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## TOPIC # 2

### REASONS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF EAST INDIA COMPANY 1600-1700

### PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2020

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QUESTION NO. 1:-

Why did the East India Company become involved in the India Sub continent?

(7) June 2001 Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 2:-

Why did the British government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?

(7) June 2004 Q.1b

QUESTION NO. 3:-

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub-continent during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

(7) June 2005 Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 4:-

Why did the Indian Sub-Continent attract European traders in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries?

(7) June 2007, Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 5:-

Explain why the East India Company got involved in the S.C during the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

(7) June 2009, Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 6:-

With the slow crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the only question left in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century was who would pick up the pieces. Few observers could have guessed that the EIC would have played such a major role. What was the East India Company?

(4) June 2010(Q.1.a)

QUESTION NO. 7:-

Why did EIC become involved in the Indian S.C during the 17<sup>th</sup> Century?

(7) November 2010 Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 8:-

Why did Indian sub-continent attract the British in the early 17 century?

(7) Nov.2012 Q.1 b

QUESTION NO. 9:-

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century.

(7) June.2013Q.1 b

## TOPIC # 2

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### QUESTION NO. 10:-

This question is about the British in India

What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825?



A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.

June.2015 Q.1 b 5 marks

### QUESTION NO. 11:-

Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century?

Oct Nov 2017 Q.2 b 7 marks

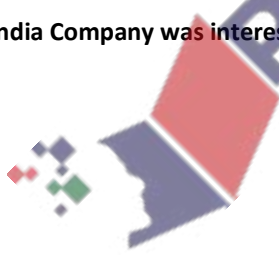
QUESTION NO. 12:- Explain why the British wanted to trade in India from 1600.

June.2019 Q.2 b 7 marks

### QUESTION NO. 13:-

Explain why the East India Company was interested in the subcontinent in the years before 1750.

June.2020 Q.1 c 7 marks



## COMPLETE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

### QUESTION NO. 1:-

**Why did the East India Company become involved in the India Sub continent?**

**(7) June 2001 Q.1 b**

**(BEST ANSWER, LEARN AND WRITE)**

British EIC was founded in 1600 with permission to trade with India. The first British ship anchored near Surat in 1608. They were granted **permission** by the Mughals to trade in 1612. The British established their headquarters in Bombay in 1674 and at Calcutta in 1690. There was enormous wealth in the subcontinent. **Trade** and profit were the real motives that East India Company (EIC) was looking at. Indian goods including **spices, silk, yarn, cloth, cotton** and metalworkers were very demanding in the European markets. British factories needed raw materials, while British merchants needed big markets like India to **sell** their industrial products. Cotton was the primary **raw** material for the **textile industries** in Britain. EIC made huge profits and the company flourished very rapidly. By 1620, the company operated about 40 ships for trade with India. The company had a very profitable future in trade with India. Indian soldiers at very cheap wages were available to protect their trade. Therefore it was trade and **high profit** that allowed the EIC to keep on coming to India.

S.M Burk (famous historian) believed that one of the most important reasons for British arrival was **Christianity's spreading**. Churches and Chapels were established all over India and Christian missionaries also came with their arrival. The company also wanted to **westernize** the Indians. The British believed that western culture is superior and must be spread in the world. They thought themselves the most civilized nation in the world.

The **Portuguese** and the **Dutch** were already in the field. But they turned their attention to East **Indies** and didn't allow EIC to come over there. This provoked the East India Company to go into the sub-continent. Soon EIC started realizing the strategic position of India on the globe. It gave regional supremacy to the British and Royal Navy. They started controlling the **sea routes** and trade with the East. Fear of **Russian expansion** also provoked the company to settle down in India. It worried the British so much that they also had to make moves to secure Afghanistan.

## TOPIC # 2

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### **QUESTION NO. 2:-**

**Why did the British government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**(7) June 2004 Q.1b**

**LEVEL 1:** Simplistic statement

It was better

1

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons

It was too valuable and they were frightened of Russian advances

2-4

**LEVEL 3:** Explains reasons

The ***volume of trade*** became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. But now British decided to expand their control over Indian territories in order to ensure trade.

Also the ***fear of Russian*** expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable.

In 1858 after the failure of WOI 1857, British assumed full and proper control of whole of India. Through a declaration in 1858 the control of EIC was ended and India went under the control of the British government.

### **QUESTION NO. 3:-**

**Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian sub continent during the 17th century.**

**(7) June 2005 Q.1 b**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement

They wanted to expand there

1

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons or describes the role of the EIC

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East

2-4

**LEVEL 3:** Explains reasons

## TOPIC # 2

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British east India Company was founded in 1600 with the permission to trade with India. The first British ship anchored near Surat in 1608. They were granted **permission** by the Mughals to trade in 1612. The British established their headquarters in Bombay in 1674 and at Calcutta in 1690. **Trade** in spices was their main aims. Main trading items were cotton and silk textiles, spices, tea, indigo, precious stones and salt peter. Therefore it was trade which provoked company to involve in the sub-continent which was known as the Golden Sparrow on account of its natural resources and wealth. It was found that 10 % of the income of British government was obtained from taxes on trade with India.

The **Portuguese** and the **Dutch** also came in the field. But they turned their attention to East Indies. The French also tried to come but they were eliminated after their defeat by the British in 3 battles. Besides that desire to spread **Christianity** into the sub-continent remained one of the important reasons for their arrival.

In the 19th century the British became fearful of the Russian expansion in Central Asia. It worried the British so much that they made moves to secure Afghanistan. Although the British adventure in Afghanistan in 1839 failed miserably, but in 1858, after the failure of the war of Independence 1857, the British assumed full and proper control of whole of India. Through a declaration in 1858 the control of East India Company was ended and India went under the control of the British government.

### QUESTION NO. 4:-

**Why did the Indian Sub Continent attract European traders in the late 16th and early 17th centuries?**

**(7) June 2007, Q.1 b**

The main prospects which attract the Europeans to the sub continent during the late 16th and 17th centuries were trade. Portuguese were the first to arrive and they occupied Goa in 1510. Trade in spices and desire to spread Christianity were their main aims.

The British came next and the British east India Company was founded in 1600 with the permission to trade with India. The first British ship anchored near Surat in 1608. They were granted permission by the Mughals to trade in 1612. The British established their headquarters in Bombay in 1674 and at Calcutta in 1690. Main trading items were cotton and silk textiles, spices, tea, indigo, precious stones and salt peter. The French and the Dutch also came in the field. But the Dutch turned their attention to East Indies. The French were also eliminated after their defeat by the British in 3 battles. Therefore it was trade that attracted the Europeans to the sub continent which was known as the Golden Sparrow on account of its natural resources and wealth. It was found that 10 % of the income of British government was obtained from taxes on trade with India.

In the 19th century the British became fearful of the Russian expansion in Central Asia. It worried the British so much that they made moves to secure Afghanistan. Although the British adventure in Afghanistan in 1839 failed miserably, but in 1858, after the failure of the war of Independence 1857, the British assumed full and proper control of whole of India. Through a declaration in 1858 the control of East India Company was ended and India went under the control of the British government.

## TOPIC # 2

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### QUESTION NO. 5:-

**Explain why the East India Company got involved in the S.C during the 17<sup>th</sup> century?**

**(7) June 2009, Q.1 b**

**(ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME)**

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future.

It also wanted to establish its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there.

### QUESTION NO. 6:-

**With the slow crumbling of the Mughal Empire, the only question left in the early 18th century was who would pick up the pieces. Few observers could have guessed that the EIC would have played such a major role.**

**What was the East India Company?**

**(4) June 2010(Q.1.a)**

**(ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME)**

A trading company, Charter granted in 1600 by Queen Elizabeth I, landed at Surat in 1608, permission to trade in 1612, headquarters moved to Bombay in 1664. Grew in power during 18th Century.

### QUESTION NO. 7:-

**Why did EIC become involved in the Indian S.C during the 17th Century?**

**(7) November 2010 Q.1 b**

The main prospects which attracted Britain was certainly trade and for that the British east India Company was founded in 1600 with the permission to **trade** with India. The first British ship anchored near Surat in 1608. They were also granted permission by the Mughals to trade in 1612. The British established their headquarters in Bombay in 1674 and at Calcutta in 1690. Main trading items were cotton and silk textiles, spices, tea, indigo, precious stones and salt peter. Therefore it was trade and **high profit** that allowed the EIC to keep on coming India which was later also known as the Golden Sparrow on account of its natural resources and wealth. It was found that 10 % of the income of British government was obtained from taxes on trade with India S.M Burk (famous historian) believed that the most important reason for British arrival was the spreading of **Christianity** .churches and chapels were established all over India and Christian missionaries also began with their arrival.The **Portuguese** and the **Dutch** were already in the field. But they turned their attention to East

## TOPIC # 2

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Indies and didn't allow EIC to come over there. That also provoked company to come here in India. The French also came but they were eliminated after their defeat by the British in 3 battles.

Another reason which provoked Britain to come towards India was the **Russian expansion** in Central Asia. It worried the British so much that they also had to make moves to secure Afghanistan. Although the British first major adventure in Afghanistan in 1839 failed miserably, but in 1858, after the failure of the war of Independence 1857, the British assumed full and proper control of whole of India.

### **QUESTION NO. 8:-**

**Why did Indian sub continent attract the British in the early 17 century?**

**(7) Nov.2012 Q.1 b**

**(ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME)**

Reports of immense wealth in the sub-continent led to the British establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future, especially in cotton, silk and sugar.

They wanted to establish its influence in the sub-continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese. They also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East.

They also found difficulty in breaking into the spice trade in the East Indies due to Dutch dominance and so India was a good alternative.

### **QUESTION NO. 9:-**

**Explain why the East India Company became involved in the sub-continent during the seventeenth century.**

**(7) June.20134Q.1 b**

**LEVEL 1:** Simplistic statement

[1]

They were interested in the country

**LEVEL 2:** Identifies reasons

[2-4]

To trade and extend their sphere of influence in the East

**LEVEL 3:** Explains reasons

[5-7]

Traders reported evidence of immense wealth in the sub-Continent, which led to the EIC establishing a trading base there since they saw a profitable future in the trade of spices, cotton and silk. It also wanted to establish



## TOPIC # 2

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its influence in the sub-Continent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese, especially since the East Indies was already out of reach with the Dutch in control of the Spice trade. The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the sub-continent that would protect its trading interests there and the warm waters were especially attractive to all year trading

### **QUESTION NO. 10:-**

**This question is about the British in India**

**What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825?**



**A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.  
(5) June.2015 Q.1 b**

### **LEVEL 1:**

Identify surface features from the source

[1]

A British officer is riding a horse surrounded by Indians.

### **LEVEL 2:**

Unsupported inferences



## TOPIC # 2

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[2–3]

The British officer looks important, the British look powerful.

### **LEVEL 3:**

Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and/or contextual knowledge

[4–5]

The painter has made the British officer the largest figure to demonstrate the importance that they held in India. Similarly the Indians are shown as small people to reflect their lowly status. Local rulers are on horseback behind the British official. They are shown as smaller, reflecting their lower status to the British. The horses are shown as large animals, graceful in appearance and movement, again showing superiority and power. This is reinforced by soldiers on horses who were carrying weapons.

The East India Company is shown as being a wealthy organisation as seen in the uniforms and the decorations on the horses. The Company were able to achieve this wealth through trading as can be seen by the boat shown in the picture and through the gaining of lands through conquest and agreements with local rulers. This is shown by the weapons displayed and the wealthy appearance of the Indians that the British were also able to exploit.

### **QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century?  
Oct Nov 2017 Q.2 B 7 marks**

#### **(ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME)**

- Reports of immense wealth in the subcontinent led to the East India Company (EIC) establishing a trading base as they saw a profitable future
- Availability of raw materials, silk, cotton, coal The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese
- The EIC also wanted to establish a strategic port in the subcontinent that would protect its trading interests in the East

### **QUESTION NO. 12:- Explain why the British wanted to trade in India from 1600.**

## TOPIC # 2

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(7) June.2019 Q.2 b

Level 3: Explains reasons 5–7 (Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- Reports of immense wealth in the subcontinent led to the British establishing a trading base there as they saw a profitable future.
- The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.
- The British also wanted to establish a strategic port in the subcontinent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East.

### QUESTION NO. 13:-

**Explain why the East India Company was interested in the subcontinent in the years before 1750.**

June.2020 Q.1 c 7 marks

### Level 3:

Explains reason(s) 5–7

**(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)**

- e.g. • The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese;
- The British wanted to establish a strategic port in the subcontinent that would protect its trading interests there and in the Far East;
  - Reports of immense wealth in the subcontinent meant the British wanted to establish a trading base there as they saw a profitable future.

### Level 2:

Identifies reason(s) 2–4

(One mark for each identification)

- e.g. • Because of the raw materials they could develop wealth from;
- Because other European countries were there;
  - The British already had some trading interests in the region.

### Level 1: Simple statement 1

(One mark for any simple statement)

e.g.

- The British wanted to trade there.

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

**TOPIC # 3**

**SUCCESSFUL BRITISH EXPANSION  
&  
FAILED INDIAN RESISTANCE 1750-1856:  
PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2021**

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**QUESTION NO. 1:-**

How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of Lands in the Sub Continent? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2002 Q.1c

**QUESTION NO. 2:-**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850?

(7) November 2006 Q.1 b

**QUESTION NO. 3:-**

Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the S.C was totally unsuccessful. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2008, Q.2 c

**QUESTION NO. 4:-**

Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the S.C in the years 1750 to 1850?

(7) June 2009, Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

How successful were the British attempts to take control of lands in the S.C between 1750 and 1856?

(14) November 2010 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the S.C between 1750 and 1850.

(7) June 2011, Q.1 b

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

How successful were Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in subcontinent between 1750 to 1850? Explain your answers

(14) Nov.2012 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 8:**

In 1756 the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack the East India Company's base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to re-take it. This led to the battle of Plassey.

(a) Describe the battle of Plassey.

[4] June 2012 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

Who was Rana Ranjit Singh?

(4) June.2013 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer.

( 14) Oct/Nov 2013 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

This question is about the British in India

1 Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

(a) SOURCE A

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company's troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab's forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive's troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab's troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab's troops retreated. 22 of Clive's soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab's soldiers were killed.

From Seven Years' War: Battle of Plassey by Kennedy Hickman

According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757?

(3) June.2015 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850?

(7) June.2015 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

Who was Tipu Sultan?

(4) June.2015 Q.2 a

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

Who was Robert Clive?

(4) November.2015 Q.2 a

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850?

(7) November.2016 Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

SOURCE A

*The Indian cotton industry*

*At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.*

According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century?

(3) May June 2017 Question No. 1 a

**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

Why Robert Clive was appointed the first Governor of Bengal?

(7)May June 2017 Q. No. 2 b

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

Who was Warren Hastings?

(4)Oct Nov.2017 Question No. 3 a

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

Why were the Marathas defeated after the decline of the Mughal Empire?

(7)Oct Nov.2017 Question No. 3 b

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

How far was Indian resistance to British expansion in the subcontinent successful before 1850?

(14) Oct Nov 2017 Question No. 3 c

**QUESTION NO. 21:-**

Explain why Robert Clive was successful in the Battle of Plassey in 1757?

(7) June.2019 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 22:-**

Who was Lord Wellesley?

