

ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN ARTS HISTORY (ELECTIVE)-I

PREFACE

As a matter of fact 'History' is an accurate (possible) record of past events. It provides the status of phenomenon at given times. It also provides interpretation and evaluation of problems, issues, movements and direct observation as eyewitness and indirect observation through documents, relics and remains. It helps to determine the change, growth and development of human race. It is discovery of characteristics traits, norms, and statutes in different ages.

SYLLABUS FOR HISTORY TWO-YEAR (COURSE)

Scheme of Studies

History Syllabus shall consist of two papers of 100 marks each. Students shall be asked to choose any one of the following four groups. In each paper there shall be one compulsory objective question of multiple choice, bearing 20 marks.

The four groups in B.A History are as under.

1. Islamic History

Paper A: - Advent of Islam to the Fall of Umayyad (570 AD to 750 AD)

Paper B: - History of Abbasids (750 AD to 1258 AD)
and Muslim Rule in Spain (712 AD to 1492 AD)

OR

History of Modern Muslim World. (1919 AD to 2002 AD)

2. History of Muslims of South Asia

Paper A: - History of Delhi Sultanate (712 AD to 1526 AD)

Paper B: - History of Mughals (1526 AD 1857 AD)

3. History of Pakistan

Paper A: - Genesis of Pakistan Movement (1857 AD to 1947 AD)

Paper B: - History of Pakistan (1947 AD to 2005 AD)

4. History of Europe

Paper A: - History of Modern Europe (1789 to 1945 AD)

Paper B: - International Relations and Organizations. (1945 AD to 2005 AD)

Detail of Courses

ISLAMIC HISTORY

(ADVENT OF ISLAM TO THE FALL OF UMMAYYADS)

(570 to 750 AD)

1. Pre-Islamic Arabia

Geographical, political, social, economic and religious conditions of the city state of Makkah.

2. The Holy Prophet (SAW)

Birth of the Prophet, Prophethood and Preaching of Islam; the opposition of the Quraish; Migration to Ethiopia and Madina. Socioeconomic and cultural foundations including contributions of Ashab-e-Suffa.

Brotherhood, the Madina charter, wars with Quraish, (battle of Badar, Uhud and Ahzab); the peace accord of Hudaibiyya; the Prophet's letters to the various rulers; the conquest of Makkah; the battle of Hunain; the spread of Islam in Central Arabia; the Tubuk expedition, the Prophet's last pilgrimage and the significance of the last Sermon; his Seerat and achievements.

3. Hazart Abu Bakar (RA)

His early life and sacrifices for the cause of Islam; his election as Caliph; the movement of apostasy; rise of false prophets; the refusal of Zakat; the consolidation of center; the conquest of Iraq; relations with Iran, Syria, and Byzantine; the compilation of the Quran; his character and achievements.

4. Hazart Umar Bin Khattab(RA)

His early life and acceptance of Islam, his services for the cause of Islam, his role during the caliphate of Abu Bakar; Umar's nomination as caliph, the conquests of Iran, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Azerbaijan and Armenia; expansion of Muslim power; his reforms and administration, development of Muslim institutions and the projects of public welfare, his character and achievements.

5. Hazrat Usman (RA)

His early life and acceptance of Islam; his services for the cause of Islam; his role during the life time of the Prophet, Abu Bakar and Umar, his election as caliph; conquest of North Africa, Cyprus, Tabaristan, Turkmanistan and Makran, the Sabite movement, opposition of Uthman. His martyrdom and its consequences, his character and achievements.

6. Hazrat Ali (RA)

His early life; his services for the cause of Islam; his role during the life time of the Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman, his installation as caliph, the battle of the camel, the battle of Siffin, emergence of the Kharjites, battle of Naharwan, Hazrat Ali's martyrdom; his character and achievements, Imam Hasan as caliph, his abdication.

