

{ History of Pakistan } And India }

Question #1

"Conquest of Sindh produced everlasting results not only in Sindh but all over South Asia".

Discuss

1) Introduction

His Conquest of Sindh was one of the epoch making event that have left a deep impact on the history of sub-continent. It was a major event since the Aryan invasion. It has resulted in intensification of trade, exchange of knowledge, and cultural contact between the Hindus and the Muslims. It also introduced social changes and paved way for future propagation of Islam. The Conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim produced everlasting results not only in Sindh but all over South Asia.

2) Impacts of conquest of Sindh

Following were the

A paragraph on brief background?

impacts of conquest of Sindh which effected the whole of South Asia

a) Intensification of trade

Trade relations between Muslim empire and the sub-continent existed long before the Arab conquest of Sindh. However, after the conquest of Sindh trade intensified. The Muslim traders traded spice and salt along with other commodities.

b) Enhanced cultural contact

The Arab conquest of Sindh brought the two civilizations closer to one another. The Muslims and Hindus lived side by side. Many Hindu traditions were adopted by the Muslims. According to Havell...

“It was India not Greece which taught Islam the impressionable years of its youth.”
(Havell)

The famous book of Arab fables Khalil-wa-dimna had its origin in Sindh.

c) Transfer of Knowledge

Through the Arab Conquest of Sindh, Muslims acquired the knowledge of Astronomy and mathematics. The Arabs transported Indian numbers to Europe which were later came to be known as Arabic numerals. During the golden rule of Haroon-ur-Rashheed, Hindu scholars were invited to Baghdad's house of wisdom to translate Sanskrit works of medicine and Astronomy.

d) Cities flourished into Cantonments

After the conquest of Sindh many Arab soldiers settled in Sindh. They even married Sindhi women. Military cantonments were formed. These cantonments flourished into cities. These cities became centre of trade and learning.

Use marker for headings and subheadings

e) Islam was introduced in the sub-continent

The Arab Conquest of Sindh introduced Islam in the sub-continent. It produced men of notes which a who achieved enormous fame. Among these men was Abu Al-Mahsir Sindi who was an authority of

Hadith and life of Holy Prophet was so renowned that when he died the reigning Caliph led the prayer of his funeral.

7) The Social structure of the society transformed

The Arab invasion of Sindh transformed the social structure of the sub-continent. Caste system was abolished. Muhammad Bin Qasim extended all the rights to which the Zimmis were entitled to in an Islamic state. All the citizens were treated equal. All harsh taxes were lifted and only jizya was imposed. The tribes of Sama, Sahita, and Lohang who were reduced to servitude enjoyed equality and rights after the Arab invasion.

8) It paved way for future propagation of Muslims

The Arab invasion of Sindh paved way for future propagation of Muslims and Islam. It paved way for the invasion of Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori. The Arab invasion of Sindh later opened the doors for Sufism which left a deep mark on the sub-continent.

Critical analysis paragraph
Map?
Quotes?

Conclusion

The Arab conquest of Sindh produced long lasting results on the sub-continent. It intensified trade, brought two cultures into contact. It produced flourishing cities and changed the social structure of the subcontinent. As Lane Poole says that it was an episode, however; this episode had long lasting impact on India.