

**ASSOCIATE DEGREE IN ARTS
HISTORY (ELECTIVE)-II**

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 ADA History are as under.

1. Islamic History

Paper II: - 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 II: - History of Mughals (1526 AD to 1857 AD)

3. History of Pakistan

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

4. History of Europe

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



Detail of Courses

ISLAMIC HISTORY -II

HISTORY OF ABBASIDES (750 to 1258 AD)

and MUSLIM RULE IN SPAIN (712 to 1492 AD)

1. The Abbasid Movement

The Abbasid Movement and causes of its success. Role of Abu Muslim Khurasani; establishment of Abbasid caliphate.

2. Abul Abbas Al Saffah

His character and consolidation of power.

3. Abu Jaffar Al Mansur

Rebellions of Abdullah bin Ali and Abu Muslim Khurasani; Rawandiya sect and the kharjites; Mansur and the Alids; conquests and consolidation of the Caliphate – Administration; foundation of Baghdad. Character and achievements.

4. Al Mehdī

Revolts of Mu'annah and Zindiq; conquests; wars against the Romans; estimate of his character.

5. Al Hadi

His policy towards Alids: revolts: estimates of his character.

Rise and fall of the Barmakides, early revolts; wars in Africa, establishment of Idrisia kingdom; war against Romans. His character and achievements.

7. **Amin-al-Rashid**

Differences with Mamun; war between the two brothers and murder of Amin; estimates of his character.

8. **Mamun-al-Rashid**

Disorder in Baghdad, entry in Baghdad. Tahiriyya and Zaidiyya kingdoms – Babak Khurrami – conquests in the East, Asia Minor and the Mediterranean. His religious policy – Mutazalite, scientific and literary progress.

9. **Muetasim Billah**

Turkish soldiery; foundation of Samarra – conquests in Asia Minor; estimate of his character.

10. **Wasiq Billah**

Aggrandizement of Turks. Turkish soldiery cut to size; new religious policy and its results.

11. **Mutawakkil**

His state policy and religious Policy; his murder.

12. **Later Abbasids**

From Mustansir Billah to Muetasim Billah, a brief survey – Fall of Baghdad at the hands of Hulaku Khan.

13. **Downfall of Abbasids**

Causes of the downfall of the Abbasid caliphate.

14. **Abbasid Administration**

Central structure and its main functionaries. Provincial administration. sources of income. Army. Judiciary.

15. **Literary, Educational and Scientific Developments**

Science, art and literature; Bait-ul-Hikmat; medicine, philosophy, ilm-ul-kalam, Ikhwan-us-Safa, astronomy and astrology, mathematics, chemistry, zoology, geography and history; traditions and jurisprudence – poetry, architecture, calligraphy, paintings and music.

16. **Societies and Economic Life**

Society and Economic life under the Abbasids.

17. **Condition of Spain on the eve of the Muslim conquest** (political, social and religious conditions.)

18. **Conquest of Spain**

Musa bin Nusair and Tariq bin Ziyad. The causes of invasion and success.

19. **Spain under Muslim Governors**

Emergence of christian state of the North.

20. **Abdul Rehman I** His character and achievements.

21. **Hisham I** His internal policy; introduction of Maliki Fiqh.

22. **Hakam I** His character and achievements, relations with theologians, wars and rebellions, rise of Maliki Fiqh.

23. **Abdul Rehman II** His character and achievements, relations with the christians, foreign policy, cultural and literary activities.

24. **Muhammad I** His character and achievements, his relations with Non-Muslims, rebellion in Toledo, rise of Banu Qisi, rebellions of Ibn Marwan and Ibn Hafsun, succession of Munzar and Abdullah.

25. **Abdul Rehman III** Early difficulties, restoration of law and order, internal and external policy, relations with the christians and Fatimids, the title of caliph, his character and achievements.

26. **Hakam II** His relations with North Africa and christians, advancement of art and literature.

27. **Hisham II (Hisham Almoedd)** His character and achievements.

28. Later Umayyads, the rise of Hajib-al-Mansur; relations with the courtiers and Theologians, Jihad against the christians, his character and achievements.

29. Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.

31. Decline and fall of Umayyads of Spain: causes, Almoravids, Almohads.
32. Fall of Granada (1492).
33. Contribution of arts, architecture, literature and science.

