

History

B.A.: Elective and Optional

Outlines of Tests

Paper	Title of Course	Marks
A		100
B		100
	Total	200

Note; B.A History syllabus shall consist of 2 papers, each of 100 marks, Students shall be asked to choose any one paper from each of the following three (1,2&3) groups.

Paper 'A'

1. History of Pakistan Movement 1858-1947.
2. History of Europe 1789-1871.
3. History of Islam (Holy Prophet to the Pious Caliphate).

Paper 'B'

1. History of Pakistan 1947-1988.
2. International Relations 1871-1945.
3. Modern Muslim (Arab) World 1919-1970.

Syllabi and Courses of Reading

GROUP-1

PAPER A: HISTORY OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT 1858-1947

Failure of the War of Independence and its effects, condition of the Muslims. Government of India Act 1858. Indian Councils Act 1861. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and the Aligarh Movement, his political and educational services. Indian National Congress. Syed Ameer Ali and the Central national Muhammadan Association. Indian Councils Act 1882, limitations and impact on Muslims. Urdu-Hindi controversy, Mohsin ul Muluk and formation of Muhammadan Political Organization. Partition of Bengal, Hindu reaction and annulment. Simla Deputation, Separate Electorate. Formation of All India Muslim League, its objects and early history, role of Nawab Saleemullah Khan, Waqar-ul-Muluk and Sir Agha Khan, Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909. Lucknow pact, its importance and drawback. The Government of India Act 1919. Dyarchy and its failure. The Rowlatt Act Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy. Khalafat Movement, Ali Brothers and their role. The Constitutions Problems of 1920's, Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Quaid-i-Azam's Fourteen Points, Round Table Conferences, Communal Award & Poona Pact, Government of India Act 1935. Congress Ministries and their attitude towards Muslims, Pirpur Report. Evolution of the idea of a separate Muslim State, Iqbal's Allahbad Address. The ideology of Pakistan. Struggle for the Pakistan; Lahore Resolution 1940, Different proposals for the partition of the India Cabinet Mission Plan; elections of 1945-46, Third June Plan, Simla Conference Indian Independence Act 1947, Radcliffe Award. Services of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah for the cause of Pakistan.

Recommended Books:

1. Pakistan Nagzeer Tha by Syed Riaz Hussain
2. Tareekh-e-Pakistan by Sheikh Muhammad Rafique
3. Tareekh-e-Pakistan 1947-1988 by Ahmad Riaz-ul-Hudaa
4. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi: Struggle for Pakistan, Urdu translation.
5. Jamil-ud-Din Ahmad:
Early Phase of Struggle for Pakistan. Middle Phase of Struggle for Pakistan. Final Phase of Struggle for Pakistan.
6. Ch. Mohammad Ali : emergence of Pakistan, Urdu.

7. GROUP-2

PAPER A: HISTORY OF EUROPE 1789-1871

Causes of the French Revolution. Convening of the Estates General. Work of the national Assembly. Napoleon Bonaparte, reforms, continental system, wars and downfall, congress of Vienna (1815), Concert of Europe, Holy Alliance, Metternich Restoration of Bourbons in France. Revolutions in Austria, Hungary, Germany and Italian states Eastern Questions, Greek War of Independence, German War, Alexander-II of Russia, Napoleon III. Unification of Italy, role of Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi. Unification of Germany role of Bismarck.

Recommended Books:

2. Malik, Ikram Ali 'A Text Book on the History of Modern Europe, 1789-1919, Lahore'
3. Thomson, David 'Europe Since Napoleon, London, 1965'
4. Grant & Temperley 'Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries'
5. Knapton, E.J. & Deaty, T.K. Europe 1815-1914
6. Leeds, C.A. 'European History 1789-1914
7. Tareekh-e-Europe (Part-II) 1789-1810 by Dr. Atta Mohi-ud-Din
8. Tareekh Jadeed Europe by Prof. Mian Shams-ud-Din