(4) June.2019 Q.3 a

**QUESTION NO. 23:-**

**SOURCE A**

*Fort William, Calcutta, 1756*

*On the evening of 20 June, some 64 prisoners including two women and several wounded soldier were marched at sword point to the filthy dungeon at Fort William. This was a little cell, measuring 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches, designed for no more than three petty criminals. The heat at this time of year was suffocating. Prisoners trampled on each other to get nearer one of the two tiny windows or to the small amount of water they had been left. Their guards mocked them as the prisoners gasped for air and pleaded for mercy. At 6 am the next morning, when the door was opened, dead bodies were piled up inside.*

*Adapted from an essay in History Today, 2006*

*This question is about the East India Company and its relationship with the subcontinent in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.*

*Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.*

*(a) According to Source A, why did many people die at Fort William in 1756?*

[3] May June 2019 Q. 1 a

**SOURCE B**

*Famine in the subcontinent*



A print of a contemporary engraving showing the distribution of relief

(B) What can we learn from Source B about famine in the subcontinent during British control?

(5) May June 2019 Q.1 b

**QUESTION No. 24:**

Was the India Act of 1784 the main reason why the British were able to expand beyond Bengal between 1784 and 1850? Explain your answer.

(10) May June 2019 Q. No. 1d

**QUESTION NO. 25:-**

According to SOURCE A,

*Why Queen Victoria was made an empress of India?*

Oct Nov. 2020 Q. 1 a (3) and b (5)

In 1877, Queen Victoria proclaimed as Empress of India. India was already under crown control after 1858, but this title was a gesture to link the monarchy with the empire further and bind India more closely to Britain.

**SOURCE B:**



What does Source B tell us about Tipu Sultan?

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

## QUESTION NO. 1:-

**How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of Lands in the Sub Continent?  
Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2002 Q.1c**

### BEST ANSWER RELATED TO INDIAN RESISTENCE:

Indian resistance against British attempts to take control of Indian land was to some extent successful specifically in the beginning. Haider Ali defended his territories in his first three Mysore wars which remained very successful.

In the First Anglo–Mysore War (1767–1769) Hyder Ali gain some measure of success against the British .In the Second Anglo-Maysore War (1779-84) there was a Crushing defeat to British troops by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in a number of encounters. Indian territories not only defended but also expanded. In the Third Anglo–Mysore War (1789–1792), Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789, which was a British ally.

Besides that Anglo-Marathan Wars also have a great importance in the perspective of Indian resistance. The first Maratha war lasted for about 7 years (1775-82); defeats to British in some encounters. The second Maratha war during 1803 to 1805 also went in the favour of Indian.

**But the Indian resistances** were not completely successful. And eventually whole of India went under the British control. In the Battle of Plassey, 1757 Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated and killed. Mir Jafar, the conspirator of the war, became the ruler of Bengal went under British control. Later on in the Battle of Buxar, 1764 Joint forces of Mir Qasim, Shah Alam II and the Nawab of Oudh were also badly defeated.

IN the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, 1798-99 Tipu killed by joint forces of British and the Nizam of Hyderabad. Mir Sadiq remained the conspirator. That was the great setback for the Indians certainly. Whole of Mysore's state was possessed by Company. Anglo-Maratha Wars are also very famous .Although in the first Maratha war Marathas (1775-82) defeated EIC but Marathas couldn't give strong resistance in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Maratha war and eventually defeated in the third Anglo-Maratha war in 1818.whole of Deccan was annexed by the British Empire.

Indians also tried to resistance in the form of Sikh wars. The **Anglo–Sikh wars** were a series of 1840s conflicts between the British East India Trading Company and the Empire. There were two **Anglo–Sikh wars**. The First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846) and The Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849).The Sikh Empire which was established by Rana Rangit Singh was dissolved after defeat in 1849.Indians were completely lost and defeated after the war of independence 1857. British became the sole power of India,

[ANALYSIS] Indian resistance to defend their lands was not successful due to their disunity and lack of modern military equipment.



**QUESTION NO. 2:-**

**Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub continent between 1750 and 1850?**

**(7) November 2006 Q.1 b**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement, for example: They were better fighters.

[1]

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons, for example: They captured rich lands and had a better army.

[2-4]

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains reasons, for example:

British was successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850 Due to the Industrial Revolution , Britain had been able to stockpile weapons which were of superior quality to any of those which the Indians had. Also the troops were better disciplined, trained and organized and were able to establish their superiority without much opposition. British naval power and their superiority in weapon and tactics always gave them a definite upper edge on the local forces.

British applied their strength in the sub-continent while fighting against different rulers. The battles of Plassey against sir ud doula and Buxar against Mir Qasim gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favorable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate control.

The British also introduced ~~governors~~ governors-general into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills was increasingly taking control of more land including Deccan, Mysore, Sind and Punjab as well from the great might of Sikhs. Thus the British gradually expanded their control of the S.C between 1750 to 1850.

[5-7]

**QUESTION NO. 3:-**

**Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the S.C was totally unsuccessful. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**  
**(14) June 2008, Q.2 c**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement.

[1–2]

The British imposed their will on the sub-continent.

**LEVEL 2:**

Description of annexation

[3–6]

Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindhi.

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains successes OR failures

[7–10]

**LEVEL 4:** Explains successes AND failures

[9–13]

**Successes:**

Power of Marathas

Early successes of Tipu Sultan

Ranjit Singh

**Failures:**

Strength of British army

Eventual failure of Siraj, Qasim, Tipu, Marathas,

Conquests of British against Amirs in Sindh and Sikhs in Punjab

**LEVEL 5:**

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

**QUESTION NO. 04:-**

**Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the S.C in the years 1750 to 1850?**

**(7) June 2009, Q.2 b**

**BEST ANSWER:**

British was successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850 due to their Industrial Revolution, Britain had been able to stockpile weapons which were of superior quality to any of those which the Indians had. Also the troops were better disciplined, trained and organized and were able to establish

their superiority without much opposition. British naval power and their superiority in weapon and tactics always gave them a definite upper edge on the local forces.

British applied their strength in the sub-continent while fighting against different rulers. The battles of Plassey against Siraj-ud-Doula and Buxar against Mir Qasim gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favorable trading rights with the local Nawabs. This provided massive new resources which the British could use to consolidate control.

The British also introduced Governors-General into the provinces that administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills was increasingly taking control of more land including Deccan, Mysore, Sind and Punjab as well from the great might of Sikhs. Thus the British gradually expanded their controls of the S.C between 1750 to 1850. The Indian states were disunited politically and militarily and these also supported British victories.

#### QUESTION NO. 5:-

**How successful were the British attempts to take control of lands in the S.C between 1750 and 1856?**

**(14) November 2010 Q.1 c**

#### BEST ANSWER RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL BRITISH EXPANSION

#### LEARN IT and REWRITE IT:

The British were almost completely successful in taking control of lands in the S.C between 1750 and 1856. The British had come to India for trade and to increase and ensure their trade they found it necessary to have political control of lands in the sub-continent. The first opportunity came in 1757 when battle of Plassey took place. In this battle the forces of the East India Company under **Robert Clive** met the army of **Siraj-ud-Doula**, the Nawabs of Bengal. Clive had 800 Europeans and 2200 Indians whereas Siraj-ud-doula in his entrenched camp at Plassey was said to have about 50,000 men with a train of heavy artillery. The aspirant to the Nawab's throne, **Mir Jafar**, was induced to throw in his lot with Clive, and by far the greater number of the Nawab's soldiers were bribed to throw away their weapons, surrender prematurely, and even turn their arms against their own army. Siraj-ud-Doula was defeated. Battle of Plassey marked the first major military success for British East India Company. It was followed by battle of **Buxer**. **General Major Hector Munro** at Buxar defeated the confederate army on 22 October, 1764. **Mir Kasim** fled and died in 1777. After winning the Battle of Buxar, the British had earned the right to collect land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This development set the foundations of British political rule in India.

The British wanted full control of south India to ensure their spice trade. **Lord Wellesley** became the Governor General of India in 1798. **Tipu Sultan** tried to secure an alliance with the French against the English in India. Wellesley questioned Tipu's **relationship with the French** and attacked **Mysore in 1799**. The fourth Anglo-Mysore War was of short duration and decisive and ended with Tipu's death on May 4, 1799 who was killed fighting to save his capital (Sirangapatam). Besides that **Marathas** were also defeated and Maratha power destroyed by British in several wars during 1817- 1818. **Holkar's** forces were moved at Mahidpur December 21, 1817 and **Baji Rao II**, who was trying to consolidate Marathas, finally surrendered in June 1818. British abolished

the position of Peshwa and Marathas were limited to the small kingdom of Satara. This ended the mighty Maratha power.

British wanted to make sure that Afghanistan didn't fall into Russian hands. British agreed with Ranjit Singh (ruler of Punjab) that Afghanistan should remain independent. A rebellion broke out in Afghanistan in 1841 in which British troops were killed. British felt that their pride had been hurt in Afghanistan and decided to turn in Sindh. Sindh was ruled by collection of **Amirs** who had signed a treaty with British in 1809. British General **Sir Charles Napier** provoked the Amirs of Sindh so much that they attacked British residency in 1843. Amirs were defeated and Sindh was annexed by British. **Punjab** was the next target. Ranjit Singh had signed a perpetual friendship in 1809 but after his death in 1839, the rival chiefs argued themselves over who should be a king. Army attacked British possessions south of River Sutlej and provoked the British to invade Punjab. War began but British remained victorious. Gulab Singh Dogra, a chief who helped the British and was given Kashmir as a reward. In 1849, after a revolt against British, Punjab, NWFP were annexed and became part of British Empire on 30 March 1849. Hyderabad, Deccan, Oudh and the local Nawabs had been forced to sign treaties with EIC; this gave their external affairs to Britain.

In 1852, the British annexed several Indian states under doctrine of lapse. In 1852 Governor **General Dalhousie** extended British control by applying **Doctrine of Lapse** which was that when a ruler died without a natural heir, the British would annex his lands. Due to this Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi came to British hands. Nawab of Oudh died in 1856 and he had the natural heir but instead of that his land was grabbed by the British.

Thus British were successful but **few losses** were there for British. Like Haider Ali defended his territories in his first three Mysore wars which remained very successful. In the First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) Hyder Ali gain some measure of success against the British. In the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1779-84) there was a Crushing defeat to British troops by Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in a number of encounters. Indian territories not only defended but also expanded. In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789-1792), Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789, which was a British ally.

Besides that Anglo-Marathan Wars also have a great importance in the perspective of Indian resistance. The first Maratha war lasted for about 7 years (1775-82); defeats to British in some encounters. The second Maratha war during 1803 to 1805 also went in the favour of Indian. Rana Ranjit Singh, king of five rivers solely and wholly ruled over Punjab for 40 years even without British interference.

### **Level 5: Analysis**

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

**Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the S.C between 1750 and 1850.**

**(7) June 2011, Q.1 b**

**ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME**

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which Britain could use to consolidate its control.

The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them along British lines and provided yet more control.

The British army, using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills, was increasingly taking control of more land.

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**How successful were Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in subcontinent between 1750 to 1850? Explain your answers**

**(14) Nov.2012 Q.1 c**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement. [1–2]

The British imposed their will on the sub-continent.

**LEVEL 2:**

Description of annexation [3–6]

Outlines the events in Bengal, the Punjab, NWFP and Sindhi.

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains successes OR failures [7–10]

**LEVEL 4:**

Explains successes AND failures [9–13]

**Successes:**

Power of local Nawabs

Early successes of Tipu Sultan

Ranjit Singh

Marathas

**Failures:**

Strength of British army

Eventual failure of siraj, Qasim,,Tipu ,Marathas ,

Conquests of British against Amirs in Sindh and Sikhs in Punjab

### LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

### QUESTION NO. 8:

In 1756 the French encouraged the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack the East India Company's base at Calcutta. He captured the city but was unable to keep control of it. Robert Clive decided to go to the city with a force of soldiers to re-take it. This led to the battle of Plassey.

(a) Describe the battle of Plassey.

(4) June 2012 Q.1 a

### ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME

1757, French encouraged Siraj-ud-Daulah to attack EIC base at Calcutta. Captured city but couldn't keep hold of it, Clive arrived with EIC soldiers and bribed Jafar, one of Siraj's key men. He was made Nawab of Bengal as a reward for turning against Siraj who was defeated by Clive. Body found in a river after battle. As a result of battle, EIC controlled trade in Bengal, Clive made Governor of Bengal.

### QUESTION NO. 9:-

Who was Rana Ranjit Singh?

(4) June.2013 Q.1 a

### ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the founder of the Sikh Empire, which came to power in the Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. The empire, based in the Punjab region, existed from 1799 to 1849. Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son, Kharak Singh.

### QUESTION NO. 10:-

Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Oct/Nov 2013 Q.1 c

LEVEL 4: Explains the Industrial Revolution and other reasons

[9–13]

The **Industrial Revolution** provided vast wealth and profit but depended upon the import of raw materials. Raw cotton was imported from India and no imports of finished cotton goods were allowed. This had a terrible effect on the cotton industry in India and as a result it collapsed. Britain now controlled the cotton trade making vast profits but none was invested in India.

A network of roads and later railways served to reinforce Britain's control of India which was essential to assist trade and control the land. In order to further reinforce its control, Britain established an administrative system that took over all duties and responsibilities of the East India Company and imposed government control through an efficient administrative system, that featured such **personalities** as Lord Wellesley, Robert Clive and Warren Hastings as Governors General, who through their administrative skills were further able to exert greater control of India.



The conquest of large areas of India further strengthened British control of India. India was not a united nation and the British army did not meet much resistance. The manufacture of weapons in Britain aided this control.

Candidates may also consider such factors as education, religious and social reforms during this. However any of these factors must relate to the notion of control as in the question, in order to reach level 3 or 4.

**LEVEL 5:**

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**This question is about the British in India**

**1 Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

**(a) SOURCE A**

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company's troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab's forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive's troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab's troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab's troops retreated. 22 of Clive's soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab's soldiers were killed.

From Seven Years' War: Battle of Plassey by Kennedy Hickman

**According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757?  
(3) June.2015 Q.1 a**

**ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME**

Clive persuaded Mir Jafar to switch sides  
Nawab's opening gunfire was ineffective  
Nawab didn't cover their cannon and muskets when it rained  
English soldiers knew how to prepare for battle in the rain better  
Nawab's muskets were useless due to the wet powder  
Mir Jafar's men unwilling to fight against the British  
Jafar had turned traitor  
Been corrupted by the British  
Nawab had 500 casualties to Clive's 22  
It was raining  
The Nawab's troops retreated.

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850?**

**(7) June.2015 Q.1 c**

### MARKING SCHEME

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic answer

[1]

They were better.

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons

[2–4]

They built roads and railways and had a good army.

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains reasons

[5–7]

The British built a huge network of roads and later railways that meant that communication and transport links between cities became better, soldiers could travel much more easily from trouble spot to trouble spot.

It also benefitted British trading links which in turn produced more wealth. The battles of Plassey and Buxar also gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which Britain could use to consolidate its control.

The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills were increasingly taking control of more land.

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**Who was Tipu Sultan?**

**(4) June.2015 Q.2 a**

He was Son of Haider Ali of Mysore, both of whom resisted British rule. Tipu received support from the French and the British were concerned about this. He was known as the Tiger of Mysore and ruled there from 1782 to 1799.

