

# "History of Muslim Sub-continent"

- Indus valley civilization (3000-1300 BC)

- Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 AD)

Islam had an important effect on region owing to following reasons:

(i) Arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim, advent of Islam.

(ii) At that time society was divided into caste system. e.g. Achar, Brahmins, the poor had least social status.

(iii) Islam promoted values of equality and broke caste system.

(iv) Islam introduced idea of zakat which brought economic welfare.

(v) Monotheism brought dignity.

(vi) Gave rights to women, ended discrimination and practices like sati.

(vii) Collectivism brought unity.

(viii) Madrasah system gave education and strong moral system.

(ix) Sufism promoted Islam.

(x) Muslim emperor kept invading sub-continent. hence, religion spreaded.



- Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi (999-1030 AD)
- Shahabuddin Ghori (1202-1206 AD)
- Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)
- Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)
- Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 AD)
- Syed Dynasty (1414-1451 AD)
- Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)
- Mughal Dynasty (1526-1707 AD)

Time line:

- (i) Babar (1526-1530 AD)
- (ii) Humayun (1530-1540 AD) and 1555-56
  - Sher Shah Suri -- GT road, Rutas Fort.
- (iii) Akbar (1556-1605 AD)
  - Deen-e-Ilahi, Mutual co-existence, Lahore Fort.
- (iv) Jehangir (1605-1628 AD)
  - Revived Islam
- (v) Shah Jahan (1628-1658 AD)
  - Lavish emperor, Sheesh mahal, Taj mahal.
- (vi) Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD)
  - Last major mughal emperor, Built mosques discontect from other ethnicity.

\* Ibrahim Lodhi - 1st Battle of Panipat 1526 (1)



## Reasons for the decline of Mughals:

1. Weak successors

Succession wars, no line of succession.

2. Army demoralized

Army became weak

3. Weak and Lavish

No strategy or policy.

4. Internal rifts among Mughals.

5. Backward technology

6. Lack of national spirit.

7. No Naval power

8. Lack of education or Poor education

No scientific development, lack of universities and colleges.

9. Economically weak empire

No taxation, Extravagant lifestyle.

10. External threats



## Rise of British:

- East India Company was established in 1600
- First British ship landed in India in 1608 at Calicut at the time of Jehangir but he did not allow
- Got limited permission in 1612 by Shahjahan the governor of Gujarat.
- Main reason was to trade spices, cotton, jute, rice etc
- After 150 years of their stay in India, they gained strong position and started challenging local rulers and ultimately the Mughal emperors.
- They challenged and defeated Siraj-ud-Daula the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 in the famous Battle of Plassey.

## Reasons of British success:

(i) Advanced technology:

(ii) Communication:

posts, mails

(iii) Naval power:

They had direct access to Karachi, Bengal, Pondicherry ports.

(iv) Institutional policy:

Hierarchy.

(v) Military power

(vi) Education system

(vii) Economic system:

- Trade



## British Timeline:

- Bartho Loma Diaz landed - Vasco De Gama 1487
- Tomas Roe met Jhangir 1615
- Battle of Plassey against Nawab of Bengal 1757
- Battle of Buxar - Mir Casim, Mir Jafar 1764
- Battle of Srirangapatnam - Tipu Sultan vs British 1799
- Battle of Panipat II 1761

## Attempts of Indians to defend:

- British challenged Aurangzeb on the issue of tax exemption but he overpowered them in 1691.
- In 1757, British challenged Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daula, Nawab was able to defeat British in early battles but ultimately British defeated him in battle of Plassey because his minister Mir Jafar betrayed him.
- In 1764, Nawab of Bengal Mir Casim, Nawab of Oudh Sherja-ud-Daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II fought with British at the Battle of Buxar in 1764 but got defeated and British took control of more lands.
- British challenged Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan in their territory, Mysore. Hyder defeated British and signed a treaty in which British agreed not to disturb him. But his son Tipu Sultan was again challenged by British and they defeated him.

(5)



→ British were trying to capture Afghanistan but due to failure they diverted attention towards Sindh and they took Sindh in 1843.

→ Ranjeet Singh defended Punjab well but after his death British managed to take control in 1849.

→ Last attempt to defend was War of Independence in 1857. All efforts of India went in vain. Major reason of failure was lack of unity among Indians and individuals' personal interests.



# Basic Geography of Pakistan.

## Borders:

South: Arabian sea coastline about 1050 km

West: Iran 900 km and Afghanistan 2400 km

North: China 520 km

## Rivers:

Indus river: The lifeline of Pakistan, flowing from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. It nourishes the fertile Indus river plain, critical for agriculture.

Other Major rivers are Indus, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Shyok.

## Mountain Ranges:

Himalayas: The world's highest mountain-range forms Pakistan's northern borders, with iconic peaks like K2 (the second-highest) and Nanga Parbat.

Karakoram:

Hindukush: This mountain range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Saliman range: Running along the western border with Balochistan plateau.

## Natural Resources:

### Minerals:

Coal, Copper, Iron ore, salt, Gypsum, limestone and natural gas.



## Forests:

About 5% of Pakistan land

## Water Resources:

The Indus river system is the main source of water for irrigation, hydro power, and domestic use.

domestic use



# Muslim Reformers.

They impacted the formation of two nation theory and making of Pakistan.

