

# **UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA**

## **CURRICULUM OF M. A. HISTORY** (Under Annual System)

The proposed syllabi for the degree of M.A History (Two Years duration) prepared by a panel of experts, from the list of compulsory and optional courses recommended by the curriculum development committee, made by H.E.C. to be incorporated in the scheme of courses, for the Department of History, University of Sargodha.

**COMPULSORY COURSES**  
**M.A. PART - I**

**Note**

Pattern of question papers for implementation at M.A / MSc level 1st annual 2006 as per following criteria.

1. The question paper will comprise of both subjective and objective type questions. (subjective 60 % and objective 40 %)
2. Objective pepper will include MCQ's, True / False (with reason for true and false, fill in the blanks, short questions)
3. Choice in M.A. / M.Sc. Examination will be five out of eight questions.

There will be five courses of 100 marks each.

Paper	Name of Paper	Marks
Paper -I	Research Methodology and historiography	100
Paper - II	Early history of Islam (571 - 661)	100
Paper - III	State and Society in Muslim India (1206 - 1707)	100
Paper - IV	Muslim Freedom Movement in South Asia (1858 - 1947)	100
Paper - V	History of Pakistan (1947 - 1999)	100

**M.A. PART - II**

There will be three specialized groups of course and the students will select any one of the following groups:

<b>Group A</b>	<b><u>HISTORY OF INDO PAKSIATN</u></b>	<b>Marks</b>
Paper-I	Ancient History of Indo Pak	100
Paper-II	History of Sultanate of Delhi (712 - 1526)	100
Paper-III	History of Great Mughals ( 1526 - 1707)	100
Paper-IV	History of later Mughals (1707 - 1858)	100
Paper-V	History of the Punjab (1021 - 1947)	100

<b>Group B</b>	<b><u>ISLAMIC HISTORY GROUP</u></b>	<b>Marks</b>
Paper-I	History of Umayyads & Abbasides	100
Paper-II	Muslim Rules in Spain	100
Paper-III	History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey	100
Paper-IV	History of Modern Arabs World (1914 - 2005)	100
Paper-V	History of Central Asia	100

<b>Group C</b>	<b><u>WESTERN HISTORY GORUP</u></b>	<b>Marks</b>
Paper-I	History of Ancient Europe (1452 - 1789)	100
Paper-II	History of Modern Europe ( 1789 - 1945)	100
Paper-III	History of England (1688 - 1945)	100
Paper-IV	History of U.S.A (1783 - 1945)	100
Paper-V	International Relations and Organizations (1945 - 2005)	100

**THESIS**

A student with the approval of the Board of Studies in History may opt for writing a thesis in lieu of two papers of the group, he / she has selected. Only those students shall be eligible to apply for opting thesis who have either obtained first division in B.A. Examination or first division in the subject of History in B.A examination or got at least 55% marks in M.A History Part - I Examination.

A candidate who is permitted to write thesis shall be required to select his / her topic of research in the area of group he / she opted for in M.A Part - II or in any of the papers studied in M.A Part - I.

## Paper – I RESEARCH METHODOLOGY and HISTORIOGRAPHY

### 1. Brief Description.

This course focuses on the concept and methodology of history writing. It also orients the students with basic tools and methods of research. It enlightens them with the styles and trends of history writing in ancient, medieval and modern times. It also deals with the basic issues of the philosophy of history.

### 2. Aims & Objectives.

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- I Do research independently by following research tools and historical methodology.
- II Differentiate between pseudo-historical facts propaganda, glorification etc.—and true historical facts.
- III Develop historical consciousness.

### 3. CONTENTS:

#### Part – I, Research Methodology

Definition of History, Substance and scope of History, History and other Social Sciences. Historical Sources and their classification, Documentary & Non Documentary Sources Or the Auxiliary Sciences. Historical Criticism: Internal; External, Textual.

#### Part II. Philosophy of History

Philosophy of History: Meaning and concept

Islamic concept of History

Critical Philosophy of History

PHILOSOPHERS:

Hegel, Karl Marx, Spengler, Toynbee

MUSLIM PHILOSOPHERS:

Tabri, Masudi, Ibn Khaldun.

HISTORIANS OF MEDIEVAL INDIA:

Barani, Minhaj, Badayuni, Shiblee Naumani.

### 4. Basic Readings:

Collingwood, R.G. The Idea of History. New York, 1966.

### 1. Additional Readings:

صادق علی گل	اسلام کا نظریہ تاریخ
مظہر الدین صدیقی	اسلام کا فلسفہ تاریخ
عبدالحمید صدیقی	تاریخ --- نظریات
مبارک علی	مقدمہ ابن خلدون
ابن خلدون، عبدالرحمن	تاریخ طبری
ابن جریری	

- Barzun, J. & Graff, H.F.            The Modern Researcher.
- Carr, E.H.                                What is History?
- Hegel, G.W.F.                          Research in History.
- Ibn e Khuldun                          Muqaddima, An Introduction to History
- Gawronski, D.V.                        History: Meaning & Method.
- Hardy Peter.                             Historian of Medieval India
- Spengler, Oswald.                      The Decline of West..
- Toynbee, Arnold J.                    A Study of History.
- Siddiqi M.U.                             Quranic Concept of History

## **COURSE EARLY HISTORY of ISLAM**

## **PAPER – II**

### **1. Brief Description**

This course aims at providing elaborate information regarding the religion of Islam. It emphasizes on the life of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). It discusses the great revolution and the period of the Pious Caliphate i.e. administrative and the development and the golden period of Islamic History.

### **2. Aims & Objectives**

After studying this course / at the end of the course, the students will be able to:

- Fell the revolutionary changes by Islam in the Arabian society
- Progress and development of a major religion of the world
- Have a study of the socio-political thoughts, administrative and golden development of early Islamic period

### **3. Contents**

#### **i. Conditions of Pre-Islamic Arabia**

Geography, Political, Social, Economic and religion Conditions, The City State of Mecca.

#### **ii. Life of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him):**

Birth of the Prophet, Prophet-hood and Preaching of Islam, the opposition of the Quraish, Migration to Ethiopia, and Medina. Early life, declaration of Nabuwwat, reaction, Hijrat, City State of Medina, Ghazawat, the Conquest of Mecca, the Last Sermon, Transformation of Society, Political and Economic System, Administration of justice, Advancement of education, Learning and scientific approach, Policy towards Non-Muslims, Foreign relations and Military system, Spread of Islam

Hazrat Abu-Bakar:

Early life, Sacrifices for the cause of Islam, Election as Caliph, Early difficulties, Munkreen-i-Zakat, apostacy, consolidation of the state, conquest of Iraq, foreign policy towards Iran, Syria and Byzantine, compilation of Quran, character and achievements.

Hazrat Umar bin Khattab:

Early life, services for Islam, election as Caliph, Expansion and conquests, reforms, character & achievements.

□ Hazrat Usman :

Early life, role during the life of Holy Prophet, Hazrat Abu Bakar and Hazrat Umar, election as Caliph, foreign policy and expansion of the state, martyrdom and its consequences, character and achievements.

□ Hazrat Ali:

Early life, services for the cause of Islam, election as Caliph, early difficulties, relations with Amir Muawiyah, the Kharjites, Hazrat Ali's martyrdom, character and achievements. Imam Hasan as Caliph, his abdication.