He won important victories against the British in the Second Anglo-Mysore War, and negotiated the 1784 Treaty of Mangalore with them. He remained an enemy of the British, but In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, the

combined forces of the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu and he was killed on 4 May 1799, while defending his fort of Srirangapatam.

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**Who was Robert Clive?**

**(4) November.2015 Q.2 a**

**ANSWER GIVEN IN MARKING SCHEME**

Robert Clive became a general in EIC armed forces in India defeated the French, Plassey 1757 showed qualities as a soldier and leader by defeating Nawab of Bengal. Made Governor of Bengal and enabled British supremacy there, increased power of merchants and established Oudh as a buffer state between Bengal and the Marathas. Introduced a number of reforms – dual system government, civil reforms, abolition of private trade system, Society of Trade, military reforms etc. Made Lord Clive, accused 'plundering India' but found not guilty. Became addicted to opium and in 1773 committed suicide.

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

**Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850?**

**(7) November.2016 Q.2 b**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simple statement [1]  
They were stronger

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons [2–4]  
They captured rich lands and had an experienced army

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains reasons [5–7]

- The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs
- This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control
- The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control.
- The British army using its vast local resources and modern weapons and military skill were taking control of even more land.

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

**SOURCE A**

***The Indian cotton industry***

*At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.*

**According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century?**

**(3) May June 2017 Question No. 1 a**

- Indian production of cotton goods was discouraged – in favour of British Industry
- Only allowed to grow raw cotton to supply British looms.
- Skilled workers had to work in East India Company (EIC) factories.
- EIC controlled Indian weaving production.
- Very high tariffs prevented Indian silk and cotton from entering Britain.
- No duty on British goods reaching India.

**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

**Why Robert Clive was appointed the first Governor of Bengal?**

**(7) May June 2017 Q. No. 2 b**

- Clive commanded the British army to victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757 and established relations with Mir Jafar. The battle increased Clive's reputation and his importance to the East India Company (EIC) because he became the foremost commander of British forces in India.
- The battle was also a success for the EIC because they now controlled the profitable trade in Bengal. Gradually, with this success EIC expanded its influence towards South and Western part of India.
- As a reward for being considered responsible for the EIC amassing immense fortunes, especially in Bengal Clive's reputation and importance was further enhanced by his success at the battle of Buxar in 1764 which increased British control of eastern India.

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

**Who was Warren Hastings?**

**(4) Oct Nov. 2017 Question No. 3a**

- 1782, first Governor General / Viceroy of India
- British / English statesman
- Introduced a number of reforms in administration, revenue, finance, commerce and the judiciary
- Developed policies relating to Oudh and Rohilla
- Involved in several wars including the Anglo-Maratha and the Anglo-Mysore
- A patron of the arts

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

**Why were the Marathas defeated after the decline of the Mughal Empire?**

**(7)Oct Nov.2017 Question No. 3 b**

- The Marathas controlled vast lands that had been part of the Mughal Empire, but they found it difficult to control and administer. This led to problems in fighting off threats from other armies confirming that the empire was now **too big** for them to protect or defend.
- Maratha families began to show more loyalty to local rulers rather than the Maratha leaders in the capital city of Pune. As a result, cracks began to show in Maratha unity and control. Their grip on the empire was weakened.
- The invading Afghans defeated the Maratha army at Panipat in 1761, thousands of soldiers and important administrators were killed, ending Maratha control.

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

**How far was Indian resistance to British expansion in the subcontinent successful before 1850?**

**(14)Oct Nov 2017 Question No. 3c**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Level 5: Explains with evaluation 14/14**

**Indian success**

- Tipu the Sultan of Mysore held off British attempts to overthrow him towards the end of the eighteenth century, matching British weapons with rockets, cannons and muskets.
- Titu Mir raised an army of 15 000 against the British. He built a bamboo fort at Narkelbaria in 1831 and defeated the British forces sent to destroy it.
- The British were unwilling / unable to annex the Punjab in the lifetime of Ranjit Singh (the leader of the Sikhs who occupied the Punjab). He halted British expansion through treaties and agreements with them.

**British success**

- Conquests of the British against weaker opposition who were disunited with different religions and cultures and were unable to work together
- The strength of the British army was eventually overwhelming.

**QUESTION NO. 21:- Explain why Robert Clive was successful in the Battle of Plassey in 1757?**

**(7) June.2019 Q.1 c**

Level 3: Explains reasons 5–7 (Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, **seven** marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- Clive persuaded one of the Nawab's key men, Mir Jafar, to side with the British. Jafar's defection weakened the Nawab's army, which Clive was able to use to his advantage.
- Clive ordered his men to cover their cannon when it rained. So, the dry cannons of Clive's army out fired the Nawab's cannons.
- Clive was an experienced soldier as he had fought the French in southern India. He was used to the tactics of warfare, this helped to defeat the Nawab.

**QUESTION NO. 22:-**

**Who was Lord Wellesley?**

**(4) June.2019 Q.3 a**

Level 1: One mark for each relevant point, two marks for a developed statement 1–4

e.g.

- Governor General of India in 1798.
- Wellesley persuaded local princes / rulers to sign subsidiary alliances.
- Local rulers were also forbidden to make any other alliances.
- In 1799 Wellesley invaded Mysore killing Tipu Sultan and gaining control of his lands.
- Wellesley also defeated the Nawabs of Oudh and took control of their territory.

**QUESTION NO. 23:-**

**SOURCE A**

**Fort William, Calcutta, 1756**

*On the evening of 20 June, some 64 prisoners including two women and several wounded soldier were marched at sword point to the filthy dungeon at Fort William. This was a little cell, measuring 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches, designed for no more than three petty criminals. The heat at this time of year was suffocating. Prisoners trampled on each other to get nearer one of the two tiny windows or to the small amount of water they had been left. Their guards mocked them as the prisoners gasped for air and pleaded for mercy. At 6 am the next morning, when the door was opened, dead bodies were piled up inside.*

**Adapted from an essay in History Today, 2006**

*This question is about the East India Company and its relationship with the subcontinent in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.*

**Study the sources (Insert) carefully and then answer the questions which follow.**

**(a) According to Source A, why did many people die at Fort William in 1756?**



**(3) May June 2019 Q. 1 a**

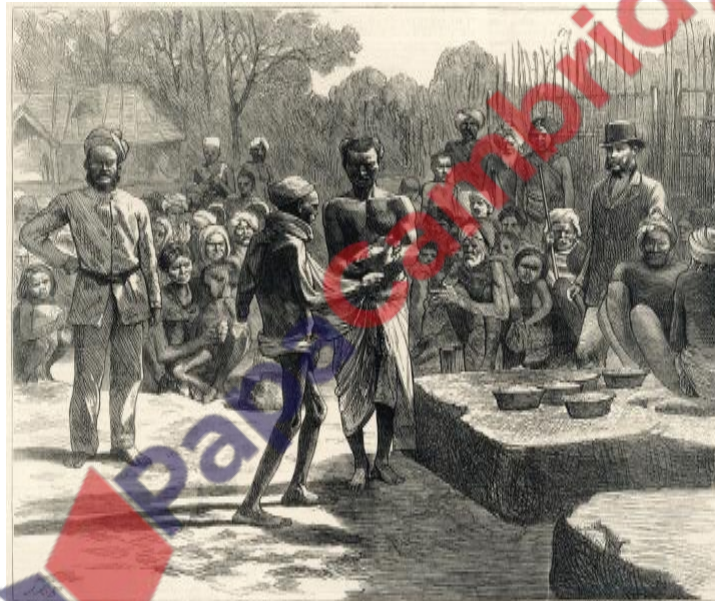
Level 1: One mark for each relevant statement identified from the source, two marks for a developed statement from the source 1–3

e.g.

- Several were already wounded
- Conditions in the cell were dirty, would have infected soldiers' wounds
- Lack of fresh air / suffocation
- Lack of water / dehydration
- Trampled to death trying to reach water / fresh air
- Crushed to death in overcrowded cell
- Guards showed no interest in prisoners' welfare

**SOURCE B**

***Famine in the subcontinent***



***A print of a contemporary engraving showing the distribution of relief***

***(B) What can we learn from Source B about famine in the subcontinent during British control? [5]***

***May June 2019 Q.1 b***

Level 3: Inference(s) supported by detail from the source and / or contextual knowledge 4–5

(Four marks for one supported valid inference, five marks for two or more supported valid inferences)

e.g.

- Food was being given to a man who looks very weak suggesting that the famine has been going on for a long time.
- The problem of hunger was widespread because many people of different ages, men, women and children, were affected and were waiting for relief.
- Famine must have been a serious problem because relief has been organized.
- People are looking underfed / malnourished and are waiting for the distribution of food which is being given out to these people in the source.
- The man in the bowler hat is an official observing / involved in or supervising the process, which shows that the British were involved with the distribution of relief.

**QUESTION No. 24:**

**Was the India Act of 1784 the main reason why the British were able to expand beyond Bengal between 1784 and 1850? Explain your answer. (10) May June 2019 Q. No. 1 d**

Level 5:

Explains and makes judgement / evaluation 10  
(As top of Level 4 plus judgement / evaluation)

Level 4:

Explains WHY the India Act AND other factors were important in the British expanding beyond Bengal between 1784 and 1850

6–9  
(Two explanations, one on the India Act and one on other factors, are worth six or seven marks. Additional explanations on the same two factors cannot be awarded more than eight marks. Explanation of all factors is worth nine marks)

e.g.

**India Act of 1784**

- This made the position of Governor General a royal appointment. Lord Cornwallis was appointed to this position in 1786.
- A Board of Control replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal.
- A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

**Other reasons:**

- Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 making **zamindars** of Bengal landowners, subject to their payment of a fixed sum to the British. In 1793 this amounted to some 10% of the total sum collected by the zamindars. The Permanent Settlement secured the financial interest of the East India Company and helped Bengal to become the wealthiest province in India, allowing the British to extend their control.

- Local rulers were persuaded to sign [subsidiary alliances](#) by Lord Wellesley who became Governor General in 1798. The local ruler continued to run their affairs while British soldiers offered protection. In return for this protection the ruler paid towards the cost of the soldiers and accepted a British resident adviser. This consolidated Britain's power in India at little cost and extended British control

- **The annexation of land.** Hyderabad and Oudh accepted British protection with a subsidiary alliance. Mysore, Oudh, Delhi and the Marathas came under British control by the early nineteenth century, followed shortly afterwards by Sindh and the Punjab.

**QUESTION NO. 25:-**

**According to SOURCE A,**

**Why Queen Victoria was made an empress of India?**

*Oct Nov. 2020 Q. 1 a (3) and b (5)*

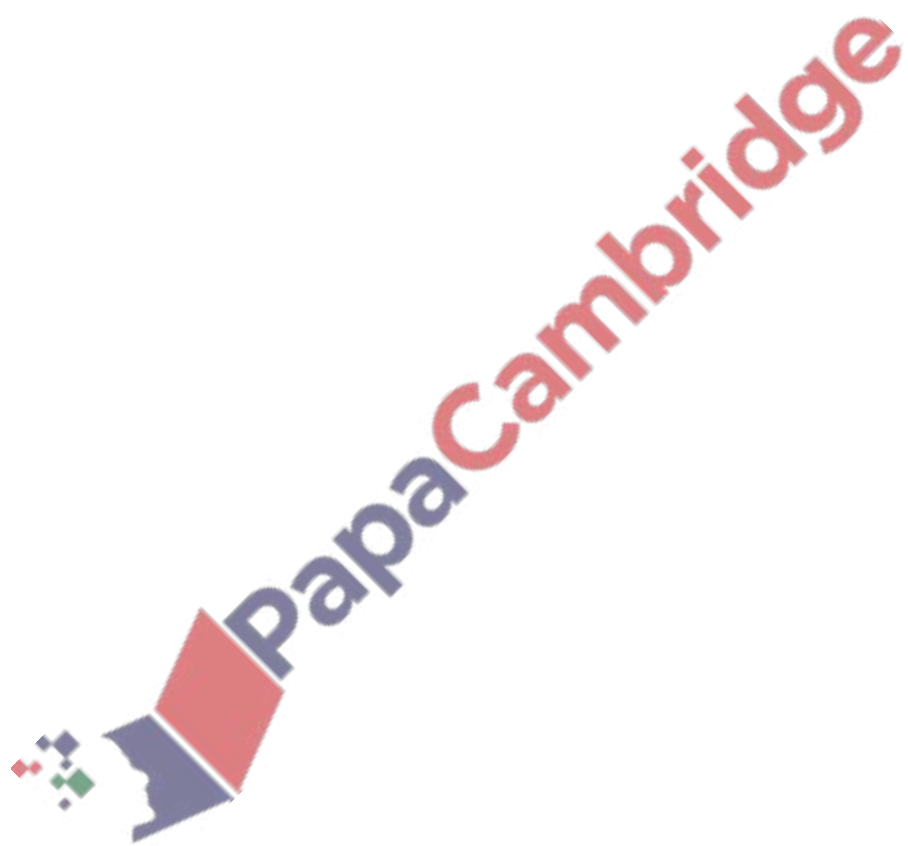
In 1877, Queen Victoria proclaimed as Empress of India. India was already under crown control after 1858, but this title was a gesture to link the monarchy with the empire further and bind India more closely to Britain.

**SOURCE B:**



What does Source B tell us about Tipu Sultan?

I can infer from source B the level of bravery and courage of Tipu sultan as he is resisting a tiger. The source shows tiger's size same as that of Tipu which symbolizes that Tipu was equivalent to a Tiger. That's why he was called the tiger of Mysore. Tipu has inflicted wounds on his enemy. This can be seen as the Tiger's mouth is bleeding while on the other hand Tipu remains unshaken and fearless



**TOPIC # 4**

**SHAH WALLI ULLAH (1703-1762)**

**Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi (1786-1831)**

**Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840)**

**PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2020**

**REVIEW OF THE PAST PAPERS QUESTIONS:**

**Question No. 1:**

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi conduct a Jihad against the Sikhs in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?

(7) November 2000, Q.1 b

**Question No. 2:**

How important was the work of Shah Wali Ullah to the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2000. Q.1 c

**Question No. 3:**

Which of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- a) Shah wali Ullah
- b) Syed Ahemd Shaheed Barailvi
- c) Hai Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

(14) June 2001 Q.2 c

**Questions No. 4:**

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) Nov. 2002, Q.1 b

**Question No. 5:**

Why did Shah Wali Ullah wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) June 2003, Q.1 b

**Question No.6:**

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) Nov. 2003, Q.1 b

**Question No. 7:**

How important was S.W.U in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2004, Q.1 c

**Question No. 8:**

Why did S.W.U have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?

(7) Nov. 2005 Q. I c

**Question No. 9:**

Was the work of S.W.U the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries? Give reason for your answer.

(14) Nov. 2006 Q.1 c

**Question No. 10:**

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent during the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries?

(7) Nov. 2007 Q.1 b

**Question No.11:**

Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries? Give reasons for your answer.

(14) June 2008, Q.1 c

**Question No.12:**

Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2009 Q.2 c

**Question No.13:**

Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?

(7) June 2010 Q.1 b 0

**Question No.14:**

By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time SWU was growing up. Describe the achievements of SWU in reviving Islam.