(i) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi

AKA Mujadid Alf Saani

- 16th - 17th century scholar and reformer in Mughal India.
- Leader of Naqshbandi Sufi order
- He vehemently opposed Deen-e-Illahi, viewing it as a deviation from pure Islam.

## Social conditions of India:

The concept of Deen-e-Illahi affected Islam, it was attack on sovereignty of Allah. Moreover, under the Hindu influence Muslim society was riddled with un-Islamic practices and widespread belief in Karamat had misguided Muslims. In addition to this, Sufism was corrupted with concepts alien to Islam, Ulama stopped referring to Holy Quran in their commentaries and Akbar promoted Hinduism by marrying Hindu ladies.

The concept of Wahdat-ul-Wajood was presented by some Sufis in Akbar's era, which states that Creator and the creation both are same; owing to these developments Muslims were inclining towards Gambling, interest, nobility was leaving Islam, People were considering Islam as religion of Arab.



## Mujadid's efforts:

He sent disciples to preach true Islam, corresponded with scholars and denounced heterodox practices, including the philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Wajood. He countered with his own concept of Wahdat-ul-Shahad, which emphasized God and creation as distinct entities. He further emphasized following Islamic law (Sharia), Prophet's sunnah and Tauheed. He promoted prayer and fasting.

He was imprisoned by Jhangir but released after one year and Emperor honoured him to be his religious advisor. This enabled him to preach his views.

## Influence on history:

"Sikhind is the spiritual Guardian of Muslims of the sub-continent"

— Iqbal

Sikhind developed thought of Muslims being separate state. He bolstered the national and religious identity of Muslims and adopted stern attitude towards Hindus, wanted Jizya to be imposed on Hindus and demanded destruction of temples. He was pro-founder of



Muslim nationalism in the sub-continent, he managed to restore Shariah and Islam. All his efforts led to the future movements of reforms by Shah Waliullah and Syed Ahmed Shakhil that ultimately led to Pakistan Movement.

## (ii) Shah Waliullah (1703-1762)

- Shah was much more than a reformer, time was very sensitive the departure of Aurangzeb had created ambiguity for future of Islam and Muslims. There was political vacuum, economy became weak, disunity among Muslims.

### Shah's services:

- End to Sectarianism: There were internal rifts among Muslims which Shah addressed very well. He stated Muslims should not borrow ideas and Muslims should have unity. All the Muslims should submit to will of God. Shah emphasized on fundamentals of Islam and translated Quran into Persian to make it understandable. He stated that if Muslims understand Quran they will reject borrowed ideas and there will be Justice, equality and balanced economy. Moreover, He wrote *Tazkirat-Khata* to address Shia-Sunni conflict and *Al-insaf fi bayan Sahabat Khirah* to



create balance between Fiver schools, Hanafi, Hambali, Shafi and Maliki. He re introduced concept of Ijtihad, Interpretation of Islam on the cases in which Islam is silent.

## Economics:

He wrote Hujjatul Baligha, promoted economic equilibrium, removal of inequalities by Zakat, redistribution of money. He was against excessive taxes and accumulation of wealth.

## Political:

He promoted merit based succession and was of view that First change yourself and then politic. In order to protect muslims, he wrote letters to Ahmed Shah Abdali and requested unity, and made him aware of threats from Marathas and then Abdali came in 1761 and crushed Marathas, as Mughals were not in a position. It was third battle of panipat in 1761.



### (iii) Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1851)

He was greatly impressed by the teachings of Shah-waliullah and Shah's son Abdul Aziz. He wrote Sirat-E-Mustakim with help of his great disciples Shah Ismail Shaheed and Maulana Abdul Hayee, it was summaries of philosophy, doctrine and reforms of Shah.

Sikhs were persecuting Muslims in Peshawar and Muslims were weak, Syed toured all India and attacked Sikhs.

#### Services

#### Was Against Sikhs:

Syed Ahmed went to perform Hajj in 1821 along with Maulana Ismail Shaheed and Maulana Abdul Hayee, they returned after two years and started preparing for Jihad as they had gathered large number of followers. Syed Ahmed believed, if Punjab and N.W.F.P had liberated from Sikhs the Muslims would regain their position. He reached Noshera in December 1826 and established his headquarters. He sent message to Ranjeet Singh to embrace Islam or to be ready to face Meja-hiddin, Ranjeet turned down offer and started huge rage against Muslims and Islam. Syed started Jihad by challenging Sikh army at Akora on December 21, 1826.



It was a great success. Mujahaddin fought second battle at Hazra which too was a great success. Further, Syed attacked Kashmir and Peshawar but French general saved Peshawar. Syed reached Hazara and attacked Sikhs there but they defended. Finally, he managed to occupy Peshawar in 1830 then he directed attention towards introduction of Shariah, he was declared as Khalifa. The establishment of Islamic government reduced influence of tribal chiefs, Syed successfully introduced social reforms. In November 1831, Syed Ahmed withdrew in favor of Sultan Muhammad Khan who promised to pay a fixed amount to Mujahideen.

### Battle of Balakot (1831):

After relinquishing Peshawar, Syed went to Balakot where they were attacked by huge Sikh army with advanced weapons under the command of General Sher Singh. Syed Ahmed, Shah Ismail and many others laid their lives while fighting.

Ghalib had written poem in Syed's praise and Momin Khan Momin, who was secular poet also wrote on Syed. Moscow, Mecca Anis wrote Mas'ud.