Afghanistan and Persia. In 1738, Persian General **Nadir shah** invaded Delhi and looted their wealth. Between 1747 and 1769, Afghan General **Ahmed Shah** invaded India ten times. All these invasions and revolts made the Mughals virtually bankrupt and they lost their power completely. Mughal Kingdom was reduced to an area 300 miles long and 100 miles wide near Delhi within 100 years after the death of Aurangzeb.

The **rise of British** power was the main reason of the decline of the Mughals. The British took full advantage of the weakness of the Mughals and gradually increased their power. The British expanded the territory under their control with the help of their superior administration and organization. A series of battles and annexations, through steps like '**Subsidiary Alliance**' and '**Doctrine of Lapse**' and effective administration the British gradually assumed control over a vast territory in the subcontinent. They also had clear military advantage because of **Industrial development** in England (1750-1850). The British had better weapons, superior war techniques and a well-trained and disciplined army. The British also possessed a strong **naval** force. The result was that by 1803 the British took over Delhi and placed Shah Alam under British protection with a pension.

MINOR REASONS

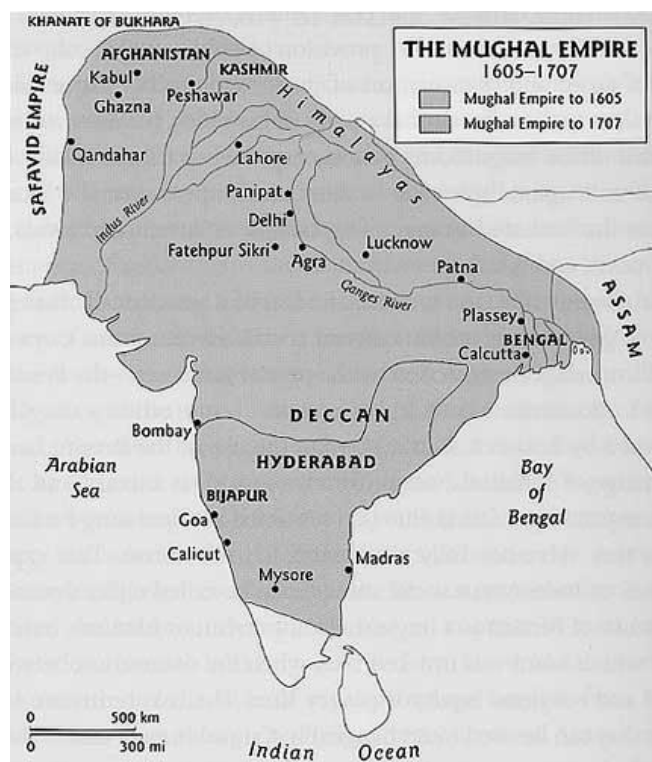
The degeneration of the rulers had also led to the **moral degeneration of the nobility.** Under the early Mughals, the nobles performed useful functions and distinguished themselves both in war and peace. But the elite under the later Mughals was more interested in worldly pursuit and self-enhancement. The nobles who had once been talented men with integrity, honesty, and loyalty, turned selfish and deceitful. Growth of hostile and rival group in the court also undermined the strength of the government. Widespread **corruption** in the administration started and taking bribes became common.

One of the most potent causes of the fall of the Mughal Empire was the deterioration and **demoralization of the army**. The military had not only become inefficient but also lacked in training, discipline and cohesion. The army was out-dated in regard to equipment. It consisted of groups maintained by various nobles, which was the main source of Army's weakness. As the weakening of the nobles occurred, so did the army. This was because of the soldiers, instead of identifying and uniting as Mughal Indians, identified themselves with different ethnic groups like Persian, Afghans and Central Asians. The Mughals had **no navy** and only maintained small ships that were no match for the well-equipped ships of the foreign traders. It was this weakness that the French and the British used to their advantage, and were eventually able to establish their control over India

Another factor contributing to the decline was the **financial position of the Mughals**, which had become deplorable. The war of successions, rebellions and luxurious style of living had depleted the once enormous treasury and had led to financial bankruptcy. During the time of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire had expanded to reach its maximum size. This **vast area** had become impossible for one ruler to control and govern from one centre. It was during the later Mughals that Deccan, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa declared their independence.