(4) June 2011 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

Who was TiTu Mir?

(4) Nov. 2011 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

Did Haji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov. 2011 Q.2 c

**Question No.17:**

Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- (i) Shah Wali Ullah;
- (ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;
- (iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.

(14) June 2013 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO.18:**

I Read the source below carefully to answer question (a)

The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707.

The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam, including Haji Shariat Ullah.



(a) Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam

(4) Nov. 2013 Q. 1 a

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent?

(7) Nov. 2015 Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14) May June 2016 Q. 2 c

**Question No.21:**

**Who were zamindars?**

(4) June 2017 Q. No. 2 a

**QUESTION NO. 22:-**

Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(14)Nov. 2017 Q.NO. 2 C

**QUESTION NO. 23:-**

Who was TiTu Mir?

(4) June. 2018 Q.2 a

**Question No.24:**

Did Syed Ahmad Barelvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2019, Q.2 c

## **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:**

**QUESTION NO. 1:-**

**Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi conduct a Jihad against the Sikhs in the early 19th century?**

**7 marks November 2000, Q.1 b**

### **BEST ANSWER ON JIHAD OF SASB**

SASB conducted a Jihad against Sikhs in Punjab in early 19<sup>th</sup> century because Muslims were leading oppressed lives under their exploitation. They were humiliated and ill-treated. Their properties, lives and dignity were not safe from the hands of Sikh rulers. Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi (SASB) wanted to restore their pride, respect and living conditions. That is why he started Jihad to win freedom for the Muslims so that they could lead lives according to their own wishes. In the Sikh regime under Ranjit Singh in Punjab, Muslims had restrictions in practicing their faith - even the call to prayers was banned in some places. This was not tolerable! Muslim culture, values and religion were in danger. Syed Ahmed believed that an independent state was necessary for having religious liberty. Therefore, he started armed struggle (Jihad) to get rid of the Sikh rulers.

SASB also wanted to restore the supremacy of Islamic ideology and to establish a system that was to be based

of Islamic principles. He, therefore, revived the desire of Jihad in the Muslims of India, made an army of volunteers and gave those military training. Jihad is obligatory part of Muslim faith. A martyr has been promised very prestigious position in the Hereafter.

Because of all these reasons SASB started Jihad Movement in 1826. He lived & preached in Delhi but he selected northern India for his jihad movement. He sent about 6000 Mujahedeen by way of Sindh & Baluchistan to NWFP & set up his headquarters at Nowshera. He selected this place because this region had a predominantly Muslim population. He expected help from local Pathan tribes who were loyal Muslims & good fighters. He wanted to liberate Punjab & NWFP from the Sikh rule. The first two encounters against Sikhs forces took place at Akora & Hazro in 1826 and 1827 respectively & the Mujahedeen defeated the Sikh army in both the battles and later on Peshawar was also conquered.

### **QUESTION NO. 2:-**

**How important was the work of Shah Wali Ullah to the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent? Explain your answer.**

**14 marks November 2000. Q.1(c)**

The work of SWU was very important as it was a fore-runner of all revival movements in the sub-continent. In fact all the later movements (of Syed Ahmed Shaheed, Haji Shariat Ullah & Sir Syed Ahmed Khan) were the continuation & off-shoots of the work of SWU. Although apparently SWU was not successful because Muslim society continued to degenerate but his ideas of true Islam & Jihad continued to inspire Muslim thought in later years. Shah wali Ullah thought that the decline of Muslims and Islam was due to the fact that the Muslims had left the true path of Islam which was brought by the Holy Prophet PBUH. Therefore he made great effort for the revival of true and pure Islam. SWU also taught in his father's **Madrassa Rahimya** and created a group of Scholars who spread his message in the sub-continent. He advised the Muslims to come to true and pure Islam and give up un-Islamic beliefs and practices.

To teach and preach true Islam, SWU translated the **Holy Quran** into Persian which was the language of educated Muslims in India. He also wrote over 51 books to explain the principles of Islam. SWU advised the Muslims to unite and avoid sectarianism. He brought the Sunni and Shia sects closer & also tried to bridge the gulf between Sufi and Ullmas. He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy.

SWU wrote letters to rulers of Muslim states asking them to unite and rise against non-Muslims forces. He invited the Afghan ruler **Ahmed Shah Abdali** to deal with Marathas who were threatening Muslims to Delhi and Punjab. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 so that they were never able to rise again. SWU explained the importance of **jihad** to the Muslims. He gave the concept of social justice and advised that due importance and value should be given to farmers and craftsmen.

**Therefore** the efforts and services of SWU were of great importance because it inspired the later Muslim reformers to work for betterment of Muslims and revival of Islam. He proved a role model for later reformers. He was the first Muslim thinker to give a serious thought to the decline of Muslim power and

Islam and try for its revival. He is important because his preaching and writings played a vital role in teaching Islamic principles. His efforts for the unity of Muslims and organizing opposition to Marathas were of great significance. Also his efforts to purify Muslims society of social evils and un-Islamic practices were followed by later reformers. He prepared his sons who continued his work and following in later years.

**QUESTION NO. 3:-**

**Which of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during 17th and 18th centuries.**

- **Shah wali Ullah**
- **Syed Ahemd Shaheed Barailvi**
- **Hai Shariat Ullah?**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.**

**14 marks June 2001 Q.2(c)**

**(BEST COMPARATIVE ANSWER)**

*Islam was widely spread in subcontinent by Shah Wali Ullah Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi and Haji Shariat Ullah.*

*Shah Wali Ullah was a religious scholar. He taught Islamic teachings in the Madrassa Rahimya. This produced a number of scholars in the sub-continent and therefore increased spread of Islam. Shah Wali Ullah also translated the Quran in Persian. Arabic was not very much understood in the sub-continent so translating Quran revived Quranic teachings in the subcontinent because Muslims and also other people could understand Quranic teachings. Shah Wali Ullah also wrote to all Muslim leaders in the subcontinent to unite and defeat the Marathas it was partly due to his persuade that Ahmed Durrani came to subcontinent and defeated the Marathas. Thus by writing letters he decreased the non-Muslim influence of Marathas and united Muslim leaders which revived Islam in subcontinent. Shah Wali Ullah wrote several books about 51. These books were extremely popular. These not only converted many people to Islam and increase understanding of religion for Muslims of Islam but also united the different Muslim sectarian such as the Shias and Sunnis.*

*Although SWU was the great scholar and revivalist but he was not completely successful in bringing Muslim power back to subcontinent and Muslims were still being oppressed by Marathas who prevented them from obeying there religions law.*

*Besides SWU, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi also played an important part in reviving Islam. He started the Jihad Movement. The Jihad Movement was a Movement started by Muslims to defeat the non-Muslim oppressors. The Movement united all the different Muslim against one common enemy (Sikhs). This showed the power of the Muslims and united the Muslim community which spread Islam. He was the man of action rather than scholar.*

*He defeated Sikhs in many battles but in his last battle because of the treachery of local tribal lords he met with death in his last battle of Balakot in 1831.*

*Haji Shariat Ullah was another great scholar and decided to start the Faraizi Movement. It indicated that Muslims should return to their religious teaching and perform their religious obligations. This particularly became popular in Bengal and Muslims were revived back to their religious teachings. His movement also united the Muslims of Bengal.*

*However Faraizi movement also failed. Haji Shariat Ullah could only bring rejuvenation in Bengal and so could not reach the entire subcontinent.*

*Although every religious thinker was quite successful in spreading the message amongst the people, Shah Wali Ullah through writings, Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barelvi through his Jihad Movement and Haji Shariat Ullah through his Faraizi movement, yet in my opinion Shah Wali Ullah was most successful as his work was ever lasting and sowed a seed for the later "Pakistan Movement".*

#### **QUESTION NO. 4:-**

**Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?**

**7 marks November 2002, Q.1 b**

#### **BEST ANSWER ON BELIEF OF SASB:**

In the first half of the nineteenth century Punjab was under the rule of Sikhs who were very cruel to the Muslims. They were showing disregard to the Muslim culture, customs and religious places. The Sikh rule which extended from Punjab up to Kabul was harsh on Muslims. Mosques were dishonored & Muslims could not follow their religion freely.

On hearing about these brutalities Syed Ahmed Shaheed decided to launch Jihad against the Sikhs. For this purpose he founded Jihad Movement. The Muslims of India responded to his call and thousands of Muslims got themselves enrolled in the Jihad Movement. Syed Ahmed Shaheed decided to launch Jihad from North West Frontier region of the country. Thus on 17th January 1826 he started his journey along with thousands of Mujahedeen. He reached Sindh via Gwalior, Tonak, Ajmer and Marwar. Then he went to Afghanistan through Baluchistan. From Afghanistan he arrived at Nowshera after nine months journey.

Actually SASB believed that Islamic revival was not only possible but was necessary. He also believed that only preaching of Islam and teaching of Quran will not be effective unless there is political power behind it. SASB was convinced that Muslims should have military power if they wish to regain their lost glory. Therefore he picked up the idea of Jihad from SWU's thoughts. His efforts aimed at both the purification of Muslim society as well as destruction of foreign and non-Muslim forces in the sub-continent.

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

**Why did Shah Wali Ullah wish to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent?**

**7 marks June 2003, Q.1 (b)**

**ANSWER FROM MARKING SCHEME:**

Firstly, the fast declining Mughal power & degeneration of Muslim society urged SWU to make an attempt to stop the decline & revive Islam. Many un-Islamic beliefs, customs & practices had crept in Muslim society. SWU thought it necessary to revive Islam & purify Muslim society

Secondly, the rise of non-Muslims powers such as Marathas in Deccan & Sikhs in Punjab made SWU to think that a revival was necessary & was possible.

Thirdly, soon after the death of Aurangzeb (1707) Mughal Empire & Muslim society declined & degenerated rapidly. Muslims not only lost political power but also became economically weak & lost their importance in society.

- you can also discuss the works of SWU

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

**Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?**

**7 marks November 2003, Q.1 b**

Syed Ahmed Shaheed was one of the reformers who made efforts for the revival of Islam & Muslim power in the Sub Continent. He was born in 1776 & his jihad movement was carried on between 1826 to 1831. He was of the opinion that military & political force was essential for the revival of Islam. He tried to establish an Islamic state enforcing Islamic laws. He created a force of Mujahidin who volunteered for the jihad movement. The idea was to liberate the Muslims from the tyranny of Sikh rule & to establish an Islamic state so that Muslims could regain their lost glory. Many of the followers of Syed Ahmed were learned men, but with little military training.

However it was one of the bravest efforts in Muslim history of the sub-continent. It was a popular movement & the mujahedeen thought it to be a collective political duty for the revival of Islam. The Mujahidin had no personal ambition. They were all sincere people whose only objective was the establishment of a Muslim state. Their purpose was not to put a certain ruler on the throne but to liberate the Muslims from tyranny & to re-establish a Muslim kingdom or homeland.

The Jihad movement failed but it left a great impact on Muslims & it continued to inspire them in later years. Several Ulemas declared the 1857 uprising against the British as Jihad. Historians think that the movement of Syed Ahmed was too far ahead of its time & many people were not yet ready for either independence or Islamic government.

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**How important was S.W.U in the spread of Islam in the Sub-Continent before 1850? Explain your answer.**

**14 marks November 2004, Q.1 (c)**

**LEVEL 1**

Simplistic statement.

1-2

He was very important to the spread of Islam

**LEVEL 2**

Description of Shah Wali Ullah's work or that of others

3-6

SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement.

**LEVEL 3**

Explains importance of his work/disagrees explains importance of one other

7-10

**LEVEL 4**

Explains importance of work of a number of people (to include SWU for maximum marks)

8-13

**BEST ANSWER ON SHAH WALI ULLAH**

**SWU** remained very important in the spread of Islam in the S.C .Before 1850, Islam in the Sub-continent was faced with menacing problems. Sectarian conflict, low moral tone of the society, poor understanding of the Holy Quran and general ignorance of Islam were just some of the issues which gave rise to fear that political collapse would be accompanied by religious disintegration. This did not happen; rather an era of religious regeneration was inaugurated, which was due more than anything else to the activities of one man, Shah Wali Ullah.

By the time he returned to Delhi in July 1732, the decline in Mughal fortunes had started and the emergence of Marathas began. The social, political, economic and religious conditions of the Muslims were very poor. On his return to India, **he not only identified the causes for the decline of the Muslims, but also pointed out the remedies.** Shah Wali Ullah believed that the various problems Muslims faced were due to their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He, therefore, personally **trained a number of students** who were entrusted with the task of spreading Islam.

Shah Wali-Ullah rendered many religious services. He completed **the translation of Holy Quran in Persian** in 1738. Later on his sons Shah Rafi-ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir translated the Holy Quran in Urdu. Moreover Shah Wali-Ullah termed the Hadith collection by Imam Muttah as the most authentic and wrote **its commentary** in Arabic and Persian. Shah Wali-Ullah also arranged the Hadith in respect of their topics. In addition he worked for the renaissance of Islam and wrote **51 books**. He propagated that Islam was a universal power and thus the



Muslims should be the dominant force in the Sub-Continent and elsewhere. Shah Wali-Ullah trained students in different branches of Islamic knowledge and entrusted them with the teaching of students.

He recommended the application of **Ijtihad** against blind Taqlid in his famous work **-al-Ijtihad wa-al-Taqlid**. He studied the writings of each school-of-thought to understand their point of view, and then wrote comprehensive volumes about what is fair and just in light of the teachings of Islam. He adopted an analytical and balanced approach towards four major school-of-thought of mysticism. In order to create a balance between the four schools i.e. **Hanafi, Malaki, Shafii, Hambali** he wrote **Al-Insaf**. He worked out a system of thought, beliefs, and values, on which all but the extremists could agree. He thus provided a spiritual basis or national cohesion

Shah Wali-Ullah possessed a deep political insight. He tried to trace the causes of the decline of Mughal Empire. In the middle of the 18th century **Marathas** had become a great political power. They were threatening to occupy the crown of Delhi. At this critical juncture Shah Wali-Ullah in order to check their advance prepared **Najid-ullah** (Rohilla Chief) and **Shuja-ud-Daulah** (Nawab of Oudh) for **Jihad**. Moreover he wrote a letter to **Ahmed Shah Abdali**, King of Afghanistan requesting him to save the Muslims from the highhandedness of the Marathas. Consequently in the **Third Battle of Panipat**, Ahmed Shah Abdali inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas. Marathas, were a constant threat to the crumbling Mughal Empire. Shah Wali Ullah tried to reconcile the basic differences amongst the different sections of the Muslims and considered the government as an essential means and agency for regeneration of the community. He wrote to Ahmad Shah Abdali; "**...give up the life of ease. Draw the sword and do not to sheath it till the distinction is established between true faith and infidelity...**" In his time **Shias and Sunnis** were aggressively hostile to each other and their rivalry was damaging the Muslim unity. Shah wali ullah wrote **Izalat-al-Akhifa and Khilafat-al-Khulafa** in order to remove misunderstanding between Shias and Sunnis. He refused to denounce Shias as heretics.