7. Administrations and Structure of Government under the Khulafa-e-Rashidin

Administrative, financial and judicial system under the Pious Caliphs, the status of the Dhimmis and the "Mawali", the social life of the Muslims, salient features of the Khilafat-e-Rashida.

THE Umayyads AT DAMASCUS

8. Amir Muawiyah

Political condition of Islamic world at the time of his accession; establishment of Umayyad Dynasty. Changed character of the caliphate, nomination versus elections, measures to consolidate the empire his administration. His achievements and character.

9. Yazid-I

His succession and the rule of single dynasty. The tragedy of Karbala, its effects and significance in the history of Islam. Event of "Harrah", Siege of Makkah.

10. Marwan Bin Hakam

Abdullah Ibn Zubair, Jabia Conference, election of Marwan; the battle of Marj-i-Rahit, Marwan's internal policy and consolidation of power, his character.

11. Abdul Malik Bin Marwan

Political conditions of Islamic world at the time of his accession. The real founder of Umayyad dynasty, consolidation of his power, his administrative policy and reforms, the role of Hajjaj bin Yousaf, his character and achievements.

12. Walid Bin Abdul Malik

Expansion of Islamic empire in Asia, Africa and Europe, his works of public utility, his reforms and achievements. His glorious reign.

13. Sulaiman Bin Abdul Malik

His ill treatment of Muslim Generals, siege of Constantinople; his character and policies. Nomination of Umar bin Abdul Aziz.

14. Umar Bin Abdul Aziz

The fifth pious Caliph; administrative and religious reforms; state policy; character and achievements.

15. Hisham and later Umayyads

Important events of their rule; Abbasid Movement; propaganda and the causes of success.

16. Down Fall of Umayyad

Fall of the Umayyads dynasty and causes of decline.

17. Nature of Umayyad Rule

Growth and expansion of Islamic empire; central and provincial administration; judiciary and military system; social, cultural and economic development.

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Syed Amir Ali, The History of the Saracens.
- 2) Syed Amir Ali, The Spirit of Islam.
- 3) J. Wellhausen, The Arab kingdom and its Fall.
- 4) S.A.Q. Hussaini, Arab Administration.
- 5) Mazharuddin Siddiqui, Development of Islamic State and Society.
- 6) Cambridge Lewis: Islam, (Relevant Chapters).
- 7) Bernard Lewis: Islam and the World.
- 8) Philip K. Hitti: History of the Arabs.
- 9) Habib Hourani: History of the Arabs.
- 10) Montgomery Watt: Muhammad at Mecca Muhammad at Madina.
- 11) Shaban: Abbaside Revolution. Cambridge.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM RULE IN SOUTH ASIA

(712 to 1526 AD)

(Conquest of Sindh – Delhi Sultanate – up to the Advent of Mughals)

1. South Asia on the eve of Arab Conquest

- a. Historical background, geographical, political, social, religious and economic conditions of South Asia; its relations with neighboring regions.
- b. Causes of Arab invasion of Sindh – Muhammad Bin Qasim and his conquests, Arab administration of Sindh, settlement of Brahmanabad – political, cultural, religious and social impacts of the conquests. City states of Makran, Mansurah, and Multan.

2. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna

Causes of his Indian campaigns; its significance and impact. Character and achievements. Alberuni and his contributions.

3. Ghaznavides at Lahore

Lahore as a centre of art and Literature. Downfall of Ghaznavids and re-emergence of minor states.

4. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghor

His Indian campaigns, Character and achievements, Muizzi Maliks-causes of the defeat of Hindu India.

5. Ilburi Turks

Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak, Sultan Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish, his early difficulties; his achievements as the real founder of Sultanate, relations with caliphate, his successors, Sultan Razia, Nasiruddin Mahmud and his policy, Ghiasuddin Balban, his theory of Kingship, consolidation of Sultanate, Mongol problem, Kaiqubad and the end of Ilburi Turk's dynasty, slave system as a source of weakness and strength.