□ Study of Some Special Personalities:

Study of Hazrat Khadija, Hazrat Fatima, Hazrat Ayesha, Abdullah bin Umar, Abdullah bin Abbas, Abdullah bin Masud, Abu Zarr Ghaffari, Saad bin Waqas, Amr-bin al Ass, Abdur Rehman bin Auf, Abu Obeida bin al Jarrah.

□ Political and Administrative Set-up:

Political System under the Pious Caliphate, Central & Provincial Administration, Revenue System, Administration of Justice, Education and advancement of learning, Military system, State of society, Public Welfare works, Policy towards non-Muslims, Expansion and Conquests.

4. Basic Reading:

تاریخ اسلام

شاہ معین الدین احمد ندوی

5. Additional Readings:

Hafiz Ghulam Sarwar

The Holy Prophet.

Watts, M.

Muhammad at Mecca.

—do-

Muhammad at Madina

Amir Ali, Syed .

The Spirit of Islam.

—do-

The History of the Saracens.

Syed Hussain Nasr

Science and Civilization in Islam

ابن ہشام

تاریخ ابن ہشام

طبری

تاریخ طبری

شبلی نعمانی

سیرت النبی ﷺ

ڈاکٹر حمید اللہ

رسول کریم کی سیاسی زندگی

محمد حسین بیگل

صدیق اکبر

مولانا شبلی نعمانی

الفاروق

سعید احمد اکبر آبادی

عثمان ذوالنورین

مولانا اکبر شاہ خان نجیب آبادی

تاریخ اسلام

## **Paper – III, State and Society in Muslim India (1206 - 1707)**

### **1. Brief Description**

The course deals with the growth and development of administrative and cultural institutions and policies during the four centuries of Muslim rule in India. It focuses on the politico-administrative system, cultural and socio-religious practices of the period.

### **2. Aims & Objectives**

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

Appreciate the evolution of modern administrative institutions and socio-political ideals  
evaluation and development of political system.

### **3. Contents**

- Sultan-Padshah: their duties and responsibilities.  
Royal Cabinet and Central Administration. Provincial Administration. Local Administration.
- Legal and Judicial System.  
Muhtasib and Police
- Economic System: Land Revenue, Taxation, Trade and Commerce
- Military Administration  
The Feudal and the Mansabdari System.
- Religious, and Scientific Education, Society and Culture, Status of Non-Muslims, Literature, Poetry, Architecture, Painting, Calligraphy, Music, Dress, Diet and Sports.  
Role of Ulema, Chishtia, Suharwardiya, Naqshbandia and Qadaria orders.

### **4. Basic Readings**

Qureshi, I. H. The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.

----- . The Mughal Administration. Karachi, 1966.

### **5. Additional Readings**

Aziz Ahmad. Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi.

Basham, A.L. (ed.) A Cultural History of India.

Brown, Percy. Indian Architecture.

----- . Indian Paintings under the Mughals.

Habib, Mohammad and Afsar Salim Khan. The Political Theory of the Delhi Sultanate.

Hussaini, S.A.Q. Mughal Administration.

Ibn Hasan. Central Structure of the Mughal Empire.

Khosla, R.P. Administrative Structure of the Great Mughals.

Mubarak Ali. Mughal Court.

Nath, R. Mughal Architecture.

Sarkar, J.N. Mughal Polity.

Spear and Ikram. Cultural Heritage of Pakistan. Karachi.

Tapan Raichaudhuri & Irfan Habib. The Cambridge Economic History of India.

Topa, Ishwari. Politics in Pre-Mughal Times.

Tripathi, R. P. Rise and fall of Mughal Empire.

ابن حسن	مغلیہ حکومت کی ہیئت مرکزی-لاہور
ضیاء الدین برنی	تاریخ فیروز شاہی
ابوالفضل	اکبر نامہ
ریاض الہدی احمد	سلطنت ہند کا تنظیم مملکت
عبدالحمید لاہوری	بادشاہ نامہ
ترجمہ نعمان احمد صدیقی	مغلوں کا نظام مال گزاری
صباح الدین عبدالرحمن	ہندوستان کے مسلمان حکمرانوں کے تمدنی جلوے

## Paper – IV, Muslim Freedom Movement in South Asia (1858 - 1947)

### 1. Brief Description:

This course deals with the struggle of the Muslims of South Asia for a separate homeland . The struggle for Pakistan is one of the most important and painful era of the Muslims of South Asia.

### 2. Aims & Objectives

After studying the course, students will be able to understand:

1. The role of Muslim leaders such as Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam.
2. Two-Nation Theory.

### 3. Contents

1. The condition of Muslims after 1857.
2. The Govt. of India Act 1858 and the India Councils Act 1861, 1892.
3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement, his social, political, educational and religious contributions and impact on Muslims-Urdu Hindi Controversy.
4. Indian National Congress, Objectives and its impact on the Muslims
5. Partition of Bengal 1905 and its impacts.
6. Simla Deputation 1906 and the formation of All India Muslim League.
7. Minto-Marley Reforms 1909.
8. Lucknow Pact 1916 its background, importance and drawbacks
9. The Government of India Act 1919. Dyarchy System and its failure.
10. Khilafat movement 1919, origin and growth, non-cooperation and Hijrat movement result.
11. The Constitutional Problem of 1920. Delhi proposal, Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Quaid –i-Azam Fourteen Points, Simon Commission Report.
12. Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address and the genesis of ideology of Pakistan.
13. Round Table Conference in London, Communal Award 1932 and the Poona Pact.
14. Different proposals for partition of India.
15. The Govt. of India Act 1935 and its impact on India.

16. General Election of 1937 and the formation of Congress Ministries. Their attitude towards Muslims.
17. Lahore Resolution 1940 and its impacts.
18. Cripps Mission 1942 and Quit India Movement.
19. Ghandi – Jinnah Talks 1944.
20. Wavell Plan 1945 and Shimla Conferences
21. The Elections of 1945-46.
22. Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, formation of interim Government.
23. Lord Mont Batten, the last viceroy of India. June 3<sup>rd</sup> plan 1947.
24. Red Cliff award, partition of India.
25. Quaid-e-Azam Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, his services of cause of Pakistan

#### **4. RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

1. Qureshi, I.H.                      Struggle for Pakistan
2. Aziz, K.K.                        Making of Pakistan.
3. Chaudhari M. Ali      Emergence of Pakistan
4. Zaman W.                        Towards Pakistan
5. Abdul Hammed      Muslims Separatism in India
6. Bashir Ahmad Dar   Religious thoughts of Syed Ahmad Khan
7. Sharifuddin Pirzada   Evolution of Pakistan.
8. Wolperts                        The Jinnah of Pakistan
9. Jilal A.                            The Sole Spokesman
10. Sharif-al-Mujahid   Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah
11. Qalb-i-Abid, Syed
  - I. Jinnah: Second World War and the Pakistan Movement
  - II. Muslim Struggle for Independence from Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
12. Keith, A.B.                      Constitutional History of India.
13. Shan Muhammad      Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, A Political Biography
14. Wasti S. R.                      Lord Minto and Indian Nationalist Movement

#### **Paper – V                                      History of Pakistan (1947 - 1999)**

##### **1. Brief Description**

The principle objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the major events, personalities, movement and ideas that has shaped the destiny of people of Pakistan from 1947 to the end of 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

##### **2. Aims & Objectives**

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the constitutional and political issues and problems and the causes of the dilemma of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.