Shah Wali-Ullah was strongly opposed to integration of Islamic culture in the cultural cauldron of the sub-continent and wanted the Muslims to ensure their distance from it. Shah Wali-Ullah directed his teachings towards reorienting the Muslim society with the concepts of basic **social justice**, removing social inequalities, and balancing the iniquitous distribution of wealth. He established several branches of his school at Delhi for effective dissemination of his ideas. In his book "**Hujjat-ullah-il-Balighah**", he pinpointed the causes of chaos and disintegration of Muslim society. He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy.

In short, the Muslim Renaissance Movement launched by Shah Wali-Ullah and he was the forerunner of all the future freedom movements of Indo-Pakistan. Maulana Mohammad Qasim founder of Madressah Deoband and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan were among his followers. Later on his son Shah Abdul Aziz founded the Jihad Movement which was carried forward by Syed Ahmed Shaheed.

However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time. SASB spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWFP



from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

#### LEVEL 5

As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

#### QUESTION NO. 8:-

**Why did S.W.U have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the Sub-Continent?**

**7 marks November 2005 Q. I (b)**

#### Level 1:

Simplistic statement

[1]

He was well known

#### Level 2:

Identifies reasons

[2-4]

To halt the decline of Muslims

#### Level 3:

Explains reason

[5-7]

#### **BEST ANSWER ON BELIEFS OF SWU:**

In the 18th century, Islam in the Sub-continent was faced with menacing problems. Sectarian conflict, low moral tone of the society, poor understanding of the Holy Quran and general ignorance of Islam were just some of the issues which gave rise to fear that political collapse would be accompanied by religious disintegration. This did not happen; rather an era of religious regeneration was inaugurated, which was due more than anything else to the activities of one man, Shah Wali Ullah.

By the time he returned to Delhi in July 1732, the decline in Mughal fortunes had started and the emergence of Marathas began. The social, political, economic and religious conditions of the Muslims were very poor. On his return to India, **he not only identified the causes for the decline of the Muslims, but also pointed out the remedies.** Shah Wali Ullah believed that the various problems Muslims faced were due to their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He, therefore, personally **trained a number of students** who were entrusted with the task of spreading Islam.

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings

of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people to read it.

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

**Was the work of S.W.U the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the Sub- Continent during the 17th and 18th centuries? Give reason for your answer.**

**14 marks November 2006 Q.1 (c)**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement, for example: SWU was a great scholar. [1-2]

**LEVEL 2:**

Description of SWU or other factors, for example: SWU taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. [3-6]

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains 1 factor. [7-10]

**LEVEL 4:**

Explains 2 or more factors (SWU to be included for max marks), for example:

Shah wali Ullah thought that the decline of Muslims and Islam was due to the fact that the Muslims had left the true path of Islam which was brought by the Holy Prophet PBUH. Therefore he made great effort for the revival of true and pure Islam. His main services were like he taught in his father's Madrasa Rahimya and created a group of Scholars who spread his message in the sub-continent. He advised the Muslims to come to true and pure Islam and give up un-Islamic beliefs and practices. To teach and preach true Islam, SWU translated the Holy Quran into Persian which was the language of educated Muslims in India. He also wrote over 50 books to explain the principles of Islam. SWU advised the Muslims to unite and avoid sectarianism. He brought the Sunni and Shia sects closer & also tried to bridge the gulf between Sufi and Ullmas.

He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy. SWU wrote letters to rulers of Muslim states asking them to unite and rise against non-Muslims forces. He invited the afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to deal with Marathas who were threatening Muslims to Delhi and Punjab. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 so that they were never able to rise again. SWU explained the importance of jihad to the Muslims. He gave the concept of social justice and advised that due importance and value should be given to farmers and craftsmen.

Therefore the efforts and services of SWU were of great importance because it inspired the later Muslim reformers to work for betterment of Muslims and revival of Islam. He proved a role model for later reformers. He was the first Muslim thinker to give a serious thought to the decline of Muslim power and Islam and try for its revival. He is important because his preaching and writings played a vital role in teaching Islamic principles. His efforts for the unity of Muslims and organizing opposition to Marathas were of great significance. Also his efforts to purify Muslims society of social evils and unIslamic practices were followed by later reformers. He prepared his sons who continued his work and following in later years.

**SASB** spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

**HSU** spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

[9-13]

Therefore the work of Shah Wali Ullah was most important in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th century.

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

**Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub Continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries?**

**7 marks November 2007 Q.1 (b)**

There were attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and 19th centuries. There were several reasons for this. Firstly, the fast declining Mughal power & degeneration of Muslim society urged the reformers to make an attempt to stop the decline & revive Islam.

Secondly, the rise of non-Muslims powers such as Marathas in Deccan & Sikhs in Punjab made the reformers think that a revival was necessary & was possible. During the 18th century the Marathas had gained strength in Deccan & started attacking Delhi & Lahore. It was a threat to Muslims and Islam. During the early 19th century Sikhs had become powerful & had gained control over Punjab. They had made the life of Muslims miserable & Muslims could not perform their religious obligations freely.

Thirdly, many unIslamic beliefs, customs & practices had crept in Muslim society. The reformers thought it necessary to revive Islam & purify Muslim society. Soon after the death of Aurangzeb (1707) Mughal Empire & Muslim society declined & degenerated rapidly. Muslims not only lost political power but also became economically weak & lost their importance in society.

**Note:** You can briefly discuss the works & services of Shah Wali Ullah, SASB and HSU.

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer.**

**14 marks June 2008, Q.1 C**

## **Best comparative answer**

**(Read, learn and rewrite it):**

**Syed Ahmad Barelvi** (1786–1831) was one of the most important revivalists for the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. He was considered as a practical revolutionary Islamic activist in India. His supporters designated him an *Amir al-Mu'minin* ("Commander of the Believers") and *shaheed* ("martyr"). He was the first modern Islamic leader to lead a movement that was "religious, military and political," and to address the common people and rulers with a call for jihad.

Syed Ahmad was influenced by Shah Abdul Aziz, son of Shah Waliullah. He toured India preaching Islamic renewal and jihad, and built a highly developed network of personal friends and followers spread across northern India organized to recruit and dispatch men and financial aid. In 1826 he provided an Islamic challenge to an expanding Sikh empire when he and numerous disciples, supported by his network, arrived in Peshawar, to establish an Islamic state among Pashtun tribes in the area. Syed Ahmad and hundreds of his troops and followers were killed by the Sikh army in Balakot, Mansehra District in 1831, but a number of his followers survived and continued to fight on, taking part in tribal uprisings in the North-west province as late as 1897.

**SWU** also remained very important in the spread of Islam in the S.C. Before 1850, Islam in the Sub-continent was faced with menacing problems. Sectarian conflict, low moral tone of the society, poor understanding of the Holy Quran and general ignorance of Islam were just some of the issues which gave rise to fear that political collapse would be accompanied by religious disintegration. This did not happen; rather an era of religious regeneration was inaugurated, which was due more than anything else to the activities of one man, Shah Wali Ullah. By the time he returned to Delhi in July 1732, the decline in Mughal fortunes had started and the emergence of Marathas began. The social, political, economic and religious conditions of the Muslims were very poor. On his return to India, **he not only identified the causes for the decline of the Muslims, but also pointed out the remedies.** Shah Wali Ullah believed that the various problems Muslims faced were due to their ignorance

about Islam and the Holy Quran. He, therefore, personally **trained a number of students** who were entrusted with the task of spreading Islam.

He completed **the translation of Holy Quran** in Persian in 1738. He wrote **commentary** on Hadiths in Arabic and Persian. SWU also arranged the Hadith in respect of their topics. He worked for the renaissance of Islam and wrote **51 books**. He recommended the application of **Ijtihad** against blind Taqlid in his famous work **-al-Ijtihad wa-al-Taqlid**. In order to create a balance between the four schools i.e. **Hanafi, Malaki, Shafii, Hambali** he wrote **Al-Insaf**. Moreover he wrote a letter to **Ahmed Shah Abdali**, King of Afghanistan requesting him to save the Muslims from Marathas. Consequently in the **Third Battle of Panipat**, Ahmed Shah Abdali inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas. In his time **Shias and Sunnis** were aggressively hostile to each other and their rivalry was damaging the Muslim unity. Shah wali ullah wrote **Izalat-al-Akhifa and Khilafat-al-Khulafa** in order to remove misunderstanding between Shias and Sunnis. Shah Wali-Ullah directed his teachings towards reorienting the Muslim society with the concepts of basic **social justice**, removing social inequalities, and balancing the corrupt distribution of wealth. In his book "**Hujjat-ullah-il-Balighah**", he pinpointed the causes of chaos and disintegration of Muslim society. He advised the Muslims to give up extravagance and wasteful expenditure on marriages, deaths, births and other occasions. Wealthy Muslims were asked to look after the poor and the needy.

Haji Shariat Ullah also contributed a lot to spread Islam in the Sub-continent before 1850. Haji Shariatullah awakened the Muslims of Bengal by initiating **the strong Faraizi Movement**. He started his movement among the most depressed section of the Muslim society; the farmers and the artisans. He called upon the people **to discard un-Islamic practices and customs, and to act upon the commandments of faith, the "Faraiz", or duties**. He requested them to **observe strictly the principles of faith and rules of Shariah, and to refrain from Hindu practices**. This movement was mainly religious and social in character. The growing popularity of the movement amongst the people of Bengal alarmed the Hindu landlords who harassed Haji Shariatullah.

After the **death of Haji Shariatullah in 1840**, his son, **Muhammad Mohsin**, popularly known as **Dadhu Mian**, organized the movement and carried on the work of his father. He also visited Arabia at an early age but was more politically active than his father. **Dadhu Mian** popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way. He **appointed Khalifahs** who kept him informed about everything in their jurisdiction. Dadhu Mian vehemently **opposed the taxes** imposed by the landlords on Muslim peasants for the decoration of the image of *Durgah*. He asked his followers to settle in lands managed by the government. During the revolt of 1857, he was put under arrest for organizing the peasants of Faridpur districts against the British government. He went further to declare a Jihad against British government. The British arrested him & put him in prison. After his death in 1860, the *Fraizi* movement was declined.

**LEVEL 5: produce a judgement or evaluation.**

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub continent before 1850? Explain your answer.**

**14 marks November 2009 Q.2 (c)**

**SWU** felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. However he was not the only one who was important in the spread of Islam at this time.

**SASB** spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

**HSU** spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?**

**7 marks June 2010 Q.1 (b)**

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran.

Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**By the end of Aurangzeb's reign the authority of the Mughal emperors was declining. Hindus were not happy with his reign and after his death, Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. At this time SWU was growing up.**

**Describe the achievements of SWU in reviving Islam.**

**4 marks June 2011 Q.1 a**

Promoted his message through writings, translated the Holy Quran into Persian (1) which would enable more people read it(1), emphasised traditional values of their faith, stressed the importance of following teachings of Quran, future developments built upon his teachings.

**QUESTION NO.1 5:-**

**Who was TiTu Mir?**

**4 marks Nov. 2011 Q.1 a**

Titu Mir's education began in his village school, after which he moved to a local Madrassa. By the time he was 18 years of age, he had become a Hafiz of the Qur'an and a scholar of the Hadith and Muslim traditions. He was



also accomplished with the Bengali, Arabic, and Persian languages. During this time he came under the influence of several Wahhabi teachers, who preached a mixture of militant Islam and anti-colonial thought and sought both religious and political reform in Bengal. He was a disciple of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi whose teachings of struggle against non-Muslim oppression influenced his thoughts. Who fought against the **Zamindars** and the British colonial authorities in Bengal, British India during the 19th century. Along with his followers, he built a Bamboo. After the storming of the fort by British soldiers, Titu mir died of his wounds on November 19, 1831.

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

**Did Haji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. 14 marks Nov. 2011 Q.2 c**

Haji Shariat Ullah contributed a lot to spread Islam in the Sub-continent before 1850. HSU spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew, who were called 'Faraizis'. Haji Shariatullah also awakened the Muslims of Bengal by initiating ***the strong Faraizi Movement***. He started his movement among the most depressed section of the Muslim society; the farmers and the artisans. He called upon the people ***to discard un-Islamic practices and customs, and to act upon the commandments of faith, the "Faraiz", or duties***. He requested them to ***observe strictly the principles of faith and rules of Shariah, and to refrain from Hindu practices***. This movement was mainly religious and social in character. The growing popularity of the movement amongst the people of Bengal alarmed the Hindu landlords who harassed Haji Shariatullah.

After the ***death of Haji Shariatullah in 1840***, his son, **Muhammad Mohsin**, popularly known as ***Dadhu Mian***, organized the movement and carried on the work of his father. He also visited Arabia at an early age but was more politically active than his father. ***Dadhu Mian*** popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way. He acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Dhaka, Faridpur and Pabna districts. He ***appointed Khalifahs*** who kept him informed about everything in their jurisdiction. ***Dadhu Mian vehemently opposed the taxes*** imposed by the landlords on Muslim peasants for the decoration of the image of *Durgah*. He asked his followers to settle in lands managed by the government. During the revolt of 1857, he was put under arrest for organizing the peasants of Faridpur districts against the British government. He went further to declare a Jihad against British government. The British arrested him & put him in prison. After his death in 1860, the *Fraizi* movement was declined.

Besides HSU, **SWU** also felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims.

**SASB** was also one of the important reformers who tried to spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule, largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

**LEVEL 5: produce a judgement or evaluation.**



**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

**Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the Sub-Continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries?**

**7marks June 2013 Q.1 (b)**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement [1]

It was needed

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons

[2–4]

To halt the decline of Muslims and spread Islam

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains reasons [5–7]

Shah Wali Ullah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it.

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs.

Haji Shariat Ullah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

**Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?**

**(i) Shah Wali Ullah;**

**(ii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;**

**(iii) Hajji Shariat Ullah?**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above.**

**14marks June 2013 Q.1 (c)**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement. [1–2]

Shah Wali Ullah was a great scholar

**LEVEL 2:**

Description of Shah Wali Ullah and/or others [3–6]

Hajji Shariat Ullah established the Faraizi Movement. Shah Wali Ullah taught at the Madrassa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement.

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains the importance of the work of one person [7–10]

**LEVEL 4:**

Explains the importance of the work of 2 or more people.

All 3 for max marks [9–13]

Shah Wali Ullah felt that the Muslims faced many problems because of their ignorance about Islam and the Holy Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings and helped them by translating the Holy Quran into Persian which was the main language of the Muslims at that time. His books were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslims. Syed

Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which was to become an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from Sikh rule largely because Muslims were banned from prayer and had to undergo many humiliations, which made it difficult to practise their religion.

Hajji Shariat Ullah spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices. A huge group of followers grew which were called 'Faraizis'.

**LEVEL 5:**

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation.

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

**The authority of the Mughal emperors was declining by the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707. The Hindus were unhappy with aspects of his reign and after his death, began to exercise greater control over parts of the sub-continent. As a result Muslim power and influence over India, which had been so strong, began to disintegrate. Many Muslims began to feel strongly about reviving Islam including Haji Shariat Ullah.**

**Describe the achievements of Haji Shariat Ullah in reviving Islam.**

**4 marks June 2014, Q.1 a**

Dar-ul-Harb – miserable condition of Muslims had moved away from Islamic practices and so wanted them to observe them again – faraiz. He wanted to restore pride of Muslims, remove Hindu practices in worship, emphasis on praying for past sins, promising to lead a righteous life in future, alarmed Hindus, work carried on by son. Work carried on in East Bengal amongst Muslims who had been oppressed by Hindus and British. Supported jihad.