6. Khalji Dynasty

Significance of Khalji Revolution – Feroz Khalji and his character; Sultan Alauddin Khalji, his reforms and conquests, Deccan policy; Malik Kafur, Qutbuddin Mubarak and end of the Khalji Dynasty.

7. Tughluq Dynasty

Ghiasuddin Tughluq: his administration and character: Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq: his character and personality, mixture of two extremes, his plans and their failure, out-break of rebellions, his Deccan policy. Sultan Feroz Shah Tughluq, his military expeditions, administrative reforms, public works, religious policy; Amir Timur's invasion; End of Tughluq dynasty.

8. Sayyids

Khizar Khan: Character and achievements.

9. **Lodhis**

Sikandar Lodhi: his administration and religious policy. Ibrahim Lodhi and end of the Delhi Sultanate.

10. **Contemporary independent Kindoms**

Bahmani, Vijaynagar, Sindh, and Kashmir.

11. **Downfall of the Sulanate of Delhi**

The causes of the downfall of Sultanate of Delhi.

12. **Administration of Delhi Sultanate**

Central and Provincial departments, army, land revenue system, and Judiciary.

13. **Social and Cultural Contribution of the Sultans of Delhi**

a. Contributions in Historiography, literature, education, arts and culture, Amir Khusrau and his contributions.

b. Architecture: Main characteristics of Muslim architecture – important buildings of the period.

c. Society, economic conditions and commerce.

14. **Religious Trends**

Role of Ulemas, role of Sufis, Sufi orders (Chistiya & Suharwardia), important Sufis of the period, Bhagti movement, its origin, and impact.

Suggested Readings:

1. S. M. Ikram, History of Muslim Civilization in Indo and Pakistan.
2. S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Rule in India.
3. Abdul Qadir, History of Indo-Pak.
4. A.B.M. Habibullah, The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.
5. Sir Wolsely Haig, The Cambridge History of India.
6. I.H.Qurshi, The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.
7. I.H.Qurshi, The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.
8. I.H.Qurshi, A short history of Pakistan. Vol. II. Edited.
9. Hussain, J. "A History of the Peoples of Pakistan", 1998 O.U.P. Karachi.

**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN
GENESIS OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENTS**



(1857 to 1947 AD)

1. **The War of Independence 1857 AD**

Its causes, events, and impacts. Failure of the War of Independence and its effects especially on the Muslims. Early constitutional developments.

2. **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement. His social, political, educational, and religious contributions to the Muslims of South Asia. Urdu-Hindi controversy and the Two Nation Theory.

3. **Religioius and Educational Movements and Institutions of the Muslims.**

Dar-ul-Aloom Deoband, Tehrik-i-Mujahudeen, Hur Movement, Tehrik-i-Rashmi Romal, Nadva-tul-Aulema Lucknow, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Muhammad literary Bengal, Sindh Madrasa-tal-Islam Karachi, and Islamia College, Peshwar.

4. **Hindu Revivalist Movements**

Arya Samaj, Barhamosamaj, Theosophical society, Ramakrishana Mission.

5. Indian National Congress

Formation of Indian National Congress College, Indian Council Act-1892, limitations and impact on Muslims.

6. Syed Ameer Ali

His early life, central Muhammadan Association. His services for the Muslims of South Asia.

7. Urdu Defence Movement

Urdu Defence Movement, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Vagar-ul-Mulk and the formation of Muhammadan Political Organization.

8. Partition of Bengal-1905

Partition of Bengal; its causes, Swadeshi movement and revitalization of Hindu nationalism and its impacts on Muslims. Hindu reaction to partition of Bengal and its annulment.

9. Formation of All India Muslim League- 1906

Simla Deputation and its proposals. Formation of Muslim league; its objectives and evolution.

10. Minto--Morley Reforms 1909

Salient features of Minto—Morley Reforms of 1909.

11. Hindu Muslim Unity

Lucknow Pact 1916, Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy, Ali Brothers and the Khalifat Movements, M.K. Gandhi, Tehrik-i-Mawalat. Movement for the separation of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency.