Suggested Readings:

- 1) Sir T.W. Arnold, The Caliphate.
- 2) Amir Hussain Siddiqui, Islamic State; A Historical Survey.
- 3) Fayyaz Mahmood, History of Islam.
- 4) Syed Amir Ali, London, The Short History of Saracens.
- 5) Syed Amir Ali, London, The Spirit of Islam.
- 6) S.A.Q. Hussani, Arab Administration.
- 7) Mazhar-ul-Haq, History of Islam.
- 8) Dr. Imam-ud-Din, Dacca, 1959, Political History of Muslim Spain.
- 9) Dr. Imam-ud-Din, A Cultural History of Spain.
- 10) Dozy, R., Spanish Islam.
- 11) Stanley lane Pole, The Moors in Spain, Lahore 1953.
- 12) T.B. Irving: The Falcons of Spain.

Paper-II

ISLAMIC HISTORY

HISTORY OF MODERN MUSLIM WORLD

(1919 to 2002 AD)

A brief introduction of modern Muslim world with special reference to the impacts of colonialism.
 Special study of Iran and Arab world.

1. IRAN: land and people

General introduction with historical background.
 World War-I and its effects on Iran.
 Rise and reforms of Raza Shah Kalalin.
 World War-II and Iran.
 Abdication of Raza Shah kalin.
 Rise of Movements.
 Raza Shah's rules.
 Iran's role in Muslim world.
 Revolution – Revolutionary regime.
 Pakistan Iran relations.

2. Saudi Arabia

Husein's rule in Hijaz; Ibn Saud, forming of Saudi Arabia into kingdom, discovery of oil and its impact upon the socio-political and economic life of the society 2nd World War and aftermath. King Saud, its internal and external policies. King Faisal internal reforms, foreign Policy, King Khalid rule. King Fahad rule.

3. Iraq Under Mandatory Power: 1920 to 1930 AD

King Faisal; internal problems, Anglo—Iraqi Treaty, Politics in 1930s, Iraq during World War second, domestic politics in 1950, the Baghdad pact, The revolution of 1958 and its aftermath, the First Baath Revolution, The era of Arif, the Second Baath Revolution, Iraq under Saddam Husein. American intervention and Fall of Saddam Husein.

4. Syria

Under French Mandate, partition of Syria into Lebanon and Syria, Franco—Syrian Treaty 1936. Syria during World War 2nd, the Husenei Zaim Revolution, the Hinawi and the Shiskali coups, Return to constitutional life, UAR, After the dissolution of Union, Baath party rule, The Leadership of Hafiz Assad.

5. Lebanon

Under French Mandate, Franco—Lebanon treaty, 1936 Lebanon's Liberation and (World war II), The coup of 1952 and its aftermath, The Lebanese civil war, The Presidencies of Faud Chehab and Suleiman Franjiyeh, Lebanon 1976 to 1985.

6. Palestine

Land, people, balfoure declaration, British mandate, partition of the Palestine, creation of Isreal, 1948 Arab-Isreal War, 1967 and 1973 Arab—Isreal wars, Palestinian problems and UNO.

7. Egypt

Under British protectorate, under monarchy, Saad Zaghlul & Wafd party; Anglo Egyptian treaty of 1936; Nahas Pasha & Wafd party; Egypt during second world war, the 1952 coup, General Naguib, President Nasser. Suez crises, Pan—Arabism and UAR After the dissolution of UAR, Arab; Isreal wars of 1967 & 1973 & Egypt, Sadat's rule, Camp David agreement, Ikhwani-ul-Muslimin. Hosni Mobarik's rule.

Recommended Books:

- 1) Hurewitz, J.C., Soviet American Rivalry in the Middle East New York, 1969.
- 2), The Middle East Politics: The Military Dimeses New York, 1969.
- 3), Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East: A Documentary Record, Princetion, 1956, 2 Vol.
- 4) Al—Marayati, Aloid A & Others, The Middle East: Its Governments & Politics, Belmont, 1972.
- 5) Rubinsten, Alvin Z. , Red Star on the Nile: The Soviet Egyptian relationship since the June war, Princiton, 1977.
- 6) Hitti, P.K. , Near East in History.
- 7) Harari, Maurice, Governments & Politics of the Middle East.
- 8) Neguib, Muhammad, Egypt's Destiny: A personal statement, New York, 1955.
- 9) El—Sadat, Anwer, Revolt on the Nile, London, 1957.
- 10), In Search of Identity: An Autobiography, New York, 1978.
- 11) Abdullah, King of Jordan, My Memoirs, tran, by Harlod W.G. London, 1978.
- 12) Armajani, Yahya, Middle East: Past and Present, New Jersy, 1980.
- 13) Sharabi, H.B., Government & Politics of Middle East in the 20th Century New Jersy, 1962.
- 14) Lenczowski, George, The Middle East in the World Affairs, New York, 1988.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM RULE IN SOUTH ASIA

PAPER- II

HISTORY OF MUGHALS

(1526 to 1857 AD)

1. South Asia at the advent of Mughals

Socio-political conditions of South Asia at the eve of Mughal invasion; causes of the advent.

2. Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babar

His early life; invasion on South Asia, first battle of Panipat, foundation of Mughal rule, defeat of Rajput; His character and personality as a literary man, as a statesman and as a general.

3. Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun

His early life, capture of throne and conquests, his reforms; administration and public works. His achievements as ruler.

4. Sher Shah Suri and the establishment of Sur Dynasty

His early life, capture of throne and conquests, his reforms; administration and public works. His achievements as a ruler; successors of Sher shah and the end of Suri Dynasty.

5. Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar

His early life, accession to throne, second battle of Panipat; Bairam khan and his downfall; petticoat government; conquests in the north and the Rajput policy; penetration in the south and Deccan policy; religious trends and his religious policy; Din-e-Elahi, administration, mansabdari system; his land revenue system. His character and achievements.

6. Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

His accession; Khusru's revolt; conquests in the North and South. Noor Jehan and her marriage with Jahangir; her ascendancy; Qandhar question; revolts of prince Khurram and Mahabat Khan. His character and personality estimates. Patronage towards painting.

7. Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jehan

His early life, marriage with Mumtaz Mahal, his accession to throne, golden period of the Mughal Rule. His central Asian Policy; Deccan Policy. War of succession between his sons; causes of the success of Aurangzeb and the failure of Dara Shikoh. His character and achievements as an architect king.

8. Mohiyuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir

His early life, accession and theory of kingship; his military expeditions, Rajput Policy, Deccan policy, his policy towards Marhata and Sikhs, his religious policy. His character and achievements.

9. Period of Decadence: Later Mughals

Causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire, Rise of European powers in India, invasion of Nadir Shah of Iran and Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.

10. Growth of Independent Principalities

Punjab, Bengal, Ouadh, Deccan, and Mysore.

11. Socio-Cultural and Economic Condition Under the Mughals

Contributions in the field of art, architecture and literature; society; commerce; industry; and economic developments.

12. Religious Movements

"Mahdevi" movement; Muslim Tasawwuf, Qadria and Naqshbandia order; Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani and his services towards revival of Islam. Shah Walaullah and his contributions. Faraizi Movement. Tehrik-e-Mujahidin.

13. Rise and expansion of English East India Company—war of independence 1857.

Suggested Readings:

1. S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan.
2. S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Rule in India.
3. Syed Abdul Qadir, History of Indo-Pak.
4. Prof. Zubair, History of Indo-Pak.
5. I.H. Qureshi, The Administration of Mughal Empire.
6. Sir Wolseley Haig, The Cambridge History of India.
7. I.H. Qureshi, The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.
8. I.H. Qureshi, A short history of Pakistan, Vol. III.
9. Sh. Rashid, "later Muslims".
10. Islam R. "Sufism in South Asia" 2002, OUP, Karachi.

11. Khan, Gulfishan, "Indian Muslims Perception of the West.

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

Paper- II

1947 to 2005 AD

1. **Early Period**

Introduction and background of Pakistan. Early difficulties and problems with especial emphasis on Kashmir issue and Canal Water Dispute. Quaid-I-Azam as first Governor General.

2. **Political and Constitutional Development Formative Phase (1947-58)**

The Objective Resolution 1949, Basic Principles committee's report Muhammad Ali Bogra's formula. Dissolution of the first constituent assembly, formation of one unit; constitution of 1956; its main features.

3. **Military Rule:(1958-1971)**

The Basic democracy, the constitution of 1962; its working and failure.

Ayub khan's Regime; growth of Industrialization, agricultural reforms Indo-Pakistan War 1965.

Yahya Khan's regime; his Legal Frame Work Order, general elections of 1970, Awami Leagues six points programme, the political crises, Indo-Pakistan War 1971, causes for the separation of East Pakistan, fall of Dhaka.

4. **Revival of Democracy in Pakistan(1972-77)**

Z.A. Bhutto's regime; policies, reforms 1973 constitution and its first seven Amendments.

Failure of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan, circumstances leading to the imposition of Martial Law in 1977.