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

**Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the subcontinent?**

**7marks November 2015 Q.2 (b)**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement [1]

He was well known

**LEVEL 2:**

Identifies reasons [2–4]

He wanted to stop the Muslim decline

**LEVEL 3:**

Explains reasons [5–7]

Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganised group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

**Question No.21:**

**Who were zamindars?**

**(4) June 2017 Question No. 2 a**

- Landlords/tax collectors.
- Wealthy and influential, some had private armies.
- After death of Aurangzeb they were increasingly unwilling to accept rule of any new emperor or to make payments to government in Delhi.
- Beard tax imposed which annoyed Muslims.
- Muslims were oppressed by zamindars from the 1800's onwards, especially in East Bengal.

**QUESTION NO. 22:-**

**Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer.**

**(14)Nov. 2017 Q.NO. 2c**

- Haji Shariatullah established the Faraizi Movement, which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). The impact on Muslims was significant as Faraizi restored pride and alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with Muslim practices. Centred on Bengal.
- Shah Waliullah felt that many Muslims faced problems because of their ignorance of Islam and the Quran. He encouraged them to concentrate on Quranic teachings translated the Quran into Persian, the main language of the Muslims at that time, so that they could read it. His books aimed to spread the principles of Islam amongst Muslims and provide inspiration to lead a pure life.
- Syed Ahmad Barelvi founded the Jihad Movement, which later became an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWFP from Sikh rule. His work was a uniting force for Muslims to achieve a life based on Islam.

**QUESTION NO.23:-**

**Who was TiTu Mir?**

**(4) June. 2018 Q.2 a**

Titu Mir was born as *Syed Mir Nisar Ali* on 27 January 1782 in West Bengal, India. His father was Syed Mir Hassan Ali and mother was Abida Ruqayya Khatun.

**QUESTION NO. 24:-**

**Did Syed Ahmad Barelvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer. (14) June 2019 Q.NO. 2 C**

**Level 5:**

Explains with evaluation 14  
(As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

**Level 4:**

Explains the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi AND others 9–13  
(Two explanations, one on success and one on less success, are worth nine marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g.  
Syed Ahmad Barelvi

- Spread Islam through the Jihad Movement, which became an armed struggle to liberate the Punjab and the NWF from non-Muslim oppression and was the first example of a movement to restore Muslim power.
- As at this time the Muslim community was not allowed freedom of worship, the mujahideen fought campaigns to achieve religious and spiritual freedoms.
- His work was a uniting force for Muslim groups and an inspiration.

Haji Shariatullah

- Spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement, which removed Hindu practices from worship and called on Muslim groups to perform their proper observation of Islamic duties (faraiz).
- Aimed to restore the pride of the Muslim community. A huge group of followers grew called 'Faraizis'.
- The movement alarmed the Hindu landlords of East Bengal, as the Faraizis in Bengal united against the treatment they had received.

Shah Waliullah

- Believed the Muslims faced problems because of their incomplete knowledge of Islam and the Holy Quran. To reverse the decline in Muslim power he taught that there needed to be spiritual and moral regeneration based upon the principles of Islam.
- He encouraged the Muslim community to concentrate on Quranic teachings and translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which was the main language of Muslim groups at that time.
- He wrote many books, which were designed to spread the principles of Islam amongst the Muslim community in order to unite them. He aimed to provide the inspiration for Muslims to lead a pure life.

**Level 3:**

Explains the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi OR others 7–10

(One explanation is worth seven marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)  
See exemplars in L4

**Level 2:**

Identifies / describes the contribution of Syed Ahmad Barelvi AND / OR others 3–6 (One identification / description is worth three marks.

Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to six marks)

- e.g. • Syed Ahmad Barelvi founded the Jihad Movement
- Haji Shariatullah established the Faraizi Movement
- Shah Waliullah’s writings in Persian made Islamic teaching available to non-Arabic speakers

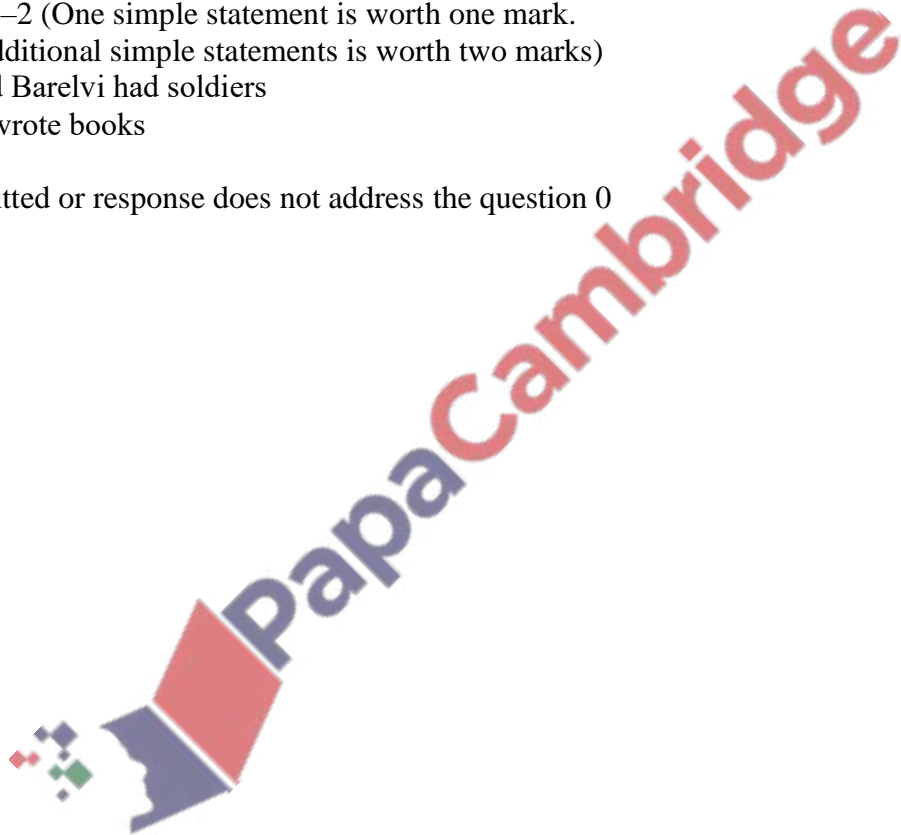
**Level 1:**

Simple statement 1–2 (One simple statement is worth one mark.

An answer with additional simple statements is worth two marks)

- e.g. • Syed Ahmad Barelvi had soldiers
- Shah Waliullah wrote books

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0



**TOPIC # 5**

**THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857**  
**PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2020**

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**REVIEW ON QUESTIONS:**

**QUESTION NO. 1:-**

Briefly explain three reasons for the war of Independence of 1857.

7 marks June 2000.Q.1 b

**QUESTION NO. 2:-**

Was the introduction of the 'Doctrine of lapse' in 1852 the most important reasons for the war of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.

14 marks June 2001 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 3:-**

Why did war of Independence of 1857 fail?

7 marks June 2002 Q. 2 b

**QUESTION NO. 4:-**

The war of Independence of 1857 achieved nothing .Give reasons why you agree & disagree with this statement.

14 marks Nov. 2002 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

The war of Independence of 1857 was caused by the Greased Cartridges incident. Give reasons why you might agree & disagree with this statement.

14 marks June 2003 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

A lack of unity & coordination was the main reason for the failure of the war of Independence by 1858 Do you agree?

14marks June 2004 Q. 1 c

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

The introduction of Social reforms by the British, such as education, caused the war of Independence in 1857.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14marks Nov. 2005 Q. 2 c

**QUESTION NO. 8:-**

"The establishment of English as the official language of the sub-continent in 1834 was the main reason for the war of Independence of 1857' .Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.

14marks June 2007 Q. 2 c

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

Why did the war of Independence of 1857 fail?

7 marks Nov.2007 Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the war of independence of 1857-58. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14 marks Nov.2008 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

Explain the three reasons for the failure of the war of Independence 1857-1858.

7marks Nov 2009.Q.1 b

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

Was a lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reasons for the failure of the war of Independence 1857-58? Explain your answer.

14marks June 2010 Q. 1 c

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

In 1857, a number of sepoys refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.

What happened at the battle of Kanpur?

4 marks June 2011 Q. 2 a

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your answer.

14 marks Nov.2011 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

Why did Indians not achieve independence?

7 marks Nov.2011 Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

Was the Greased Cartridges incident the most important cause of the WOI of 1857. Explain your answer.

14 marks June 2012 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

Indians began to resent British control of the sub-continent, and in 1857 the British faced a serious challenge to their control of India. For the British it was a revolt against their authority but to the Indians it was a revolt to throw off foreign domination. Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857-1858.

4 marks June 2013 Q.2 a

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aims in 1857?

7 marks Oct. Nov. 2013 Q.2 b

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

At first the East India Company had a neutral point of view towards religion in India. However, with the work of missionaries in the sub-continent, the Christian faith of British people living in India was strengthened. As a result people became more intolerant of Indian traditions and behaviour and the British began to impose changes on the way Indians lived, which caused resentment and anxiety.

What was suttee?

4marks OCT/Nov. 2014 Q.1 a

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

The strength of the British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858."

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

14 Oct/Nov. 2014 Q.1 c

**QUESTION NO. 21:-**

Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850?

7 Marks May June 2015 Q. 1 c

**QUESTION NO. 22:-**

Who was Nana Sahib?

4 marks Oct/Nov. 2016 Q.2 a



**QUESTION NO. 23:-**

**SOURCE A**

The Indian cotton industry

At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.

From The Economic History of India under Early British Rule by R.C. Dutt

**SOURCE B**

A railway accident in India in the nineteenth century



How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the building of railways in India during the nineteenth century?

May June 2017.1 B 5 marks

**QUESTION NO. 24:-**

Why did the British build railways in India during the nineteenth century?

May June 2017.1 C 7 marks

**QUESTION NO. 25:-**

Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed? Explain your answer.

May June 2017. 1 D 10 marks

**QUESTION NO. 26:-**

Who were the Thuggee?

Oct Nov 2017 Q. 2 a 4 marks

**QUESTION NO. 27:-**

Was religion the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Give reasons for your answer.

May June 2018 Q. 2 c 14 marks

**QUESTION NO. 28:-**

Who was Lakshmibai?

Oct Nov. 2018 Q. 2 a 4 marks

**QUESTION NO. 29:-**

Why did the War of Independence of 1857 not succeed?

May June 2019 Q. no. 3 b 7 marks

**QUESTION NO. 30:**

To what extent were economic reforms the main cause of the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.

May June 2020 Q. 1 d 10 marks

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# COMPLETE QUESTIONS ANS ANSWERS:

## QUESTION NO. 1:-

**Briefly explain three reasons for the war of Independence of 1857.**

**7 marks June 2000.Q.1 b**

The East India Company was formed with the help of Indian soldiers. Instead of giving them due credit, the Indian soldiers were made victims of ridicule. Disregarding the fact that the Indian soldiers were efficient, the British officials **paid** them poorly. Indian soldiers who had formerly held high offices in the times of the native princes found themselves in low ranks. All the **higher ranks** were reserved for white men irrespective of their capacity to perform. The **futures** of the soldier were doomed and bleak. There was no hope of receiving any **allowance** also. The sepoys were unhappy as they were for the most of the times sent **overseas** to fight, which was not desirable at all. There was no **retirement age**. The bitter feeling and anger reached its highest point with the emergence of the **Enfield Rifles**. The cartridges of these rifles were greased with cow and pig fats. The sepoys had to remove the cartridge with their teeth before loading them into the rifles. Both the Hindus and Muslims were discontented. Hindus consider cow sacred and Muslims considered pigs as HARAM. Thus, both refused to use this cartridge and they were disharmony everywhere.

**Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation** caused uproar among the people of India. The last Peshwa, Baji Rao's adopted son Nana Sahib was deprived of the pension his father was receiving. Rani Laxmi Bai's adopted son was not given the throne after the death of his father. To make matters worse Lord Dalhousie announced in 1849 that Bahadur Shah Zafar will not be allowed to stay in the Red Fort anymore and they were compelled to move to a place near Qutab Minar. To further worsen the situation Lord Canning announced in 1856 that with the demise of Bahadur Shah Zafar, his successor will not be allowed to use the title "king".

The introduction of western innovations had unsettled the minds of the ignorant people. The spread of **English** education, the construction of **railways** and telegraph lines, legislation for the suppression of **sati** and the remarriage of the widows engendered a belief that the British were determined to convert the people to Christianity. The introduction of railways was resented on the ground that people of all castes would have to travel in the same compartments. The common people did not appreciate these changes. They looked upon them as foreign innovations designed to break down the social order to which they were accustomed and which they considered sacred.

## QUESTION NO. 2:-

**Was the introduction of the 'Doctrine of lapse' in 1852 the most important reasons for the war of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.**

**14 marks June 2001 Q.1 c**

### **BEST ANSWER LEARN IT AND REWRITE IT:**

The introduction of doctrine of lapse was one of the important reasons for the WOI. According to that In 1852 Governor **General Dalhousie** extended British control by applying Doctrine of Lapse which was that when a ruler died without a natural heir, the British would annex his lands. Due to this Satara, Nagpur and Jhansi came to British hands. Nawab of Oudh died in 1856 and he had the natural heir but instead of that his land was grabbed by the British.

To make matters worse Lord Dalhousie announced **in 1849 that Bahadur Shah Zafar will not be allowed to stay in the Red Fort** anymore and they were compelled to move to a place near Qutab Minar. To further worsen the situation **Lord Canning announced in 1856 that with the demise of Bahadur Shah Zafar, his successor will not be allowed to use the title "king"**. The **myth** about the superiority of the British was shattered when they were badly beaten in the first Afghan

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War. Besides that there was a **rumor** floated around that with the end of the Revolt of 1857 the British Raj would come to an end. This rumor created from the fact that the battle of Plassey in 1757 brought about British power and with 1857 a century would be completed which will mark the end of British rule.

But the bitter feeling and anger reached its highest point with the **emergence of the Enfield Rifles. The cartridges of these rifles were greased with cow and pig fats. The sepoys had to remove the cartridge with their teeth before loading them into the rifles. Both the Hindus and Muslims were discontented**. Hindus considered cow sacred and Muslims consider pigs as HARAM. Thus, both refused to use this cartridge and they were disharmony everywhere. That remained the most important reason for WOI.

Moreover, Indians were suspicion that they would be **converted to Christianity** under the new regime. The fear was largely due to the activities of some of the activities of some Christian missionaries who openly ridiculed the customs and the traditions of both Hindus and Muslims. The English also established **Chapels and Churches** for propagating Christianity at the expense of the government. Even **civil and military officers were asked to propagate the gospel**. The religious sentiments of the people were further hurt when a **tax was imposed on the construction of temples and mosques**. Indian soldiers in the service of the company were equally prejudiced against the English in the religious matters. An ACT was passed in 1856 known as the "**General Services Enlistment Act**", which imposed on the Indian sepoys the obligation to serve wherever required. This **forced Hindus for overseas travelling which was against their religious customs**.