12. Dyarchy system and its failure

The Government of India Act-1919, dyarchy and its failure.

13. The Constitutional Developments upto 1935

Delhi proposals, Simon commission; Nehru Report, Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen points; Allama Iqbal's Allabad address of 1930, Simon commission report, the first, second and third Round Table Conferences in London, communal award and Poona pact.

14. Government of India Act-1935

The introduction of Government of India Act-1935; its salient features and impacts on India.

15. Congress Ministries

General Elections of 1937, formation of Congress Ministries in various provinces of India and their attitude towards Muslims, Pirpur report, Sharif report, C.P. mey congressi raj (Hakim Asrar Ahmad report).

16. Demand for Separate Muslim State

Kheri Brothers proposals—1917, Ch. Rahmat Ali's proposals of 1933, Sindh Provincial Muslim League demand of 1938 for separate Muslim state.

17. The Demand for Pakistan: 1940-47

Lahore Resolution – 1940, August offer, Cripp's proposal of 1942, Quit India Movement—1942, Gandhi Jinnah talk—1944, Wavell plan—1945 and the Shimla conference, General Elections of 1945-46, Cabinet Mission Plan-1946, Direct Action Day, formation of interim government, London meeting of December 1946, Mr. Attlee's announcement of February—1947, Lord Mountbatten and 3rd June plan, Indian Independence Act. – 1947, Radcliffe Award, emergence of Pakistan as a sovereign Muslim state.

18. Quaid-I-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

His life and services for the cause of Pakistan. His character and personality estimate.

Suggested Readings:

- 1) I.H. Qureshi, The Struggle for Pakistan.
- 2) Ch. Muhammad Ali, Emergence of Pakistan.
- 3) Jamil-ud-Din Ahmad, Early Phase of Struggle for Pakistan.
- 4) Jamil-ud-Din Ahmad, Middle Phase of Struggle for Pakistan.
- 5) Jamil-ud-Din Ahmad, Final Phase of Struggle for Pakistan.
- 6) Muhammad Saleem Ahmad, The All India Muslim League upto 1919 A.D.

- 7) K.K. Aziz, Making of Pakistan.
- 8) Waheed-ul-Zaman, Towards Pakistan.
- 9) I.H. Qureshi, A short history of Pakistan Vol.IV.
- 10) Khalid bin Sayeed, Formative Phase.
- 11) Stanely Walpert, Jinnah of Pakistan.
- 12) Abdul Hameed, Muslim Separation in India.

HISTORY OF EUROPE

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE

(1789-1945 AD)



1. **French Revolution**

Background, causes of the French Revolution, role of French Philosopher, estate general, work of the National Assembly, the role of 3rd estate, England's reaction, parties in the Legislative Assembly, the fall of monarchy, European coalition against France and the War, the second and the third partition of Poland, the reign of Terror and the end of terror. The France and Europe from 1793-1795.

2. **Napoleon Bonaparte**

The rise of Napoleon to power, Napoleon as emperor, statesman and warrior. His reforms, Napoleon and Europe, the continental system, Wars and the downfall.

3. **Vienna Settlement and Concert of Europe**

Treaty of Chaumont, first & second treaties of Paris, treaty of Vienna, alliances, congress system and failure of congress system, the British leadership.

4. **Europe 1815-1848**

The age of Metternich 1814 to 1848. The Forces of change and progress, nationalism, democracy, liberalism, socialism. Restoration of Bourbons in France, the revolution of 1830, Louis Philip Revolution of 1848 in France and effects in Europe. Subsequent revolution in Austria/Hungary, German and Italian States.

5. **The Industrial Revolution in Europe**

Scientific discoveries and its impacts.

6. **The Eastern Question (1820-1878)**

Background, the Greek revolt 1820 to independence 1832, the Crimean war 1853 to 1856, the CZAR, Alexander II of Russia, Napoleon III, peace treaty of Paris - Pan Slavism. The Russo-Turkish war 1877. The treaty of San-stefano the congress and the treaty of Berlin 1878.