- Comprehend the making of the administrative and political machinery
- Analyze the security dilemmas of Pakistan

### **3. Contents**

- ❖ Geophysical conditions
- ❖ Act of Independence 1947
- ❖ Early Problems of Pakistan.
- ❖ Problems and politics of Constitution – Making, 1<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Assembly 1947-54
- ❖ Foundation of one Unit as the basis of parity between the two wings.
- ❖ Working of the Constitution of 1956
- ❖ Causes of failure of Parliamentary Democracy
- ❖ Ayub Khan's Era
- ❖ Yahya Khan's Regime
- ❖ Causes for the failure in national integration
- ❖ Emergence of Democracy (1972-1977)
- ❖ Constitution of 1973, nationalization, reforms of Z A Bhutto, Anti Bhutto movement
- ❖ Zia-ul-Haq's Regime
  - Process of Islamization and its Critical Analysis
  - RCO & 8<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment.
  - Revival of Controlled Democracy
- ❖ Revival of Democracy 1988-1999.
- ❖ Major Political Parties.
  - Pakistan Muslim League.
  - Pakistan People's Party.
  - Jamat-i-Islami.
  - Mutahida Qaumi Movement
  - Republican Party
- ❖ Foreign Policy
  - Determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.
  - Development of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

### **4. Basic Readings**

1. Ahmad, Justice(R) Masud Pakistan: Study of its Constitutional History (1857-1975), Lahore 1983.
2. Waseem, Muhammad. State and Politics in Pakistan
3. Rizvi, Hassan Askari. The Military and Politics in Pakistan: 1947-86. Lahore: Progressive Publishers, 1987.
4. Ziring, Lawrence. Pakistan in the 20th Century: A Political History.
5. Bunk S. M Pakistan Foreign Policy

### **5. Additional Readings**

1. Anwar Syed, Pakistan, Islam Politics and National Solidarity Lahore 1084
2. Callard, Keith. Pakistan: A Political Study. New York, 1957.

3. Chaudhary, G.W. Constitutional Development in Pakistan London 1963
4. Chaudhary, G.W. "Last Days of United Pakistan"
5. Sayeed Khalid Bin, The Political System of Pakistan Lahore, National Book Service, 1988.
6. Khan M. A. Friends Not Masters
7. Aziz, K. K. Party Politics in Pakistan
8. Afzal, M. Rafique. Political Parties in Pakistan: 1947-58
9. Burki Shahid Javed, Pakistan under Bhutto (1971-1977)
10. Jalal, Ayesha. The State of Martial Rule: The Origins of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defense. Lahore: Vanguard, 1991.
11. Ziring, Laurence. Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development. Boulder: Dowson Western, 1980.
12. Gauhar, Altaf. Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Rulers. Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1993.

## **DETAIL OUTLINES of COURSE of M.A. HISTORY PART - II**

### **Group – A      HISTORY OF INDO PAKSIATN**

#### **Paper-I,      Ancient History of Indo Pak**

##### **1.      Brief Description**

The paper deals with the pre-Muslim period of Indo-Pakistan history. It includes the Indus Valley Civilization and also focuses on the origin and development of three important religions of the Sub-Continent: Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. The Course discusses political and social condition of the people of the Sub-continent.

##### **2.      Aims & Objectives**

After studying course, students will be able to:

- I. Know the achievements of the oldest civilization of the world, Indus-Valley

II. Understand the political, social and religious conditions of the people of sub-continent.

III. Develop a background of developments in India.

## **CONTENTS**

1. Sources of early Indian History.
2. Indus Valley Civilization, Special study of Moenjodaro and Harrapa.
3. The Aryan occupation of India, their origin and migration, their society, religion and culture.
4. Early Vedic civilization and culture
5. The Epic age, The historical value of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
6. The Caste system, origin and growth, merits and demerits.
7. Jainism. Life and teachings of Mahavira; spread of Jainism, Jain Art and culture.
8. Buddhism. Hindu society before Gautama Buddha, life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. Causes of its spread and decline. Buddhist Art and culture.
9. Greek invasion and its impact upon the sub-continent, Greek Art and culture, special study of The Gandhara Art.
10. The Mauryan Empire and its administrative system.
11. Asoka and the growth of Buddhism.
12. The Kushana power, Kanishka, Economic conditions and Art, Causes of Downfall.
13. The Gupta Empire, (Chandra Gupta, Sumandra Gupta), Golden Age, Art, Literature and science, Hindu Renaissance.
14. Harsha Vardhana, Character and administration
15. The Huns, their origin and invasion of India.
16. Rise of Hindu Shahi power, social, cultural and economic conditions and institutions of Hinduism.

## **Books Recommended**

Smith, V.A.	Ancient History of India
Rapson, E. J.	The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I
Tripathi, R.S.	History of Ancient India
Basham, A.L.	The Wonder that was India
Veda Vyasa	Ancient India
Sarkar, H.N.	India through the Ages
Havell, E.B.	The History of Aryan Rule in India
Lanepoole	Medieval India

Mukerjee, R.K. Men and Thought in Ancient India  
 Paul-Masson, Oursel Ancient India and Indian civilization  
 Hutton, J.H. The Caste in India  
 Smith, V.A. Asoka  
 Wheeler, Sir Mortimar Indus Valley Civilization  
 Piggott, Stuart Prehistoric India

**PAPER II: MUSLIM RULE IN INDIA (712 - 1526)**

**1. Brief Description**

The course deals with the foundation of Muslim rule and the political and administrative developments in the Delhi Sultanate. The course also focuses on the political theories of the Sultan, coupled with their administrative styles and socio-religious ideas.

**2. Aims & Objectives**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the politics and administration of the Delhi Sultans
- Appreciate the problems faced by the nascent Muslim population in a Hindu dominated region
- Comprehend the political theories and administrative ideals of the Sultans of Delhi

**3. Contents**

- Sources:

➤ Qazi Minhaj Siraj	Tabaqat-e-Nasiri
➤ Zia ud Din Barani	Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi
➤ Amir Khusrau	Khazain-ul-Futuh

- Conquest of Sind, Arab Rule and Administration.
- The Slave Dynasty: Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, Consolidation of Muslim power under Iltutmish, his character, achievements; Razia Sultana, Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud; Balban: his theory of Kingship and principles of Government, Mongol invasions, administrative reforms and estimate of Balban.
- The Khaljis: Khalji Revolution and its significance, Jalal-ud-Din Khalji: conquests, achievements and character. Ala ud Din Khalji: conquests, Mongol policy; Military and Civil administration, economic reforms, Deccan Policy, his views regarding state and religion; character and estimate. Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah. Khusrau Khan and end of the Khalji dynasty.

- The Tughluqs: Ghias-ud-Din Tughluq: consolidation of the Sultanate, reforms, character, causes of his death. Muhammad Bin Tughluq: His projects, religious views and relations with Ulema and Mashaikh, conquests, views of the contemporary writers, his estimate. Firuz Shah: Administrative reforms, rebellions, his estimate as a man and as a King. Disintegration of the Tughluq dynasty. Amir Timur's Invasion and its Impact.
- The Sayyids: The Political conditions in Indo-Pakistan in the early fifteenth century, Khizar Khan and his efforts to establish himself, character. Mubarak Shah and his achievements, fall of the Sayyid dynasty.
- The Lodhis: Early career of Bahlul Lodhi, his struggle with Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, conquests, an estimate; Sikandar Lodhi and the consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate, administrative reforms and his estimate. Ibrahim Lodhi, his conflict with Umara, his character; first Battle of Panipat;
- Causes of the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate. Relations of the Delhi Sultans with the Abbasid Caliphate; Mongol invasions and their impact; Socio-economic conditions.
- Administration and Culture: Central and provincial administration; judicial system; Army Organization, Economic System; Trade and Commerce, Art and Architecture, Literature, Education, Relations of Delhi Sultans with non-Muslims; the role of Sufis of Chistia and Suharwardiya orders during the Sultanate period.