The introduction of western innovations had unsettled the minds of the ignorant people. **The spread of English education, the construction of railways and telegraph lines, legislation for the suppression of sati and the remarriage of the widows caused a belief that the British were determined to convert the people to Christianity**. The introduction of railways was resented on the ground that people of all castes would have to travel in the same compartments. The common people did not appreciate these changes. They looked upon them as foreign innovations designed to break down the social order to which they were accustomed and which they considered sacred. The **educated Indians were also denied high posts**.

The first two hundred years (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) the East India Company confined its activities to trade and commerce and had no political intention. The production of the Indian goods became so popular that the **British government had to pass a law in 1720 forbidding the use of Indian textiles**. During the 18th century, the pattern of trade went through a drastic change. **With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, England developed its own textile industry and with that the dependence on Indian textiles came to an end. Demand for Indian textiles having reduced, the local handloom industry incurred heavy losses and suffered badly**. Gradually, the Indian handicraft and Cottage industries died out. There was major **unemployment** problem and that resulted in resentment among workers against the British rule. The miserable condition of the working class led to this rebellion against the British Rule. Cruel exploitation of the economic resources made people miserable leading to periodic famines and led to revolt.

#### LEVEL 5: ANALYSIS

#### QUESTION NO. 3:-

**Why did war of Independence of 1857 fail?**

**7 marks June 2002 Q, 2 b**

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

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#### QUESTION NO. 4:-

**The war of Independence of 1857 achieved nothing .Give reasons why you agree & disagree with this statement.**

**14 marks Nov. 2002 Q.1 c**

The WOI 1857 achieved nothing for Indians who were defeated and crushed by British. Delhi was captured eventually. Later Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahbad, Gawalior and Jhansi were brought under full control of British. The plan and effort of Indian rebel forces to throw the British out of India failed badly. By July 1858 all uprising was suppressed and the British had brought the whole of India under their control.

Although the Indians achieved nothing, the WOI became a source of patriotic inspiration for the Indian people during later years. The war became a symbol of people's determination to free India from foreign rule. Educated Indians formed political parties and they adopted constitutional methods to achieve independence.

On the other hand, from the British point of view, the WOI achieved much for the British. India came directly under British government, ending the rule of EIC. The British strengthened the grip and control over India in every way. The title of governor general was changed to viceroy who was given vast powers. The British Indian Army was re organized in such a way that in future no revolt may be possible. India became a British colony and was a source of much economic benefit. The British rule over India became a pillar of strength for the British Empire. British became the permanent power in the world. The British started building roads, railways, canals and school in India. The British gave a sound educational, judicial and administrative system to India.

Level 5: analysis

#### QUESTION NO. 5:-

**The war of Independence of 1857 was caused by the Greased Cartridges incident. Give reasons why you might agree & disagree with this statement.**

**14 marks June 2003 Q.1 c**

The war of independence 1857 started as a result of the greased cartridges incident. Those cartridges were covered with animal fat (cow's & pig's fat) & were to be bitten by teeth before loading in rifles. Both Muslims & Hindu soldiers refused to use these cartridges. A regiment of soldiers at Meerut rose up in revolt & killed British officers & their families. Thus the incident took place at Meerut & spread to many places such as Dehli, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi & Gwalior. The soldiers of the British Indian army rebelled. Besides killing the British officers they broke open the jail & released their fellow sepoys. The regiment then marched towards Delhi where they declared Bhadur shah II as emperor of Hindustan & pledged to fight against the British in order to end the rule of the British east India Company. But such historic incidents do not occur as a result of a single incident. There is always a long history of grievances which cause such incidents. The war of independence was caused not only by the incident of greased cartridges alone.

The British considered the Indian people an inferior nation. They were present in India for about 200 years but they behaved arrogantly, treated the Indians scornfully & kept themselves aloof from the Indian people. There was no link between the ruler & the ruled. Many British policies were wrong & the needs & desires of Indian people were not kept in mind while making laws because there were no Indian members in Viceroy's Legislative Council. In fact all strata of people in India were dissatisfied.

There was a sense of deprivation among the people of India. All classes of society were dissatisfied. Rulers of state were unhappy because their states were taken away by the British. Nobles & court officers had lost their jobs & status. Peasants were in difficulty because of permanent settlement. Many land owners were unhappy because their lands had been taken away.

Missionary activities & preaching of Christianity was going on with the full support of the British government. A conversion to Christianity was common. This was greatly resented by both Muslims & Hindus. The introduction of English as court & official language, replacing Persian, was another reason. Indian people thought that the British wanted to convert them to Christianity & westernize them. British education was resented in India especially co-education & abandonment of veil (Purdah) was not liked. The Hindus objected to the abolition of SATI because they thought that it was interference in their religion. The British Indian army was unhappy because salaries of the Indian soldiers were very low & they had no chances of promotion. The Hindu soldiers thought that over-sea service was against their religion.

Steps taken by Lord Dalhousie were greatly disliked. The Doctrine of Lapse under which many states were taken away very unjust & unfair. Forceful annexation of Sind, Punjab, & above all of Oudh with which the British had treaty of friendship was greatly resented by the Indian people because they loved their former rulers. Only the Rani of Jhansi took up arms against the British & fought bravely till she was defeated & killed.

Briefly speaking the incident of greased cartridges was the most important cause and the immediate cause which triggered the war of independence in 1857.

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

**A lack of unity & coordination was the main reason for the failure of the war of Independence by 1858 Do you agree?**

**14marks June 2004 Q. 1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

The British were better OR describes the war and/or causes.

1-2

LEVEL 2: Description of above or other reasons for failure

The opposition to the British was too weak.

3-6

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor

7-10

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab were uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

8-13

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**The introduction of Social reforms by the British, such as education, caused the war of Independence in 1857.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**14marks Nov. 2005 Q. 2 c**

Level 1: Simplistic statement

[1-2]

British education was resented by the Indians

Level 2: Description of reasons

[3-6]

They had to send their children to co-educational schools

Level 3: Explains one reason

[7-10]

Level 4: Explains at least two reasons

[9-13]

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslim and Hindus.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British.

A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Level 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]



### QUESTION NO. 8:-

**“The establishment of English as the official language of the sub continent in 1834 was the main reason for the war of Independence of 1857’ .Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**14marks June 2007 Q. 2 c**

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. But a number of other social reforms which had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries.

The ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ was gradually introduced, especially under Dalhousie, and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British.

A new musket cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden to the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

### QUESTION NO. 9:-

**Why did the war of Independence of 1857 fail?**

**7 marks Nov.2007 Q.2 b**

Movement without planning, organization and leadership is bound to be a failure. The revolt of 1857 was no exception. The revolt was supposed to have started on May 31, 1857 as decided by Nana Sahib and his colleagues. But an incident at Meerut whereby the soldiers had to bite cartridges made of pig fat and cow fat added fuel to the fire leading to the revolt breaking out early. The leaders had no made plans. The movement had no leader on top to guide people and command obedience. Every movement requires some sort of discipline and a leader to guide and help. But since the Revolt unexpectedly broke out on May 10, 1857, there is nothing much the leaders could do.

Unfortunately, some of the Indian prince's helped the British government at that point of time. The Sikh princes of Nabhya, Patiala and Kapurthala and the rulers of Hyderabad and Gwalior very openly helped the British suppress the war with men and money. Holka and Scindia remained loyal to the British. Their help at this point of time riveted the shackles of British yoke over India for almost another century.

### QUESTION NO. 10:-

**Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the war of independence of 1857-58. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**14 marks Nov.2008 Q.1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement. [1–2]

The British were resented.

LEVEL 2: Description of religious or other causes [3–6]

Christianity was taught in schools.

LEVEL 3: Explains one factor [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. [9–13]

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries.

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The 'Doctrine of Lapse' caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British.

A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat, this caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims while the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**Explain the three reasons for the failure of the war of Independence 1857-1858.**

**7marks Nov 2009.Q.1 b**

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Was a lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reasons for the failure of the war of Independence 1857-58? Explain your answer.**

**14marks June 2010 Q. 1 c**

**BEST ANSWER, READ IT AND REWRITE IT:**

Lack of unity amongst Indians was one of the important reasons for the failure of WOI. The war spread over a few places. Starting from Meerut it spread to Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Gwalior and Jhansi. Each area had its own leader. In Delhi the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II was made the commander. Hazrat Mahal led the rebel forces in Lucknow. Nana Sahib and Tatia Topi rose up in Kanpur. Rani Lakshmi Bai fought in Gwalior and Jhansi but there was no link and coordination between them.

The reason for lack of unity was that there was no common cause and no common planning. Muslims wanted to bring back Muslim rule, while Hindus wanted that the power should be in hands of Hindu rulers such as Marathas.

Another aspect of lack of unity was that there was no common leader and concept of nationalism was absent among Indian people. Most of the local fighters were interested in their personal security and wellbeing.

Many Indian states rulers sided and helped the British. Rulers of Gwalior, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Nepal were loyal and offered help to British. The Sikh from Punjab assisted the British to regain Delhi and the ruler of Kashmir sent 2000 troops to support the British. The leaders of Indian forces did not come to support one another.

There was also no planning, no arrangement for training of soldiers and no supply of weapons and funds on a regular basis which was essential to conduct a successful war. Therefore the local forces were too weak to face the British.

But besides all that the main reason for the failure of the WOI was that the British were too strong and had superiority in weapon and fighting methods. The British army was disciplined and trained. There was regular supply of weapons and funds from England. Therefore the Indian rebel forces were suppressed one by one at all the places by the British.

**LEVEL 5: analysis**

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**In 1857, a number of sepoys refused to use the new cartridges at Meerut, near Delhi. The sepoys were given long prison sentences and this led to a revolt in which their fellow sepoys marched on Delhi and massacred all the British they could find. Things got worse for the British at Kanpur.**

**What happened at the battle of Kanpur?**

**4 marks June 2011 Q. 2 a**

Troops joined revolt, killed their officers, led by Nana Sahib, British held out for 3 weeks, then surrendered, soldiers and 300 women and children slaughtered, remainder kept as prisoners, reinforcements arrived and prisoners killed, British carried out acts of revenge, Sahib escaped.



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**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your answer.**

**14 marks Nov.2011 Q.1 c**

**Macaulay** introduced schools across the country to teach Western ideas using the English language. He believed that British ideas were far better than anything that came from India and that it would impose Western values and help the British to govern India more effectively. Although a common language would help to unite India, imposing a European culture on the Indians would alienate many of them. Indians had to send their children to coeducational schools, which was unpopular, since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings.

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up, which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus.

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling, which caused much unrest. The banning of female infanticide and suttee, whilst seen by the British as inappropriate, did go against many traditional feelings Hindus especially held. They were also forced to abandon purdha, which had been an Indian custom for centuries.

In 1852, the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and this caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British.

The introduction of the railway in India revolutionized communication and transformed the country. For Britain, it meant that there was another means of extending their power and helped industry to profit by transporting raw materials to the ports. For the Indians, there were many advantages, especially in times of famine when food could be transported more easily.

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

**Why did Indians not achieve independence?**

**7 marks Nov.2011 Q.2 b**

Indians failed to achieve independence in 1857 due to lack of unity. The war was a hasty uprising without any prior planning and preparation. The only common factor among the rebels was accumulated anger and resentment against the British rule. The uprising was restricted to selected provinces of northern India. Punjab and Sindh had been conquered by troops from Bengal and central India under the command of British officers. So, troops from these provinces were reluctant to support fellows from Bengal.

Many Indian princes have their individual interests and feudal powers. Many of them depended on the British support for their survival. That is why the ruler of Kashmir sent reinforcement to the British by 2000 troops to help British gain victory.

The British, on the other hand were too strong to be overthrown by rebel Indians. They were trained as a disciplined army capable of dealing with such emergencies. They had emerged as one of the strongest nations in the world and proved invincible for Indians. They had retained control of most of the weapons and had no dearth of skilled and experienced commanders to which the rebels were of no match.

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

**Was the Greased Cartridges incident the most important cause of the WOI of 1857. Explain your answer.**

**14 marks June 2012 Q.1 c**

The mutiny broke out in the Bengal army because it was only in the military sphere that Indians were organized. The pretext for revolt was the introduction of the new Enfield rifle. To load it, the sepoys had to bite off the ends of lubricated cartridges. A rumour spread among the sepoys that the grease used to lubricate the cartridges was a mixture of pigs' and cows' lard; thus, to have oral contact with it was an insult to both Muslims and Hindus. There is no conclusive evidence that either of these materials was actually used on any of the cartridges in question. However, the perception that the cartridges were tainted added to the larger suspicion that the British were trying to undermine Indian traditional society. For their part, the British did not pay enough attention to the growing level of sepoy discontent.

The British increasingly used a variety of tactics to usurp control of the Hindu princely states that were under what were called subsidiary alliances with the British. Everywhere the old Indian aristocracy was being replaced by British officials. One notable British technique was called the doctrine of lapse, first perpetrated by Lord Dalhousie in the late 1840s. It involved the British prohibiting a Hindu ruler without a natural heir from adopting a successor and, after the ruler died or abdicated, annexing his land. To those problems may be added the growing discontent of the Brahmins, many of whom had been dispossessed of their revenues or had lost lucrative positions.

Another serious concern was the increasing pace of Westernization, by which Hindu society was being affected by the introduction of Western ideas. Missionaries were challenging the religious beliefs of the Hindus. The humanitarian movement led to reforms that went deeper than the political superstructure. During his tenure as governor-general of India (1848–56), Lord Dalhousie made efforts toward emancipating women and had introduced a bill to remove all legal obstacles to the remarriage of Hindu widows. Converts to Christianity were to share with their Hindu relatives in the property of the family estate. There was a widespread belief that the British aimed at breaking down the caste system. The introduction of Western methods of education was a direct challenge to orthodoxy, both Hindu and Muslim.

#### Analysis:

#### QUESTION NO. 17:-

Indians began to resent British control of the sub-continent, and in 1857 the British faced a serious challenge to their control of India. For the British it was a revolt against their authority but to the Indians it was a revolt to throw off foreign domination. Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857-1858. 4 marks June 2013 Q.2 a

March 1857 a sepoy Mangal Pandey executed, May sepoys in Meerut refused to touch cartridges, were imprisoned and broke out. Meerut sacked and British officers killed. Soldiers marched on Delhi and captured it, revolt spread and British lost control of a number of towns (Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi and Allahabad). In September British took Delhi back, Bahadur Shah II surrendered and his sons murdered, Lucknow taken back. Jhansi held out until Rani was killed in 1858.

#### QUESTION NO. 18:-

Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aims in 1857?

7 marks Oct/Nov. 2013 Q.2 b

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

The Indians lost the war.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

The opposition to the British was too weak.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.

#### QUESTION NO. 19:-

At first the East India Company had a neutral point of view towards religion in India. However, with the work of missionaries in the sub-continent, the Christian faith of British people living in India was strengthened. As a result people became more intolerant of Indian traditions and behaviour and the British began to impose changes on the way Indians lived, which caused resentment and anxiety.

What was suttee?

4marks OCT/Nov. 2014 Q.1 a

A Hindu tradition, ritual burning of widows on funeral pyre of husbands. British tended to ignore the practice because of the fear of offending high-caste Hindus serving in the British army and civil service. In 1813 stated it was voluntary and would only be banned if Hindu religion opposed it, the widow was under 16 or intoxicated or pregnant. Practice outlawed by EIC in Bengal in 1829 and later in

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rest of India by Governor General Lord Bentinck. Sutte remained legal in some princely states. Isolated instances occurred in 20th century.