Summary:

- Aurangzeb's policies
- Absence of any definite line of succession and Infighting
- *Unworthy and incompetent successors*
- Raids by *Nadir Shah* (1739) and *Ahmad Shah Abdali* (1761)
- Rise of *Marathas* in Deccan and the *Sikhs* in Punjab
- *Rise of British* and the *French*
- Moral degeneration of the nobility
- Deterioration and *demoralization of the army*
- Lack of *naval power*
- *Financial position of the Mughals*
- Vastness of the Empire
- *Failure of Mansabdari system*



Expected Questions Topic 1:

Question No.1: Was the infighting between Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. (14)
November 2001. (Q.1.c)

Question No.2: Briefly explain three reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire. (7)
June.2002. (Q.1.b)

Questions No.3: "Aurangzeb's successors failed to live up to his courageous and determined personality". Was this the most important reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Give reasons for your answer. (14)
November 2003 (Q.1.c)

Questions No.4: Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub Continent by 1850? (7)
November 2004. (Q. 1.b)

Question No.5: Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. (14)
November 2005. (Q.1.c)

Questions No.6: Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. (7)
June 2006. (Q.1.b)

Question No.7: "The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire", do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. (14)
June 2007(Q.1.c)

Question No.8: Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. (7)
November 2008 (Q.1.b)

Question No.9: 'The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. (14)
November 2009(Q.1.c)

Question No.10: The spread of Maratha power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. (14)
June 2011 (Q.1.c)

Question No.11: Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. (7)
June 2012 (Q. 1.b)

Question No.12: Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

The Mughal Empire took 150 years from the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 to break up. His empire was facing difficulties at the time of his death and following this, the tensions and problems only became worse. The most serious challenge to Mughal authority came from the Marathas.

(a) Describe what the Marathas did. (4)

June 2013 (Q.1.a)

Question No.13: How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? (7)

November 2013 (Q.1.b)

Question No.14: Were the invasions by the Persians and Afghans the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. (14)

November 2015(Q.2.c)

Question No. 15: who were zamindars? (4)

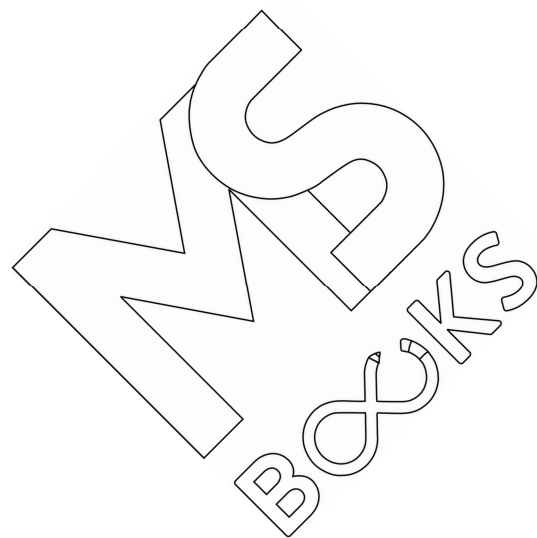
June 2017 (Q.2.a)

Question No.16: Was the infighting between Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the break-up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. (14)

June 2017. (Q.2.c)

Question No.17: who was Ahmed Shah Abdali? (4)

May June 2019 Q. 2 a



MANSABDARI SYSTEM:

“Mansab” is an Arabic word which means a post, an officer a rank, or status. Therefore, Mansabdar means an officer or the holder of the rank, status, and post. Akbar introduced a new system for regulating imperial services which was called Mansabdari system. It was introduced in 1570 A. D. All the imperial officers of the state were styled as Mansabdars. They were classified into (66) grades, from the rank of (10) to ten thousands (10,000) constituted. The (10) was the lowest rank and the ten thousand (10,000) was the highest. The Mansabdars belonged to both Civil and Military department.