**a. Basic Reading**

Aziz Ahmad , Muhammad.                      The Political History and Institutions of the Early Turkish Empire of Delhi.

Haig, Wolseley (ed.)                              Cambridge History of India Vol. III.

**b. Additional Readings:**

Ashraf, K.M.                                        Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan.

Habibullah, A.B.M.                                The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.

Hardy, P.     Historians of Medieval India.

Hasan, Agha Mehdi.                              The Tughluq Dynasty.

Ikram, S.M.                                         History of Muslim Civilization.

Lal, K. S.     History of the Khaljis.

Mirza, Waheed.                                    Life and Works of Amir Khursau.

Nazim, Muhammad.                               Mahmud of Ghazna.

Qureshi, I.H.                                        The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.

اشتياق حسين قریشی  
ابوظفروی  
مترجم محمد مسعود احمد  
محمد اسلم

بر عظیم پاک و ہند کی ملت اسلامیہ  
تاریخ سندھ  
تہذیب ہند پر اسلامی اثرات  
تہذیب مقالات

## **PAPER-III**

### **The Great Mughals (1526 - 1707)**

#### **1. Brief Description**

As per linear successor to the dwindling Muslim powers in the subcontinent Mughals were able to re-establish the Government write on a far wider scale than under the previous rulers with a fair share of adversity. The greater mughals managed to evolve a viable political system and left to posterity glory, they carried from themselves a distinct place in Indo- Pak History.

The purpose of this course is to highlight some important aspects of Mughals rule in India with equal emphasis on conquest and consideration.

#### **2. Aims & Objectives**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the nature of politics and administration of the Mughals
- Comprehend the political theories and administrative ideals of the Mughal Emperors
- Appreciate the nature and significance of revivalist movements during the Mughal Era

#### **3. Contents**

##### **Sources**

1. Tuzuk-i-Baburi by Babur.
2. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh by Abdul Qadir Badayuni.
3. Akbar Nama by Abul Fazl.
4. Padshah Nama by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

#### **❖ BABUR**

His career in Central Asia, His rivals: Shaibani Khan, Ubaidullah Uzbek; social, economic and political conditions of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent on the eve of Babur's

invasion, the First Battle of Panipat. and its significance, his other conquests in India, his character, study of Tuzuk-i-Baburi.

❖ **HAMAYUN**

His difficulties, relations with Rajputs, wars with Bahadur Shah and Sher Khan, battles of Chausa and Qanauj, exile and re-conquest of India, relations with the Safavids, his literary taste and character.

❖ **SHER SHAH & HIS SUCCESSORS**

Sher Shah; rise to power, his conquests, reforms and administration, his character; Islam Shah Suri: his character and achievements. Causes of the downfall of the Suri dynasty.

❖ **AKBAR**

His early life, second Battle of Panipat and its significance, re-establishment of the Mughal rule, Petticoat government, policy towards the Deccan, Rajputs, North West, his religious views, Din-i-Ilahi or Tauhid-i-Ilahi, reaction by the Ulema and Mashaikh like Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani, Abdul Haq Muhaddis Delhavi and others. Mahdavi Movement. His relations with the Portuguese; Administrative Reforms, his estimate.

❖ **JAHANGIR**

Early life; His accession; Nur Jahan and her Junta; relations with the Safavids, Rajputs Campaigns in the Deccan, his literary taste and other habits, revolts of Khurram and Mahabat Khan, his character, study of Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri.

❖ **SHAH JAHAN**

Early life, rebellions of Khan Jahan Lodi, Jujhar Singh, relations with Rajputs, Safavid, the Portuguese; his Deccan Policy, his study as an engineer King; administrative reforms, his character and estimate; war of succession between his sons. A detailed study of Dara Shikoh.

❖ **AURANGZEB :**

His career as prince, his religious views, administrative reforms; his Deccan Policy, relations with Rajputs, Sikhs, Marathas, safavids and English. The Afghan Revolt; Jats and Satnamis, His character and estimate of his achievements.

**4. Basic Reading:**

Hussain Agha Mehdi      Muslim Rule in India

Haig, Wolseley (ed.)      Cambridge History of India Vol. IV.

Richards, J.P.      The Mughal Empire.

**5. Additional Readings**

Ikram, S.M.      History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan

Williams, Rushbrook.	An Empire Builder of the Sixteenth Century
Khan, Zulfiqar Ali.	Sher Shah
Rahim, M.A.	History of the Afghans in India
Smith, V.A.	Akbar, the Great Mughal
Beny Prasad	History of Jahangir
Saksena, B.P.	History of the Shah Jahan of Delhi
Khan, Yar Muhammad.	The Deccan Policy of the Mughals. Iranian influence in Mughal India
Ghori, I.A.	War of Succession between the Sons of Shah Jahan

#### **PAPER-IV**                      **History of Later Mughals (1707 - 1857)**

##### **1. Brief Description**

The course deals with the period of decline of the Mughal Empire. The causes of the downfall and the resultant institutional breakdown have been discussed.

However, it also focuses on the new regional and foreign powers were expanding their influence. The Muslim revivalist and their movements have also been highlighted in this course.

##### **Contents**

##### **Sources:**

- |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Khafi Khan              | Muntakhib-ul-Lubab |
| (b) Muqarrab Khan           | Bahadur Shah Nama  |
| (c) Khair-ud-Din Allahabadi | Ibrat Nama         |
| (d) Ghulam Husain Tabatabai | Siyarul Mutakhirin |

##### **I. Structure if the Mughal Society in the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

**(a)** The Muslim groups, Turani, Iranis, Afghanis, Hindustanis

**(b)** Non Muslim groups, Rajput, Marathas, Bundelas, Sikhs, their character as a racial class and their role in Mughal downfall.

##### **II. Institutional Breakup**

Impact of war of sucessions, Crisis of Mansabdari System and Jagirdari system, The Agrarian Crisis.

##### **III. The Foreign Invasion**



Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shad Abdali, the causes and the effects of invasions, their role in Mughal Disintegration.

#### IV. Growth of Independent and Semi Independent states

Deccan, Bengal, Oudh, Punjab, Rohilkhand and Mysore.

#### V. Religious Movements

- (a) Shah Wali Ullah and his family
- (b) Syed Ahmed Shaheed and the Jihad Movement
- (c) Haji Shariat Ullah, Titu Mir and Fariazi Movement, impact of the movements on Muslims Political, Social and Cultural Life.
- (d) Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan
- (e) War of Independence 1857
- (f) The English Expansion

#### BOOKS RECOMMENDED

1. Chandra, Satish. Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740. Aligarh, 1957.
2. Marshall, P.J. Eighteenth Century in Indian History.
3. تاریخ ٹیپو سلطان (اردو ترجمہ) محب الحسن
4. Ali, M. Athar. The Passing of Empire
5. --do-- The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb
6. Bayly, C.A. Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire
7. Gupta, Hari Ram. Later Mughal History of the Punjab
8. Husain, Yusuf. First Nizam: The Life & Times of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asafjah
9. Lockhart. Nadir Shah
10. Rizvi, Athar Abbas Shah Wali Ullah and His times
11. Sarkar, Jadunath. Fall of the Mughal Empire
12. Singh, Ganda. Ahmad Shah Durrani

# **PAPER-V**

## **HISTORY Of The PUNJAB**

### **1. Brief Description:**

The course deals with the history of the rich and fertile region of the Punjab. Tracing its history from the foundation of Muslim rule in this region, it focuses on the developments in modern times, particularly its role in the Pakistan Movement.