5. **Military Rule: (1977-88)**

Zia-ul-Haq's policies and efforts at the Islamization of laws. Restoration of parliamentary system, referendum, elections of 1985. RCO and the 8th Amendment, Junejo's ministry, dissolution of the assembly.

6. **Restoration of Democratic Governments**

Constitutional amendments.

The functioning of democratic governments and their failure. Pakistan in 21 century, its political and economic problems, and its role in world politics.

7. **Political Parties**

Pakistan Muslim League, Awami League, Jamat-i-Islami, Jamiat-ul-Islam, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Pakistan, National Awami Party; Pakistan Peoples Party.

8. **Vested Interest Groups**

Feudals; sectarian parties, military and civil bureaucracy, ethnicity.

9. **Economic Development**

Land reforms, industrial development, nationalization de-nationalization and privatization.

10. **Foreign Policy**

Basic principles of Pakistan's foreign policy.

Relations with immediate neighbors: India, Afghanistan, Iran, China and Central Asia.

Relations with Muslim world: Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq and Indonesia, Malaysia.

Relations with super powers: U.S.A., Russia,

Defense pacts: SEATO, CENTO, Economic pacts: RCD, ECO, SAARC, OIC.

Relations with the European Union.

Pakistan's Stand on war against terrorism.

11. **Human Rights in Pakistan**

Human Rights, gender issue, child labour, minorities.

Suggested Readings:

1. I.H. Qureshi, A Short History of Pakistan.
2. Khalid bin Saeed, The Political System of Pakistan.
3. G.W. Chaudhry, Constitutional Development in Pakistan.
4. Inayatullah, Economic Problems of Pakistan.
5. S.M. Burke, Foreign Policy of Pakistan.
6. Safdar Mahmood, Pakistan: History and Politics.
7. Ayub Khan, Friends not Masters.
8. Rafiq Afzal, Political Parties in Pakistan.
9. Hasan Askari, Military & Politics in Pakistan.
10. Lawrence Ziring, Pakistan in the 20th Century.
11. Stanly worlpert, Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan.
12. Jalal, Ayesha "The Sole Spokesman."
13. "Sovereignty and the Self".
14. Ziring, L. "Ayub Khan Era"
15. Ali, Shaukat "Pakistan-A Religion—Political History".



HISTORY OF EUROPE

PAPER-II

International Relations and Organizations 1945 to 2005 AD

1. **International Organizations:-**
United Nations organisation
a) Aims, objectives and Principles of U.N.O.
b) The work of the U.N.O.
c) An estimate of U.N.O.
2. **Post World War II Diplomacy:-**
I. Super power relations and the Cold war.
II. The Truman doctrine.
III. The Marshal plan.
IV. Korean war.
V. Vietnam war.
VI. Middle East crises: Israel, Palestine and Suez.
3. **International Treaties**
I. NATO
II. WARSAW
III. CENTO
IV. SEATO
V. RCD
VI. ARAB LEAGUE
VII. OIC
VIII. SAARC
4. **The Third World**
I. The emergence of China as a world power in international politics.
II. Latin America and Southern Africa in world affairs.
III. Far East, China and Japan in world affairs.
IV. South Asia in world affairs.
5. **The Foreign Policies of the Great Power**
I. The nature of the foreign relations among the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.
II. The problems of the Muslim world.
III. The 1973 Vietnam cease fire agreements.
IV. Russian intervention in Afghanistan.
V. Down fall of Soviet Union.
VI. Globalization and its impact.
VII. War against Iraq and Afghanistan.

Recommended Books:

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|--------------------------|---|
| 1) Morgenthau, Hans J. , | Politics Among Nations, New York:
Knopf 1963 (or latest ed.) |
| 2) Mclellan, David S., | The Cold War in Transition. New York,
Macmillan, 1966. |

- 3) Macridis, Roy C., Foreign Policy in World politics, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Printice Hall, 1972.
- 4) Palmer, Norman D. & Perkins, Harward., International Relations London: Stevens, 1963 (or Latest ed.).
- 5) Crowley, D.W. The Background to current affairs, Ferozesons, Lahore.
- 6) Leonard, L.L. International Organization, New York, 1951.
- 7) Northedge, F.S. Descent from power British Foreign policy, London, 1974.
- 8) _____ The Foreign policies of the power, New York: Praceger, 1968.
- 9) John, Spainier, American policy since world War II, New York, 1973.
- 10) Thomson, Jah. The Rise of Modern Asia.