Dawood Public School

Secondary Section
Monthly Syllabus 2010-2011
Subject: History
Class: VIII

August:

Ch: The Downfall of the Mughal Empire

Objectives of the lesson:
What were the causes and consequences of the decline of the Mughal Empire?

Focus points:

- How far was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?
- How far did Mughal weaknesses from 1707 make decline inevitable?
- What role did the East India Company play in the decline of the Empire?
- How successful was British expansion in the sub-continent (to 1857)?

Ch: The East India Company and the British Colonial Rule

- Enter the British 1600
- East India Comapny influence grows
- East India Comapny influence grows
- Britain gains control
- The Battle of Plassey 1757
- Bengal Exploited

Objectives of the lesson:
The decline of the Mughal Empire and the expansion of the East India Company and British colonial rule in Northern & NW India. The reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire. A general overview and background of the East India Company and reasons for its involvement in the subcontinent: British relations with the later Mughal rulers of Delhi; the rise of the Sikh empire under Ranjit Singh; British expansion north-westwards from Bengal up to 1810. A general overview of the course of, and reasons for, British annexation of the territories which now encompass Pakistan, including the Anglo-Sikh wars, British annexation of Lahore, the Punjab and Peshawar in particular; the British search for a 'natural' and 'scientific' NW Frontier; British policy towards Tribal Territory.

Focus points:

- What role did the East India Company play in the decline of the Empire?
- How successful was British expansion in the sub-continent (to 1857)?

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

September:

Ch: The East India Company and the British Colonial Rule

- The British Government intervenes
- The annexation of Sindh – A shameful British act?
- Annexation of the Punjab and the North West Frontier
- Tipu -'The Monster of Mysore'

Objectives of the lesson:

Students will learn about the expansion of the East India Company and British colonial rule in Northern & NW India. The rise of the Sikh empire under Ranjit Singh; British expansion north-westwards from Bengal up to 1810. A general overview of the course of, and reasons for, British annexation of the territories which now encompass Pakistan, including the Anglo-Sikh wars, British annexation of Lahore, the Punjab and Peshawar in particular; the British search for a 'natural' and 'scientific' NW Frontier; British policy towards Tribal Territory.

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

October:

Ch: The War of Independence 1857

- The Causes of the Revolt
- Political
- Religious and Social
- Economic
- Military
- The Events
- Why did the revolt fail?
- The Effects of the War
- British Rule
- The Muslims
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the 'Causes of the Indian Revolt'

Objectives of the lesson:

What were the causes and consequences of the War of Independence 1857–58? Immediate and main causes of 1857 uprising. The attitude of the Mughal ruler to the war. Course of the war proper, with particular reference to the role played by Muslim rulers and the population of what is now Pakistan in the uprising; reasons for its failure; assessment of the war's effectiveness and its subsequent impact on the Muslims of the subcontinent. British reaction during and immediately after the War, including the major constitutional, educational and administrative reforms which followed.

Focus points:

- What were the long-term causes of the War?
- What were the immediate causes of the War?
- Why was independence not achieved?
- What were the immediate consequences of the War?

Ch: The Struggle for a Cultural Identity

- ➢ The Work of Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762)
- Early Biographical Details
- Beliefs
- Work
- Importance
- ➢ The Work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi (1786-1831)
- Early Biographical Details
- Beliefs
- Work
- Importance
- ➢ The Work of Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840)
- Early Biographical Details
- Beliefs
- Work
- Importance

Objectives of the lesson:

How successful were the religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and 19th centuries? This chapter is designed as a background to the politico-religious debate precipitated by the decline of Mughal power and the gradual political domination by the British. Students will be expected to place each individual mentioned above in his religious and historical setting and have not merely a basic knowledge of each individual's biographical details and main writings, but also an understanding of the different responses offered by individual thinkers to the decline of Muslim rule and of their relationship one to another.

Focus points:

- How important were the religious reforms of Shah Wali Ullah?
- What influence did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi exert in the revival of Islam?
- How influential was Hajji Shariat Ullah and the Faraizi Movement?

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

November:

Ch: The Struggle for a Cultural Identity

- The Work of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898)
- Early Biographical Details
- Beliefs
- Work
- Importance
- Revision for Mid-Term Examination

Objectives of the lesson:

How important was the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the 19th century? His contribution to the education of Muslims and revitalisation of their national consciousness: an overview of his main educational works and their importance; an understanding of his social and political theory and its origins; the impact of his work on Muslims and the western world; his status as a writer, educationalist and political thinker in modern Pakistan; his relations with the British and the ullemas; the foundation of Aligarh College and reasons therefore; his role in the Indian National Congress and Muslim League; the meaning and origin of his 'Two-Nation Theory' and the Hindi-Urdu controversy.

Focus points:

- What was his contribution to education, politics and religion?
- How important was his 'Two-Nation' Theory?
- What was the Hindi–Urdu Controversy?
- How successful was the Aligarh Movement?

December:

- Mid-Term Examination

January

Ch: The Struggle for a Cultural Identity

- The Literary and Linguistic Background of the Muslims in the Subcontinent
- Introduction
- History
- Urdu
- Sindhi
- Pashto
- Balochi
- Punjabi

Objectives of the lesson:

To what extent have Urdu and regional languages contributed to the cultural
development of Pakistan? The importance of Urdu and the reasons for its choice as the national language of Pakistan. The advantages and disadvantages of Urdu as the national language. Provincial languages of Pakistan (Balochi, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi), their development and promotion within Pakistan since 1947.
Students will be required to have a broad knowledge of the most important literary figures in each language and their achievements within the last two centuries. Students may be required to write comparative studies on the roles of two or more of the languages listed above. The focus should be on the major literary achievements of these languages in the last two centuries as well as their role in the contemporary scene.