### **2. Aims & Objectives:**

After completing this course, the students will be able to:

- Know the historical development of the Punjab from medieval to modern times.
- Understand the dynamics of the politics of the region during the colonial period.
- Appreciate the role played by different groups and parties for creating political and intellectual awareness in the Punjab.

### **3. Contents:**

- Foundation of Muslim Rule; Brief Survey of Sultanate and Mughal periods, Their Impact on Socio-Economic Conditions, Downfall of Muslim rule.
- Rise of the Sikhs; Ranjit Singh, administration, foreign policy, attitude towards non-Sikhs; Downfall of the Sikhs and the British Annexation.
- Political Unrest; Land Alienation Act; Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation, Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy-causes, events and effects.
- Punjab Provincial Muslim League: Early History (1907-1917).
- Mian Fazl-i-Hussain and National Unionist Party; His Contribution as Provincial Minister and Muslim Leader, Relations with Muslim League. Sikandar Hayat Khan's Premiership, Sikandar-Jinnah Pact, Masjid Shaheed Ganj Agitation.
- Khizar Hayat's Relations with Muslim League and his Expulsion. Re-organization of Muslim League in the Punjab, its Success in the Elections of 1946, Role of Political Leaders, Ulama and Mashaikh, Press, Students and other Sections.
- Allama Muhammad Iqbal's Role in Punjab Politics.
- Majlis-i-Ahrrar: Foundation, Political Ideas and Role. Khaksar Tehrik: Objectives, Programme, Clash with Police in 1940 and Political Role. A Brief Study of Punjab Branch of Indian National Congress and Akali Dal.
- Partition of the Punjab: Background, Demands by non-Muslims, Muslim League's Stand, Radcliffe Award.

#### 4. Basic Reading

Malik, Ikram Ali A Book of Readings on History of the Punjab (1799-1947).

#### 5. Additional Readings:

- Akbar, M. The Punjab Under the Mughals.
- Ashiq Hasain Batalvi. Hamari qaumi jidd-o-jihad. 1938-1939 and 1940-1942.  
-----  
Iqbal Kay Aakhri Do Saal.
- National Documentation  
Center, Lahore. The Partition of the Punjab Vol. I
- Chaudhary Afzal Haq Tarikh-i-Ahrar.
- Gupta, H. R. Studies in Later Mughal History of the Punjab (1707-1793)
- Hussain, Azeem Sir Fazl-i-Hussain: Political Biography.
- Latif, M. History of the Punjab from the Remotest Antiquity to the Present  
Time.
- Akbar, M. The Punjab under the Mughals.
- کنہیا لال  
تاریخ لاہور  
نقوش لاہور نمبر ۱۹۲۲ء
- Singh, Khushwant A History of the Sikhs, 2 Vols.  
ریاض الہدی احمد  
تاریخ پنجاب
- Hussain, Azeem Sir Fazl-i-Hussain: Political Biography.  
تاریخ احرار

## **GROUP B**

## **ISLAMIC HISTORY GROUP**

### **Brief Description:**

The course deals with the era in which the Muslims were leading the entire world by culture, civilization, industry and economic point of views.

This course consists of two parts: i.e period of Umayyads and Abbaside Dynasty the great landmark in the political and cultural history of Islam. The boundaries of the Muslim empire were extended to the far off regions of the world. Besides studying cultural and intellectual currents of the period, the paper deals with the administrative set up.

### **Aims & Objectives:**

After studying this course, the students will be to:

- I. Understand the transformation from Khilafat-e-Rashida to autocratic / monarchical system.
- II. Administrative setup by the Umayyads & Abbasides.
- III. Socio--political and cultural developments.

### **CONTENTS:**

#### **a. Umayyad Caliphs:**

Amir Muawiya: Domestic and Foreign policy, Consolidation of Power and Administration, His Character and Achievements.

Nomination of Yazid and the rule of a single dynasty, the tragedy of Karbala and its effects on Islamic History.

Marwan: Battle of Marj-e-Rahit, His Internal Policy and Consolidation of Power.

Abdul Malik: Consolidation of his Power, His Character and Administrative Reforms, Abdullah bin Zubair & his Rule and Character. Walid: His Conquests and their Effects, Internal Policy and Character. Sulaiman: His Character and Achievements.

#### **b. ADMINISTRATION AND CULTURE:**

Central and Provincial Administration of the Umayyads, Judiciary and Military System

#### **c. HISTORY OF THE ABBASIDES**

Abbasides Movement, their Accession to Power. Character of Abbasides. Caliph.

Al-Saffah: His Character and achievements.

Abu Jafar al-Mansur: His Political Policy, Character.

Mehdi: Emergence of the Zindiqs, Administrative Policy, His Estimate. Harun-ur-Rashid: Barmaki Family, Its Rise and Fall.

Intellectual Development, Character and Achievement.

Al – Mamun : Bait-il- Hikmat, Growth of scientific knowledge and literature. Persian influence.

Al-Mutasim: Tussle with Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal, Rise of the Turks.

Abdul Malik consolidation of his power, his character and administrative reforms.

Abdullah bin zubair his rule and character. Wajid his conquests and its effects, internal policy character sulaiman his character and achievement

Umar bin Abdul Aziz his early life his accession administrative and religious reforms his character.

Hashim his literacy taste his estimate causes of the decline of the Umayyads rule.

## **2. ADMINISTRATION AND CULTURE**

Central and Provincial Administration of the Umayyads Judiciary and Military Systems literature, Architecture music education system.

## **II. HISTORY OF THE ABBASIDES**

Abbasid movement their accession to power character of Abbasid Caliph.

Al-Saffah his character and achievements.

Abu Jaffar al Mansur his political policy character.

Mehdi emergence of the Zindiqs administrative policy his estimate Harun al Rashid the Barmaki family its rise and fall.

Intellectual development character and achievement.

Al Mamun Bait il Hikmat growth of scientific knowledge and literature. Persian influence.

Al Mutasim Tussle with Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal rise of the Turks .

Al Wathiq revolt of the Arabs murder of Ahmad bin Nasr.

Al Muatawakkil relation with the Turks his religious policy character.

The role of the Buwaihids and the Seljuqs causes of the downfall of the Abbasids central and provincial administration. Relation of the Abbasids with the West Judiciary and Military system. The Mutazillites and Asharites Architecture paintings culture art music.

## **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

Aslam, M. Muslim Conduct of State

Wellhausen, J. Arab Empire and its Fall.