7. **Unification of Italy**

Background – Revolutionary movements in Italy. The role of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy. Napoleon III and Italian unity. Foreign policy of Italy after the unification.

8. **Unification of Germany**

Background Napoleon and Germany rise of Prussia, Zollverein, Revolution 1848 and Germany. Rise of Bismark and his role as the architect of German unification. Wars with Denmark, Austria and France. Domestic and foreign policy of Bismark since 1870.

9. **The Growth of Colonisation**

Different forms of colonization; British colonial policy and expansion. The French colonial policy and expansion. The French in North Africa. Suez canal. Anglo French control in Egypt, Russia in the Caucasus and Turkistan. Anglo Russian results of colonial Development.

10. **Road to the First World War**

System of alliances and counter alliances. Drickairerbund, Austro-German alliance 1879, triple alliance 1882, the formation of dual alliance 1891-93; Anglo—Japanese alliance, French—British and Russo British Entente.

William II's accession, personal rule, militarism and Foreign Policy- third republic in France, difficulties and work. The second phase of eastern question. Russo – Turkish war 1877. Congress of Berlin.

importance and effects. partition and effects. Partition of Africa. European intervention in China, Boxer Revolt, Russo Japanese war 1902. Balkan wars.

11. First World War

Causes of the World War-I events, USA's entry into the War, Wilson's 14 points, the choice of the Turks, War in the Middle east, Britain's Middle East Policy during the war. Balfour declaration, defeat of Germany, Austria and Turkey, the effects of the War.

12. Peace Treaties and League of Nations

The treaty of Versailles—1919. The treaties of St. German and Trianon. The Treaty of Severs, the treaty of Lausanne.

The covenant of the League of Nations; its role and causes.

The political developments in Europe between two World Wars.

13. Marxism and Soviet Union

The Russian Revolution 1917, Lenin, the third international treaty 1919, civil war in Russia, Trotsky, Stalin, the Russian foreign policy between the two World Wars.

14. Italy and Fascism

Effects of the war on Italy, Mussolini's rise to power, Fascist party and principles, Italy's Foreign policy between two world wars.

15. Germany and Nazi – ism

Germany from the treaty of Versailles to Hitler, origin of Nazi-ism, "Mein Kamph", Hitler's rise to power, domestic and foreign Policy of Hilter.

16. Spanish Civil War

Involvement of foreign powers. The emergence of dictatorial rule under General Franco.

17. France and England

Collapse of third republic, foreign policy of France between the two World Wars.

Chamberlain's Policy of appeasement. Economic Depression of 1929 and England. Stability of British Common Wealth. Foreign Policy of Britain during the two world wars.

18. The Second World War

Causes, events, and effects of the War. The peace settlement and the establishment of UNO.

Suggested Readings:

1. R, Palmer, A History of Modern World.
2. David, Thomson, Europe Since Napoleon.
3. Temperley, Grant, A.G., Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth century.
4. C.A Leeds, European History: 1789-1914.
5. G.A Craig, Europe since 1815.
6. W.N. Modlicot, W.N., Bismark and Modern Germany.
7. Stephen J. Lee, History of Europe.
8. Raghumbher Dayal, A Textbook of Modern Europe in History.
9. Ikram Ali Malik, A Textbook on the History of Modern Europe 1789-1919, 1984, Lahore.
10. T.K. Derry, and Jarman, The European World 1870—1945.
11. C.A. Leeds, European History 1789—1914.
12. H. Nicoloson, A History of Modern Europe 1889-1917.
13. A.J.P. Taylor, A Struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1918.
14. H.L. Peacock, A History of Modern Europe 1789-1968.
15. K. Perry, U.K., Modern European History, 1989.
16. S.W. South Gate, A Text book of European History 1643-1948, Rot. 1958.