Focus points:

- Why did Urdu become the national language?
- How successful has the promotion of regional languages been since 1947?

Ch: The origins, aims and objectives of the Muslim League

- India after the War of Independence and the birth of Nationalist Ideas
- The Indian National Congress – The Beginning of Indian Political Awareness
- The Indian National Congress – The Beginning of Indian Political Awareness
- The Partition of Bengal

Objectives of the lesson:

How far did the Pakistan Movement develop during the early 20th century? Students will have not just a good knowledge of individual 'facts' but gain a richer and deeper understanding of the linear development of the struggle for Independence. Students will be expected to place the most significant declarations and events in the broader context of the Independence struggle and Constitutional developments from 1906 onwards. Origins, aims and objectives of the Muslim League. The main features of: the Partition of Bengal, 1905-1911; the Simla Deputation, 1906; founder members of the Muslim League; the reasons for the establishment of Muslim League in 1906; the 1906 Manifesto; All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1906. British Rule of India and Constitutional Reform.

Focus points:

- What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?
- How successful was British rule and attempts at constitutional reform during the years
- 1909–27? (including reactions in India among Muslims and Hindus).

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

February:

Ch: The origins, aims and objectives of the Muslim League

- The British Reaction to the Hindu Protest
- Winning the Support of the Muslims – The Simla Deputation
- The importance of the Simla Deputation
- The Foundation and Aims and Objectives of the All-India Muslim League
- The Morley-Minto Reforms- British attempt to win Indian Support
- The Importance of the Reforms – A voice for Indians
- The Bengal Partition Reversed

Objectives of the lesson:

How far did the Pakistan Movement develop during the early 20th century? Students will have not just a good knowledge of individual 'facts' but gain a richer and deeper understanding of the linear development of the struggle for Independence. Students will be expected to place the most significant declarations and events in the broader context of the Independence struggle and Constitutional developments from 1906 onwards. Origins, aims and objectives of the Muslim League. The main features of: the Partition of Bengal, 1905-1911; the Simla Deputation, 1906; founder members of the Muslim League; the reasons for the establishment of Muslim League in 1906; the 1906 Manifesto; All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1906. British Rule of India and Constitutional Reform.

Focus points:

- What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?
- How successful was British rule and attempts at constitutional reform during the years 1909–27? (including reactions in India among Muslims and Hindus).

Ch: The First Step towards Constitutional Reform 1911-1919

- India before the First World War

Objectives of the lesson:

The main features of: co-operation of Muslim League with Congress in early period and reasons for breakdown of the same; Morley-Minto Reforms; Congress and the Lucknow Pact, 1916; the impact of the First World War on rulers and ruled and the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919; the Non-Cooperation Movement; Hindu Mahasabha, Arya Samaj and rise of radical Hindu movements.

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

March:

Ch: The First Step towards Constitutional Reform 1911-1919

- The War Years 1914-1918 – to support Britain or not.
- The Lucknow Pact – Join Demands to the British
- Importance of the Pact
- The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms – Diarchy in India
- The Rowlatt Act – India's Anger
- The Amritsar Massacre – A British outrage

Objectives of the lesson:

The main features of: co-operation of Muslim League with Congress in early period and reasons for breakdown of the same; Morley-Minto Reforms; Congress and the Lucknow Pact, 1916; the impact of the First World War on rulers and ruled and the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919; the Non-Cooperation Movement; Hindu Mahasabha, Arya Samaj and rise of radical Hindu movements.

Assignment:

Students are required to bring two-page mini essay, describing the relevant information of the First World War.

Ch: The Khilafat Movement

- Introduction
- Background
- Causes
- Khilafat conferences
- Failure reasons
- Consequences

Objectives of the lesson:

How successful was the Khilafat Movement in advancing the cause of the Pakistan
Movement? Khilafat Movement in the subcontinent Reasons for the rise of the movement in the context of the First World War and break-up of the Ottoman Empire; Khilafat Conference of 1918, its main objectives; Khilafat Delegation to England, 1920, reasons for failure; the Hijrat movement, its causes, course and reasons for failure; outcome and impact of Khilafat and Hijrat movements on Muslims of the subcontinent.

Focus points:

- What were the origins, aims and main features of the Khilafat Movement?
- Why did the Khilafat Movement fail?

Method of Assessment:

- Students will be given questions on selected topics weekly.
- Oral response of previous lecture in every class.
- Test will be taken.

April:

- Revision of syllabus

May:

- Final Examination

Required Reading:

1. Bajwa,F. 2008. Pakistan A Historical and contemporary Look. (New edi.) Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Rabbani, I. 2008. Introduction to Pakistan Studies. Lahore: Carvan Book House.
3. Anwer, M.M. 2007. Pakistan Studies.
4. Crompton, T. 2007. History in Focus 3. (3rd edi) Malasia: Peak Publications.

Further Reading:

1. Serwar, G.S. 2002. Pakistan Studies. (4th edi) Karachi: Rehber Publishers.
2. Bandhyopadhyay, B. 2004. From Plassey to Partition. (1st edi) New Delhi: Orient Longman Pvt.Ltd.
3. Burke, S.M. 1997. The British Raj in India. (2nd edi) Karachi: Oxford University Press.

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