Ameer Ali, Syed. The Spirit of Islam

Holt, P.M. Cambridge History of Islam  
Ameer Ali, Syed. The Spirit of Islam Vol. I

P.K. Hitti History of Syria

شاہ معین الدین احمد ندوی  
حسن ابراہیم حسن  
شبلی نعمانی  
ابن اثیر  
ابن جریر طبری  
عبدالعزیز انپوری  
سید ابوالحسن علی ندوی  
محمد اسلم  
مومنیت۔ ایم۔ ایس

تاریخ اسلام (حصہ بنو امیہ، حصہ بنو عباس)  
مسلمانوں کی سیاسی تاریخ  
المأمون  
الکامل فی التاریخ (اردو ترجمہ)  
تاریخ طبری (اردو ترجمہ)  
برامکہ  
تاریخ دعوت و عزیمت (حصہ اول)  
تاریخ مقالات (متعلقہ ابواب)  
مسلمانوں کے فنون  
مترجم ڈاکٹر عنایت اللہ  
عمر بن عبدالعزیز  
اردو دائرہ معارف اسلامیہ  
پنجاب یونیورسٹی، لاہور (متعلقہ ابواب)  
مسلمانوں کا نظم مملکت۔ کراچی ۱۹۷۵ء ڈاکٹر ابراہیم حسن

رشید اختر ندوی، لاہور ۱۹۶۱

## **PAPER – II GROUP B THE MUSLIM RULE IN SPAIN**

### **Brief Description:**

This course deals with the golden period of Muslim civilization in the west. Muslim made great research in different fields i.e Astronomy medicine physics chemistry surgery etc.

It also narrates the causes of downfall of the Muslims

### **Aims and Objectives:**

After studying this course, the student will be able to:

- I. Appreciate the richness of Muslim Culture.
- II. Understand the political ideals and administrative style of the rulers.
- III. Study of the causes and effects of the downfall of the Muslims.

### **Contents:**

1. Spain at the Advent of Muslim Conquest, the Causes of Muslim Success, Spain under Muslim governments, Tribal and Racial Jeopardy, Civil Wars, Attempt at Expansion of Muslim Borders.
2. Abdur Rahman I: His Character and Achievements.

3. Hisham I: Internal policy, Growth of Maliki Ugh Hakam I: His Relations with Theologians, Wars and Rebellions, His Army and Navy, Character and Achievements.
4. Abdur Rahman II: His Character and Achievements, His Court and Wars with the Christians, Foreign Policy, Cultural and Literary achievement.
5. Muhammad I: Position of the Non-Muslims, Rebellion in Toledo, Rise of the Banu Qais in Saragossa, Rebellions of Ibn Marwan and Ibn Hafsun, His Character and Achievements.
6. Abdur Rahman III: Restoration of Law and Order, Relations with the Christians and the Fatimids, the Title of Caliph, Prosperity and Growth of Culture, Administration and Achievements.
7. Hakam III: Frontier Policy, Relations with North Africa, Scholarly Pursuits, Patron of Arts and Letters, University of Cordova, Public Libraries, Development of Architecture, His Character and Achievements.
8. Later Umayyads: Rise of Hajib al-Mansur, Relations with Countries and the Theologians, Military Organization and Wars, Achievements.
9. Decline and Fall of the Umayyads of Spain.
10. Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.
11. late dynasties,: Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of South East Spain, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad of Saville.
12. North African Rule: Murabitin, Al-Muwahiddin.
13. The Nasirid Dynasty: Career of Muhammad I, His Buildings, Alhamra, Character and Achievements, His Sussessors, Their Struggle against the Christians, Art, Architecture and Learning, Their Decline and Fall. Expulsion of Muslims from Spain and its Effects, the Causes of the Downfall of Muslims in Spain.
14. Muslim rule in Spain and its Contribution to various Fields of Arts, Architecture and Science, Eminent Scholars including Historians.
15. Structure of government and administration.

### **BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

- Hole, Edwyn.           Andalus - Spain under the Muslims, London, 1962.
- McCable, J.            The Splendour of Moorish Spain, London, 1953.
- Calvert, A. F.         Moorish Remains in Spain, London, 1906.

Hurlimann, M. Spain, London, 1960.  
 Imam-ud-Din. A Political History of Spain, Dacca.  
 ----- The Economic History of Spain, Dacca, 1963.  
 ----- A Cultural History of Spain, Dacca.

انی۔ ایچ۔ پرنس	مسلم اسپین
ابن خلدون	تاریخ اندلس
مترجم۔ ڈاکٹر مولوی عنایت اللہ	مسلمانوں کے فنون
مترجم۔ مولوی عنایت اللہ	عبرت نامہ اندلس

### PAPER III HISTORY OF THE OTTOMANS AND MODERN TURKEY (1288-1999)

#### Brief Description:

This course deals with the origin growth and decline of the Empire. After the fall of Baghdad the Muslim power emerged in Turkey conquering a great part of Asia and part of Europe under the Ottomans. The great struggle of Attaturk , the formation of a new Turkey a great role in the Modern history.

#### Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- I. Understand the territorial growth and political developments.
- II. Appreciate the achievements of Ottomans.
- III. Understand the military and naval administration.

#### Contents:

1. Advent of Ottoman Turks in Anatoia and foundation of the Empire by Osman.
2. Aurkhan : Establishment of the Empire.
3. Murad I : Battle of Kasowa.
4. Bayazid Yildirim: Battle of Angora.
5. Muhammad I : Consolidation of the Empire.
6. Muhammad II : Conquest of Constantinople.
7. Salim I : Conquest of the Middle East, Establishment of the Khilafat.
8. Sulaiman the Magnificent : His achievements and administration.
9. Later Sultans : This period will be studied under the following heads:

Different Reforms, Eastern Question, Young Turks Movement.

Central and Provincial Administration Causes of the downfall of the Ottoman Empire.



10. legacy of the ottomans : literature art architecture calligraphy contribution to various sciences
11. turkey and first world war treaties of severand lousane .
12. attaurk revolutionary changes reforms.
13. democracy in Turkey

Government and politics during the rrepublican and democratic parties  
rule Military coup of 1960 revival and working of parliamentary system.

14. Relations with the Big powers.

15. R.C.D

### LSIT OF BOOKS.

محمد عزیز

محمد صابر

دولت عثمانیہ اعظم گٹرھ ۱۹۵۸ء

ترکان عثمانی کراچی ۱۹۶۷ء

اردو دائرہ معارف اسلام

شائع کردہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی لاہور

متعلقہ

## PAPER V

## CENTRAL ASIA

### 1. Brief Introduction:

Central Asia has played a vital role in history of the world. Much has world's ancient history originated in central Asia for it was the birthplace of the great warrior tribes which conquered Russia, Europe, India and China. It had been a hunting ground for two great powers of the 19th century i.e. Russia and Britain. The long era of Russian–Soviet rule drastically changed the society and culture of Central Asia. Since the break up of USSR, Central Asian republics have gained their independence. For a Pakistani student, to study Central Asia is important because of close historical, religious, socio-cultural, economic and political relations between Central Asia and Indian sub-continent.

### 2. Aims & Objectives:

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the nature of the historical development of Central Asia.
- Appreciate the socio-cultural and religious contributions of Central Asia.
- Understand the geo-strategic significance of the region particularly from a Pakistani perspective.