AURANGZEB'S DECCAN POLICY:

Aurangzeb spent the last 25 years of his life (1682-1707) in the Deccan. During all this long period, he had practically no rest. The object of his Deccan wars was to conquer the states of Bijapur & Golconda & crush the power of Marathas. But the Marathas did not submit themselves and continued their struggle till the end. Thus his 25 years of campaign in Deccan resulted in nothing. The wars in the Deccan drained his resources & loosened his grip in the north. This led to his tragic end in 1707 at Ahamadnagar and slowly led to downfall of Mughal Empire.

SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE:

The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley, (1798-1805). According to this the Indian rulers were not allowed to have their own armed forces. They were protected by the company's forces but had to pay for them. If any ruler failed to make the payment, a part of his territory would be taken away.

PARAMOUNTCY:

Under Warren Hasting (1774-85), a new policy of paramount was initiated. The company claimed its authority was paramount or supreme as its power was greater than the Indian rulers. So they decided that they could annex or threaten to annex any state of India. It was applied by Lord Dalhousie in 1852. when a ruler didn't govern his state the British would annex his land. (Oudh, Nagpur)

ZAMINDARS:

A **zamindar** in the Indian subcontinent was a lord. The term means "land owner" in Persian. Typically hereditary, zamindars held enormous territories of land and control over their peasants, from whom they reserved the right to collect tax on behalf of imperial courts or for military purposes. In the 19th and 20th centuries, with the advent of British imperialism, many wealthy and influential zamindars were granted with princely and royal titles such as Maharaja (Great King), Raja (King) and Nawab.

During the Mughal Empire, zamindars belonged to the nobility and formed the ruling class. Emperor Akbar granted them mansabs and their ancestral domains were treated as jagirs. Under British colonial rule in India, the permanent settlement consolidated what became known as the *zamindari system*. The British rewarded supportive zamindars by recognizing them as princes

Nadir Shah:

Emperor Nader Shah, the Shah of Persia (1736–47) and the founder of the Afsharid dynasty of Persia, invaded the Mughal Empire, eventually attacking Delhi in March 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the battle at **Karnal** and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in the aftermath of the battle. Nadir Shah's victory against the weak and crumbling Mughal Empire meant that he could afford to turn back and resume war against Persians and the neighbouring Ottoman Empire and Central Asia.



Ahmad Shah Durrani:

(1722-1772) also known as **Ahmad shah Abdali** was the founder of the Durrani Empire and is regarded as the founder of the modern state of Afghanistan. He began his career by enlisting as a young soldier in the military of the Afsharid kingdom and quickly rose to become a commander of the Abdali Regiment, a cavalry of four thousand Abdali Pashtun soldiers. After the death of Nader Shah in 1747, Ahmad Shah Durrani was chosen as King of Afghanistan. Rallying his Afghan tribes and allies, he defeated Mughal and the Maratha empires of India and Afsharid Empire of Persia. Within a few years, he extended his control from Khorasan to Kashmir and to the Arabian Sea. Durrani's mausoleum is located at Kandahar, Afghanistan.



Koh-i-Noor:

The **Koh-i-Noor** is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world is a part of the British Crown Jewels. The diamond was originally owned by the Kakatiya dynasty. Mined in Golconda, India, there is no record of its original weight, but the earliest well-attested weight is 186 carats. Koh-i-Noor is Persian for "Mountain of Light"; it has been known by this name since the 18th century. It changed hands between various factions in modern-day India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan, until being ceded to Queen Victoria after the British conquest of the Punjab in 1849.

Successors of Aurangzeb:

Bahadur Shah 1707-1712 Jahandar shah 1712-1713 Farruksiyar 1713-1719 Mohammad Shah 1719-1748 Ahmed Shah 1748-1754 Alamgir II 1754-1759 Shah Alam II 1759-1806 Akbar 1806-1837 Bahadur Shah 1837-1857

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