GROUP-3

PAPER A: HISTORY OF ISLAM: PRE-ISLAM ARABIA TO 661 A.D

1. Pre-Islam Arabia, Political, Social and religious conditions the City State of Mecca.
 - i) Early life of the Prophet (Peace be upon him), the rise of Islam, the opposition of the Quraish : Immigration to Ethiopia and Medina.
 - ii) The Prophet (Peace be upon him) at Medina, Brotherhood, the Pact of Medina, the Battles of Badr, Uhud and Ahzab, the peace of Hudaibiyya, the Prophet's letters to the various rulers, the conquest of Mecca, the Battle of Hunain, the spread of Islam in Central Arabia, the Tabuk expedition, the Prophet's last pilgrimage and the significance of the Farewell Sermon, his strat and achievements.
 - iii) Hazrat Abu Bakr, his early life and sacrifices for the cause of Islam, his election as Caliph : the movement of apostasy, rise of false prophet the refusal of some of the Arab Tribes to pay the Zakat, the consolidation of centre, the conquest of Iraq, relation with Iran, Syria, and Byzantine the compilation of the Quran. His character and achievements.
 - i) Hazrat Umar bin-al-Khattab, his early life and acceptance of Islam, his services to the cause of Islam, his role during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr; Umar's election as Caliph, the conquests of Iran, Syria, Pakistan, Egypt, Azerbaijan and Armenia, expansion of Muslim power, his reforms and administration, development of Muslim institutes and the projects of public welfare, his character and achievements.
 - ii) Hazrat Uthman, his early life, acceptance of Islam, his role during the life of the Prophet, Abu Bakr and the Umar, his election as Caliph conquest of North Africa, Cyprus, Tabaristan, Tukharistan and Makran, Abdullah bin Saba and the Sabite movement opposition of Uthman, his martyrdom and its consequences, his services to the cause of Islam, his character and achievements.
 - iii) Hazrat Ali, his early life, his role during the life time of the Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman his installation as Caliph, the Battle of the Camel, relations with Amir Muawiyah, the Battle of Siffin, the Kharijites, their doctrines and role in Islamic History, Hazrat Ali's martyrdom, his character and achievements. Imam Hasan as Caliph, his abdication.
 - iv) Administration and structure of Government under the pious Caliphs militancy, revenue system and judiciary under the Plous Caliphs, the status of the Dhimmis and the 'Mawali', the social life of the Muslims. Salient features of the Orthodox Caliphate.

Recommended Books:

1. Syed Amir Ali 'The History of the Saracons, Lahore' .
2. Hussaini, S.A.Q. 'Arab Administration Lahore, 1949' .
3. Wellhausen, 7. 'The Arab Kingdom and its Fall, Beirut, 1963'.
4. Shibli Naumani 'Seerat ul Nabi (PBUH) Part I'.
5. Shibli Naumani 'Al-Farooq (Part-II)'
6. Ahmad Riaz-ul-Hudaa 'Tareekh-e-Islam'.
7. Moin-ud-Din Nadvi 'Tareekh-e-Islam (Part I & II)'
8. Sahibzada Abdul Rasool 'Tareekh-e-Islam'.
9. Sheikh Muhammad Rafique 'Tareekh-e-Islam'

GROUP-1**PAPER B: HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (1947-1998)****Early Period:**

Introduction and Background of Pakistan. Early difficulties and Problems: Kashmir and the Canal. Water disputes. Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General.

Political and Constitutional Development.

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, Main features. The basic democracy. The Constitution of 1962, its working and failure. The Constitution of 1973, Amendments in the Constitution, 8th Amendment. Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan, its failure. Ayub Regime : growth of Industrialization, Indo-Pak War 1965. Legal Frame-work order under yahya's regime. The election of 1270. Awami league's six points programme. The Political Crisis, Indo-Pak War 1971. Zia ul Haq's policies and Islamization of Laws. Re-establishment of Parliamentary system Referendum. Elections of 1915. Junejo's ministry. Dissolution of the Assembly. Caretaker Government and the elections of 1988 Political Parties, Pakistan Muslim league, Awami League. Khudae Khidmatgar, Jamat-e-Islami, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-ul-Islam, Jamiat-ul-Ulama-e-Pakistan, National Awami Party, Pakistan Peoples Party, Economic Development : Land Reforms, Industrial Development and nationalizations. Foreign Policy, Relations with immediate neighbours India, Afghanistan, Iran and China. Relations with Muslim World : Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iraq and Indonesia. Relations with Super powers ; U.S.A , USSR. Defence pacts, Scato, Baghdad Pact, Cento. Economic Pacts. RCD, ECO.

Recommended Books:

1. I.H. Qureshi. 'A Short History of Pakistan'.
2. Khalid Bin Saeed. 'The Political System of Pakistan'.
3. Ch. Muhammad Ali 'Zahoor-e-Pakistan'
4. Ahmad Riaz-ul-Hudaa 'Tareekh Tehreek-e-Pakistan 1807-1947'.
5. Safdar Mehmood 'Pakistan Siasat-o-Tareekh'.
6. Safdar Mehmood 'Muslim League ka dora-e-Hakoomat'.
5. Sheikh Muhammad Rafique 'Tareekh-e-Pakistan 1947-1998'.
6. Muhammad Ayub Khan 'Friends Not Masters'.
7. S.M. Burke 'Foreign Policy of Pakistan'.
8. G.W. Chaudhry 'Constitutional Development in Pakistan'.
9. Inayatullah 'Economic Problems of Pakistan'.

GROUP-2**PAPER B: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 1871-1945**

Bismark's foreign policy after 1871, System of alliances, William II's occasion. Personal rule, militarism and foreign policy. Third Republic in France, difficulties and work. Eastern Question, Russo-Turkist War (1877). Congress of Berlin, importance and effects. Partition of Africa. European intervention in China, Boxer Revolt. Russo-Japanese War (1902). Balkan Wars. Causes of World War-I. Important events and results. Russian Revolution (1917). Peace Treaties (1919), provisions estimate and effects. League of nations, Wilson's Fourteen Points, Covenant and organization, peace, keeping activities, limitations and failure. Disarmament Conference and their results occupation and mandate system in Middle East. Weimar Republic difficulties, work Rise of Nazism, Economic Depression (1929). Era of dictatorship. Hitler Pan Germanism. Mussolini in Italy. Russia under Lenin and Stalin Foreign policy of west European Powers, Britain, France and U.S.A world war II, important events and immediate result.