### 3. Contents:

#### ❖ Early Period

- The land and the people
- Early nomadic tribes and their Origin
- Geo-Strategic Significance of the Region
- The saka Tuiles, the segthious, the Parthian the Persian rule and sarramids
- Alexander the Great and the Greek rule
- Religious Trends and Spread of Budhism
- Arrival of the Huns and Turkic Tribes

#### ❖ Islamic Period

- Early Invasions of the Arabs, Arab rule in Farbeaund Valley
- Religious Socio-cultural Transformation of Central Asia under the Arabs
- Samanid Rule and their Contributions in Art, Culture and Science
- The Ghaznavid Dynasty
- The Seljuks and their Contributions

#### ❖ Mongol Invasion and Chengiz Khan: Impact on the Region.

#### ❖ Amir Timur and Timurid Dynasty

#### ❖ Decline of the Muslim Rule

- Shaybani Uzbeks
- The Khannates of Khiva, Bukhara and Koband
- Characteristics and Nature of the Era

#### ❖ Russian Advance in Central Asia

- Causes and aims of the Russian expansion
- Causes of the Russian success
- Socio-economic political and religious conditions of Central Asia under Russian

### IV The Great Grace in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

## **PAPER IV HISTORY OF ARAB WORLD**

### **Brief Description:**

This course deals with the development in the Middle East. The location of this part is very important due to its economic potential and the character of its politics. The interest of great power in the region has made it very important.

### **Aims and Objectives:**

After studying this course the students will be able to :

- I. Understand the dynamics of internal politics state of Muslim Arab World.
- II. Know the foreign relations with the great powers.
- III. Have knowledge of political and socio-economic role of the region

**Contents:**

1. First World War & middle East Mandatory System.
2. Saudi Arabia: Hussein's rule in Hijaz Ibn Saud, forming of Saudi Arabia into kingdom, Discovery of Oil and its impact upon the socio political & economic life of the society 2<sup>nd</sup> World war and after math. King Sauid its internal and external policies king Faisal internal reforms, foreign policy, King Khalid rule.
3. Iraq: under Mandatory power; 1920 – 1930 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 Sadam Hussain.
4. Syria, Under French Mandate partition of Syria into Lebanon & Syria Franco Syrian treaty 1963 Syria during 2<sup>nd</sup> World war the Husenizi Ziam Revolution the Hinawi and the shiskali coups return to constitutional life. UAR after the dissolution of Union Baath party rule. The leader ship of Hafiz Assad.
5. Lebanon: under French mandate Franco Lebanon treaty, 1935 Lebanon's Liberation & (second World). The coup of 1952 and its aftermath, the Lebanese civil war. The presidencies of Fuad Cheehab & Suleiman Franjiyeh, Lebanon 1976 - 1985.
6. Palestine: Land, people Bale four Declaration British mandate partition of the Palestine creation Isreal 1948 Arab Isreal War, 1967-1973 Arab Isreal wars Palestinian problems & 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 Neguib, president Naseer, Suez crises , pan Arabism & UARA after the dissolution of UAR, Arab- Isreal wars of 1967-1973 & Egypt Sadat's rule, camp David agreement Ikhwan ul Muslimin. Husni Mabarik

**RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

Herewitz J.C. Soviet American Rivalry in the Middle East New York, 1969

----- The Middle East Politics: the military Dim Sai New York 1969

----- Diplomacy in the near and Middle East: A documentary Record. Princetion 1956

Al- Marayati, Aloid

A & other the Middle East its Government & politics, Belmont, 1972

Rubinsten Alvin Z. Red star on the Nail: the Soviet Egyption relationship since the June war  
princten.

Hitti. P.K. Ndear East in History.

Harari Maurice Government politics of the Middle East.

Neguib, Muhammad Egypt's Destiny: A personal Statement New York.

EI – Sadat, Anwer, Rovelt on the Nile London, 1957

----- In search of identity: An Autobiography, New York.

Abdullah, king of Jordan, My Memoirs, tran by Harlod w.G London, Armjani.

Yahha, Middle East: East and present, New Jersy, 1970

Sharabi, H, B, Government & politics of Middle East in the 20<sup>th</sup> century New Jersy, 1962

Lenezowski, George, the Middle East in the world affairs, New York.

## **GROUP 'C**      **Western History Group**

### **PAPER I HISTORY OF Ancient Europe (145-1789)**

#### **1. Brief Description:**

This course focuses on a very important period of European history in which Europe was gradually being transformed from medieval society to a modern society. The cultural and intellectual movements such as renaissance, reformation and enlightenment are the special features of this course.

#### **2. Aims and Objectives:**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- Know how Europe was transformed into a modern society
- Appreciate the philosophical and intellectual movements and trends of the period.
- Understand the political developments of the ruling class and socio-religious ideas of the people.

#### **3. Contents:**

- Renaissance
- Reformation and Counter-Reformation

- Rise and Decline of Spain
- Thirty Years War and Peace of Westphalia
- Developments in France and England in the 17th Century
- Rise of Sweden, Russia and Prussia
- War of Spanish Succession 1701-1714
- Seven Years War 1756-1763
- Struggle for Wealth and Empire in the 18th Century
- Enlightenment and Age of Reason

#### **4. Basic Readings:**

Hayes. A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe

Schevill, F. A History of Europe: From Reformation to the Present Day.

#### **5. Additional Readings:**

Clark, G. N. Early Modern Europe 1450-1720.

Durant, Will and Ariel Durant Story of Civilization

Elton, G. R. (ed.) New Cambridge Modern History.

----- (ed.) Renaissance and Reformation 1300-1648.

Fisher A History of Europe

Jensen, De Lamar. Renaissance Europe: Age of Recovery and Reconciliation.

Kennedy, Paul. The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000.

Knapton, Ernest John. Europe 1450-1851.

Pieter Geyl. The Revolt of the Netherlands

Plumb. J.H The Penguin Book of the Renaissance

Sumner, B.H. Peter the Great and the Emergence of Russia.

## **Paper II : History of Modern Europe (1789 – 1945)**

### **Brief Description**

This course gives informative details concerning with the social and political upheavals in the past Europe. It gives light in which Europe was being transformed from medieval society to a modern i.e. renaissance, reformation in the society.

### **Aims and Objectives**

After studying the course the students will be able to:

- I. Understand how Europe was changed into a modern society.
- II. Know the intellectual movements
- III. Know the political developments of the ruling class and different ideas of the people.

**Contents:**

**1. French Revolution**

Background causes of the French Revolution Role of French Philosophers Estate General work of the National Assembly, the role of 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 Europe**

Treaty of Chaumont first and second treaty 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 impact

**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 Coavour 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 Bismarck and his role as the architect of German unification. Wars with Denmark, Austria and France, domestic and foreign policy of Bismarck since 1870.

## **9. The Growth of Colonization**

Different forms of colonisation 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 Turkish. Anglo Russian results of colonial development.

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

System of alliances and counter alliances Dreikaiserbund, 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. Germain and Trianon  
The Treaty of Sevres the treaty of Lausanne  
The convention 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 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 wars

#### **15. Germany and Nazi –ism**

Germany from the Treaty of Versailles to Hitler, origin of Nazi-ism "Mein Kampf", Hitler's rise to power. Domestic and Foreign policy of Hitler

#### **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

#### **18. The Second World War**

Causes events and effects of the war the peace settlement and 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 Deny, and Jaarman, 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.

### **PAPER III HISTORY OF ENGLAND (1688-1945)**

#### **Brief Description**

This course deals with the glorious revolution and modern society in England. It also covers the history of England as a colonial as well as political power. It brings light on the economic social and constitutional development in England.

#### **Aims and Objectives**

After studying this course, the students will be able to:

- I. Understand the political development in England
- II. Know the constitutional reforms and economic progress in England
- III. Appreciate the British foreign policy

#### **Contents**

1. glorious Revolution causes, Impact the bill of Rights
2. the Regin of William III and Queen Mary (1688 - 1701) internal and external relations
3. The era of Queen Anne, personality internal politics. Duke of Marlborough, Spanish war of succession, Union of Scotland and English
4. The importance of Hanoverian Accession George I personality and internal and external Affairs Robert Wallop Cabinet System Fiscal policy.
5. George II Character internal policy war of Austrian Succession, seven year war pitt the elder.
6. George III rise and fall war of American independence pit the younger and the national revival England and India in 18<sup>th</sup> century industrial revolution England and French revolution and Napoleonic era.

Economic Social and Political impact of the French revolution.

Lord Castlercagh George Canning and Foreign Policy of England, 1832 act, new conservative party Robert peels political religious and social movement, Lord John Russell and Liberal party. Lord Palmerston and foreign policy, Crimean war Gladstone

internal reforms and foreign policy 1876 - 1884 acts. Benjamin Disraeli, new imperialism Irish problem.

a) Quest for Colonies

b) Relations with Egypt India Turkey and Iran 1814-1919 main features of 19<sup>th</sup> century England Lord George and Treaty of Versailles.

### **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

- I. Normal Lowe            Mastering British history
- II. Derry John W.        A short history of 19<sup>th</sup> century England U.S.A. 1963
- III. Haris R.W.            A short history of 19<sup>th</sup> century England U.S.A. 1963
- IV. Jarman T.L            History of 20<sup>th</sup> century England
- V. Trevelyan G.M        A history of England
- VI. Pears & Carter        A history of England London, 1937.
- VII. Roberston C.G.     England under the Hanoverians, London, 1961
- VIII. Marriot J.A.R        England since Waterloo.
- IX. Woodward L         The age of reform 1815 – 1872 London 1962
- X. Ensor Robert,        England, 1870-1940, London.
- XI. Keir D.L.             Modern Britain London 1968
- XII. Wast J.S.            The reign of George III London, 1960
- XIII. Rose J. H            William Pitt and the National Revival London
- XIV. Ashton T,S         Industrial Revolution London, 1940
- XV. Samuel D.G.         Disraeli & Gladstone London 1939
- XVI. Adams G.B         Constitutional History of England
- XVII. Lipson, E         Economic History of England
- XVIII. Trevelyan G.M.,    social history of England
- XIX. Pares R.            George III and the politicians London, 1953
- XX. Gooch G.P.A         History of our time 1885- 1914
- XXI. Keith A.B          Speech & documents on British Colonial policy, 1918 – 1931
- XXII. Bell K.U            Morell selected documents on British colonial policy
- XXIII. Briggs,            age of improvement
- XXIV. Plumb,             England in 18<sup>th</sup> Century
- XXV. Southgate G.W.    A Text book of European history

- XXVI. Southgate G.W. A Text book of European history
- XXVII. Serlley W.T. England in the eighteenth century
- XXVIII. Thmason David, Europe since Napoleon
- XXIX. Taylor, A.J.P. The struggle for Master
- XXX. William E.N. The penguin dictionary of England and Europe History.

## **PAPER IV HISTORY OF THE U.S.A (1783 -1945)**

### **Brief Description:**

This course deals with the socio political history of U.S.A importance and responsibilities as super power will be focused.

### **Aims and Objectives:**

After studying the course, the students will be able to:

- I. Understand the socio economics and political development in U.S.A.
- II. Know the causes and events for becoming her world power
- III. Evaluate the international politics

### **Contents**

The American Revolution 1765 -1783 (background) colonial development causes of the American Revolution declaration of independence treaty of Paris.

The confederation 1781-1789 the Articles and achievements of the confederation

The Federal constitution its framing and adoption general principles the presidency congress and the Supreme Court

The Federalist domination 1789 -1801 the administration of George Washington and John Adams, the rise of political parties

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison 1801-1817 their administration

Jeffersonian democracy

Foreign policy 1789 -1815 neutrality treaty and commercial rights and road to war 1803 - 1812, the war of 1812 New England objective

The era of good feeling, 1817-1829 the administration of Monoroo and Adams

The westward movement The Federal Land Policy 1785-1862. Florida and the Far West the Great Migration the Missouri Compromise of 1890 the Manifest destiny

Andrew Jackson 1829 -1837, Administration, tariff and nullification controversies the United States Bank the Jacksonian Democracy.

The Rise of Sectionalism and Civil War 1820 -1865 the character of sectionalism social organization in the North East, the West and South, Southern Agriculture, Slavery the compromise of 1850 election of 1852 the Kansas Nebraska act 1854 the elections of James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, the secession of the south.

The reconstruction, the congressional reconstruction, the South during the Reconstruction

Industrial development the industrial revolution the growth of Big business the growth of cities the effects of prosperity

Agriculture: agriculture development 1860 – 1910 scientific farming irrigation and reclamation agrarian is contentment.

The protest Movement: the ranger movement the populist movement the trust and the Tariff the money question the farm uprising of 1896 president McKinley and prosperity.

Emerging from the Spanish American war of 1898 the open door policy in China problems of overseas empire imperialism as a political issue

Theodore Roosevelt of overseas empire affairs 1901-1919 the Big stick in the Caribbean the balance of power in the Far East the progressive movement and the square deal square of the progressive movement direct democracy central or private enterprises other reforms movements the square deal president that 1909 -1913.

Woodrow Wilson and the new freedom the election of 1912 the tariff and banking business labor and farm legislation

Foreign affairs

The great depression president Hoover the wall street crash the depression and people the election of 1932

The New Deal the T.V.A and Conservation the Triples "A" the M.R.A. and recovery the Supreme Court culture during the new deal 1919-1933

Foreign affairs 1939 the Good Neighbor policy relations with Europe the Asia threat

The Second World War 1939-1945 causes of the American country in the global war, wartime diplomacy the effects of the war

## **RECOMMENDED BOOKS**

- |                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Current Richard N | American history A Survey           |
| Swisher C.B       | American constitutional development |
| Faulkner H.U.     | American Economic History           |

**PAPER V****INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATION****(1945-2005)****Brief Description:**

This course will make the students to understand and world affairs. It focuses the significance of U.N.O. in keeping world peace and progress. The role of Pakistan and the Muslim world in maintaining world peace and progress is especially discussed:

**Aims and Objectives:**

After studying this course the students will be able to:

- I. Get the basic concept of world diplomacy.
- II. Understand the concept and theory of international relations.
- III. Develop in understanding of the working of regional and international organization and the role played by them in international politics.

**Contents****1. International organizations**

- I. The U.N.O.
- II. Aims objectives and principles of U.N.O.
- III. The work of the U.N.O. IV An estimate of the 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. ARAV LEAGUE

VII. OIC VIII. SARC

#### 4. The Third World

- I. The emergence of China as a world power in international politics.
- II. Latin American 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 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.

1. Morgenthau Hans J. Politics Among Nations New York: knpf 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. Prentice Hall.
4. Plamer, Norman D & Perkins, Harward international Relations London Stevens, 1963(or latest ed)
5. Crowiey D.W. The Background to current affairs, Ferzesons, Lahore
6. Leonard, L,L, International Organization, New York1951
7. Northedge, F.S. Descont from power British Foreign policy, London, 1974.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The foreign policies of the power New York, praceger, 1963.
9. John, Spainer, American Policy since World War II, New York 1973.
10. Thomson Jah. The rise of Modern Asia