Recommended Books:

1. Malik Ikram Ali A Text- Book on History of Modern Europe 1789-1919
2. Derry, T.K Europe 1815-1914
3. Derry, T.K and Jarman, T.L. The European World 1870-1945
4. Taylor, A.J.P From Napoleon to Stalin
5. Carr, E.H International Relations between the two world wars.
6. Leeds, C.A. European History 1786-1914.
7. Lowe, N Mastering Modern World History.
9. Palmer, N.D. and Parkin, H.C. International Relations.
10. Armstrong. D.. The Rise at international Organizations
11. Western, J.R The End of European Primacy, 1871-1945.
11. Thomson Lan Rise of Modern Asia.

GROUP-3

PAPER B: MODERN MUSLIM (ARAB WORLD) 1919-1970.

The state of Arab World immediately after World War Egypt : Saad Zaghloul and the rise of the Wafd party; Struggle for freedom, British Declaration of 1922 Anglo- Egyptian Treaty of 1936, Egypt in World War II. Anglo- Egyptian differences on Sudan and Suez: Military revolution-Najeeb as President. Akhwanul Muslimeen And its role, Jamal Abd-un-Nasir and his Policies (Pan Arabism)

Independence of Sudan, Aswan Dam Project, Suez Crisis (1956) Relations with Western Countries and U.S.S.R. Arab Israel war of 1967. Evaluation of Nasir's Achievements and Policies, Anwar us Saadat, war with Israel (1973) and Camp David Agreement.

Saudi Arabia: Hussain Sharif of MECCA and his revolt against Turkey during World War I, Partition of Arabia into British and French protectorates Hussain's rule in Hejaz; Saudi Dynasty background and conflict with Hussain Government. Abdul Aziz, conquest of Hejaz : achievements, internal and external Policies Discovery of oil and its impact. Relations with the west specially with USA. Role in world War, II. King Saud, internal reforms, relations with Britain, and Arab States King Faisal, his policies, interest in Muslim World, Policy towards Israel's aggression.

Palestine: the land and its historical importance. Zionist Movement Balfour Declaration, Jewish settlements, creation of Israel State Arab- Israel wars of 1948, 1956, 1967 and 1973.

Syria: French Protectorate, Revolt of 1925. The Constitution Assembly. Political Activities. Agreement of 1936. Freedom movement during World War, II. Independence of Syria. Politics after World War II, Military coups, Restoration of Constitution Government, Formation of UAR and separation from it. Ba'ath Party's rule and its relations with USSR.

Iraq: King Faisal, Anglo-Iraq Treaty (1922) and reaction against it protocol of 1932, Constitution of 1924 Kurd Revolt, Muslim Problem. Independence of Iraq estimate of King Faisal, Ghazi-bin Faisal and General Siddiqi: Iraq during World War II, Anglo-Iraq Treaty of 1946, King Faisal II, Noor-us-

Saeed; Baghdad Pact Anglo- Iraq Treaty of 1955, Military Revolution (1958) Abdul Karim Qasim, Abd-us – Salam Arif and Abdul Rehman Arif. Saddam Hussain's rise.

Jordan: Establishment as a separate state. King Abdullah, Anglo-Jordan Treaty of 1941. Independence (1946). War with Israel 1947. Shah Hussain II. Shah Talal was against Israel (1967). Jordan's relations with Western Power.

Lebanon: French Protectorate, struggle for Independence, emergence as an independent state, relations with the west and Arab World. Internal problems: Religious division and civil war.

Recommended Book:

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| 1. Lanczowski, George: | Middle East in World Affairs |
| 2. Kirk, G.E | A Short History of Middle East. |
| 3. Nijla-uz-Din | <i>Arab Duniya</i> |
| 4. Musood Alam Nadvi | <i>Arabo ki Qumi Tehreek</i> |
| 5. Sheikh Rafiqe, Ch.Nisar Ahmed | <i>Jadeed Duinya-e- Islam</i> |
| 6. Sheikh Muhammad Hayat | <i>Tareekh Saudi Arab</i> |
| 7. Mahi-ud-Din | <i>Arab Duniya</i> |

HISTORY : OPTIONAL

Outlines of Tests

Paper	Title of Course	Marks
A	History of Islam from the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) to 1258 (Excluding the Provincial Dynasties).	100

Syllabi and Courses of Reading

History Of Islam From The Holy Prophet To 1258
(Excluding The Provincial Dynasties):

Books Recommended:

1. Hamid-ud-Din: --- Tarikh-i-Islam. (Urdu).
2. Inayat Ullah: --- Tarikh-i-Islam (Urdu).
3. Muhammad Iqbal: --- Daastan-i-Islam (Urdu).
4. Abdul Qadir and Shuja-
Ud-Din. Tarikh-i-Islam, Lahore (Urdu).
5. Fayyaz Mahmud: --- History of Islam, Lahore.