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

**The strength of the British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858.”**

**Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**14 Oct/Nov. 2014 Q.1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1–2]

The British were better.

LEVEL 2: Description of/identifies reasons

[3–6]

The opposition to the British was too weak.

LEVEL 3: Explains the strength of the British or other reasons

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the strength of the British and other reasons

[9–13]

The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers. The British were also skilled diplomats so they were able to keep other areas of India under their control.

There was also a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British.

Some of the Indian princes were only interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British. This explains why the ruler of Kashmir sent troops to help the British. Muslims were more likely to oppose the British in the war but there was no sense of unity with Sikhs and Hindus who were less likely to support them in their cause.

Although there were a series of uprisings against the British, the Indians lacked coordination and strength in depth. As a result they were overcome by the British.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

**QUESTION NO. 21-**

**Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850?**

**7 Marks May June 2015 Q. 1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer

[1]

They were better.

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons

[2–4]

They built roads and railways and had a good army.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

The British built a huge network of roads and later railways that meant that communication and transport links between cities became better, soldiers could travel much more easily from trouble spot to trouble spot. It also benefitted British trading links which in turn produced more wealth.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar also gave the British the vast riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. This provided massive new resources which Britain could use to consolidate its control.

The British also introduced governor-generals into the provinces who administered them on British lines and provided yet more control. The British army using its vast local resources and superior weapons and skills were increasingly taking control of more land.

### QUESTION NO. 22-

#### Who was Nana Sahib?

4 marks Oct/Nov. 2016 Q.2 a

Reward each correct statement with 1 mark. 2 marks can be awarded for a developed statement. Candidates might refer to the following:

- During the War of Independence at Kanpur he led the revolt that killed British officers and other Europeans
- He had a personal grievance against the British for stopping his pension
- A British force surrendered to him and his force, having been given a promise of safe passage out of the area
- Nana Sahib fired on the British on barges killing 300 women and children and the soldiers
- He escaped and was never captured.

### QUESTION NO. 23-

#### SOURCE A

##### The Indian cotton industry

At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.

From The Economic History of India under Early British Rule by R.C. Dutt

#### SOURCE B

##### A railway accident in India in the nineteenth century



How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the building of railways in India during the nineteenth century?  
May June 2017 Q.No. 1 B 5 marks

- It looks dangerous / unsafe to travel by rail due to the risk of derailment or accident, which might cause injury and death.
- Since railways were not built safely at first; accidents like these were frequent in India. Accidents like the one shown in the source made some people fear that railways were dangerous. Some people also worried that the British were trying to change their way of life.

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### QUESTION NO. 24-

Why did the British build railways in India during the nineteenth century?

May June 2017 Q. 1 C 7 marks

- Rail was introduced to India for quicker and more efficient access to trade. The goals of the plan to introduce railways were to lower transport costs and to give English merchants easier access to raw cotton from India. Also, the railway would simultaneously open the Indian market to British manufactured products such as cotton textiles. Railways transported raw materials easily/cheaply to the ports for export/ manufactured goods to be sold throughout India, increasing British profits.
- **Besides** serving the population of inland provinces, the rail served to carry grains where it was needed the most, in times of famine food transported quickly to affected areas. To win support of Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.
- The **main motives of British rulers behind** the development of infrastructure in **India were**, to have effective control and administration over the vast **Indian Territory**. For this, British linked **important** administrative and military centers through **railway** lines. Railways carried troops swiftly around India (helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power). British could travel the country and spread their ideas / culture, gaining support / to govern effectively. **Moreover** to earn profits through foreign trade, it was done merely for economy as many people would pay for the tickets and the money was a large scale collection.

### QUESTION NO. 25-

Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed? Explain your answer.

May June 2017 Q. 1 D 10 marks

Absence of leadership

- No single leader e.g. Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus. Many people at the time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead. Bhadur Shah and the Rani of Jhansi worked alone, and neither would support the other.

Other reasons

- Lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population.
- The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion, sending men and supplies to help the British.
- Some of the Indian princes were more interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British.
- Muslims were more likely to oppose the British in the war but there was not a sense of unity with Sikhs and Hindus who were less likely to support them in their cause.
- A series of uprisings against the British, the Indians were not as coordinated or strong so the British overcame them. The British had modern methods of fighting. The British army was well disciplined and supplied by some of the local rulers. The British used diplomatic as well as military mechanisms to limit the extent of the conflict.

### QUESTION NO. 26-

Who were the Thuggee?

Oct Nov 2017 Q. No. 2 a 4 marks

- They were armed robbers, involved in ritual murder, who terrified people
- Present in central and upper India
- Claimed they were serving a goddess, Kali
- East India Company (EIC) used force to destroy them in 1830 and stamped out the practice
- Indians / Hindus and Muslims

- Meaning concealment; a secret society

**QUESTION NO. 27-**

**Was religion the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Give reasons for your answer.  
May June 2018 Q. 2 c 14 marks**

**ANSWER FROM MARKING SCHEME:**

**Level 5:** Explains with evaluation 14 (As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

**Level 4:** Explains religious AND other reasons 9–13 (Two explanations, one on religious and one on other reasons, are worth 9 marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g.

**Religious reasons**

Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population and set up schools. In these schools, the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities.

- The British introduced a new gun that used cartridges coated in grease made from cow and pig fat. The soldiers had to rip open the cartridges with their teeth before loading. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British. Other reasons
- The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus as they felt that their culture was being threatened.
- The British imposed reforms on the Indian population such as abandoning purdah / suttee without consultation. This caused much unrest as it appeared that the British were trying to impose their culture on centuries of Indian customs, which was resented. (Purdah / suttee may also be seen as religious reasons.)
- In 1852 the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir had their lands taken over by the British.

**Level 3:** Explains the religious OR other reasons 7–10 (One explanation is worth 7 marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

**QUESTION NO. 28:**

**Who was Lakshmibai?**

**Oct Nov. 2018 Q. no. 2 a 4 marks**

- Known as Rani of Jhansi
- She led the rebel sepoys
- Opposed British after they regained control of Lucknow in 1857 during War of Independence
- Taty Topee who was an Indian general assisted her
- In June 1858 she dressed as a man and was killed by the British in the battle for Gwalior
- The war quickly came to an end after her death.



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**QUESTION NO. 29:**

**Why did the War of Independence of 1857 not succeed?**

**May June 2019 Q. no. 3 b 7 marks**

**Level 3:**

Explains reasons 5–7 (Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g.

- The Indian population were not united in a common cause.
- The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British as they did not want imperial power restored.
- This also happened in Kashmir where the ruler sent 2000 troops to help the British as this benefitted his own feudal powers.
- The British had modern methods of fighting and the army was well organized as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers

**QUESTION NO. 30:**

**To what extent were economic reforms the main cause of the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer.**

**May June 2020 Q. 1 d 10 marks**

**Level 5:**

Explains and makes judgement/evaluation 10 (As top of Level 4 plus judgement/evaluation)

**Level 4:**

Explains WHY economic reforms AND other causes were important leading to the War 6–9 (Two explanations, one economic reforms and one on other causes, are worth six or seven marks.)

Additional explanations on the same two reasons cannot be awarded more than eight marks. Explanation of all reasons is worth nine marks)

e.g.

**Economic reforms**

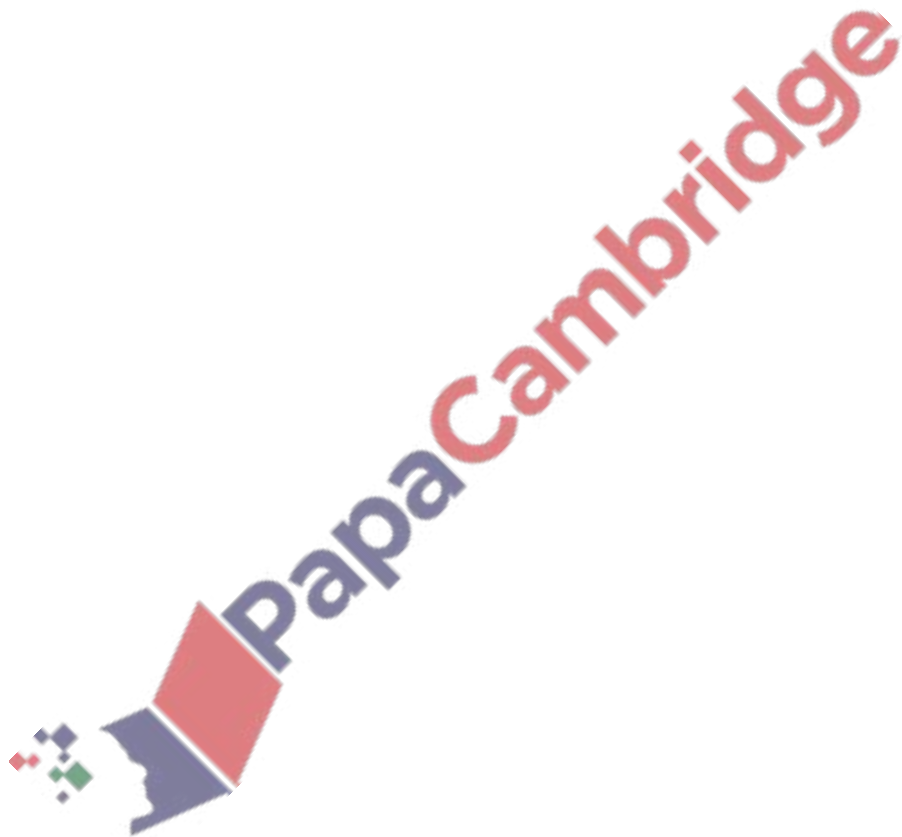
- The British imposed high taxation to exploit India's wealth. Peasants and small landowners could not afford this, so many fell into poverty. Resentment grew because of the resulting starvation and suffering;
- The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh;
- The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British.

**Other causes**

- The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture;
- English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs;
- All women were forced to abandon purdah, which had been a custom for centuries and was widespread amongst, and strictly observed by Muslim women. This action by the British was unpopular amongst the Muslim community and opposed;
- In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. This policy caused great unrest because it meant that the British could take over any local kingdom that did not have a direct male heir;

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- The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion.



**TOPIC # 6**

**SIR SYED AHMED KHAN 1817-1898  
AND  
ALI GARH MOV'T.**

**PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000-2020**

REVIEW ON PAST PAPER QUESTIONS:

**Question No. 1:**

Were the educational developments the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in his attempt to improve the relations between the Muslims and the British? Explain your answer.

June 2000 Q.1 (c)14

**Question No.2:**

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?

November 2000 Q.2 (b) 7

**Question No.3:**

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan develop his *Two Nation Theory*?

June 2001, Q.2 (b)7

**Question No.4:**

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer.

June 2005 Q.1 (c)14

**Question No.5:**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Give reason for your answer.

November 2007. Q.2 (c) 14

**Question No.6:**

Why did Sir Syed wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence (1857-58)?

June 2008 Q.2 (b) 7

**Question No.7:**

Was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer.

June 2009 Q.2 (c) 14

**Question No.8:**

was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer.

November 2010. Q.3 (c) 14

**Question No.9:**

Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement?

June 2011 Q.2 (b)7

**Question No.10:**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan admired many British ways of doing things. At the same time he had a great faith in the Muslim religion. He was convinced that if the British ever left India the Muslims would be dominated by the overwhelming Hindu majority. He decided to do something about this. He published a pamphlet called 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India.'

(a) What was 'The Loyal Mohammedans of India'?

November 2011 Q.2 (a) 4

**Question No.11:**

Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was determined to improve the status of Muslims. He had a desire to re-establish good relations with the British which, he hoped, would lead to greater opportunities for Muslims. He also believed that Muslims should have good relations with Hindus. However, he was concerned about the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy.'

(a) Describe the 'Hindu-Urdu Controversy.'

November 2012 Q.1 (a) 4

**Question No.12:**

Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?  
Explain your answer.

June 2013 Q.2 (c) 14

**Question No.13:**

Read the source below carefully to answer question (a).

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan decided to change Muslim attitudes towards receiving British education.

He travelled to England to study the university system there. He believed in setting up a university for Muslims in the sub-continent and was impressed by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. However, on his return home he found that his plans were met with suspicion from some people. Nevertheless he wanted to pursue the idea of providing better education for Muslims.

(a) What was the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental School?

November 2013 Q.2 (a) 4

**Question No. 14:**

Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?

Oct Nov 2014 Q. 1(b) 7

**Question No. 15:**

Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?  
Explain your answer

Oct 2016 Q. 2 (c) 14

**Question No. 16:**

Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British.

May June 2018 Q. 2(b) 7

**Question No. 17:**

Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer.

May June 2019 Q.3 (c) 14

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

Describe "The Loyal Mohammedans of India".

(4) Nov.2019 Q.2 a

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

### QUESTION NO. 1:-

**Were the educational developments the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in his attempt to improve the relations between the Muslims and the British? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2000 Q.1 (c)**

LEVEL 1: Simple statement

[1–2]

LEVEL 2: Identifies/describes achievements

[3–6]

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and a university

LEVEL 3: Explains development of a western education system OR other factors

[7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains development of a western education system AND other factors

[9–13]

### Western education system

- In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore this made scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu.
- He established a Muslim college, which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876 and then the University of Aligarh, which is important in Pakistani history as it educated many of its future leaders.
- In 1886 he set up the Mohammedan Educational Conference with the aim of raising educational standards amongst all Muslims.
- He devoted his time to improving the position of Muslims through education

### Other factors

He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better

- He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about Muslims.
- He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and, as a result, wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.
- He believed that relations with the British also could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, which pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.
- He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence showing the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there were Muslims who were supporters of the British government.



- He felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations.
- He was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

### QUESTION NO. 2:-

**Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British?  
(7) November 2000 Q.2 (b)**

#### BEST ANSWER on beliefs

Sir Syed tried to improve relations between Muslims and the British for the betterment of Muslims. He judged the situation of the Muslims in the nineteenth century and found that Muslims were backward because of lack of modern education. Muslims were keeping away from modern education because of their hatred for the British.

Both the British and the Muslims had developed an attitude of hatred and mistrust towards one another one another. The British had taken the rule of India from the Muslims. On the other hand, the British thought that the Muslims were responsible for the War of Independence 1857. Therefore, a natural feeling of dislike, mistrust and enmity was created between the Muslims and the British. Sir Syed made every effort to remove the misunderstanding. To the British he explained that Muslims were not the cause of the Revolt of 1857 and they (Muslims) were loyal to British.

Sir Syed wrote the books (Causes of the Revolt of India, and Loyal Muhammadans of India) for this purpose. To the Muslims he advised that Christians and Christianity are not to be hated and that Islam does not stop the Muslims from acquiring modern and English education. He founded the Scientific Society and the M.A.O. College. Sir Syed was successful in his efforts. When Muslims started acquiring modern education, the relations between the British and Muslims improve. one of the important reasons were also to counter Hindu influence that got more importance after war of independence.

### QUESTION NO. 3:-

**Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan develop his Two Nation Theory?**

**(7) June 2001, Q.2 (b)**

Two Nation theory means that the Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations in the Sub-Continent. These two Nations had their distinct religions, culture, civilization, literature, History and special values. Sir Syed was the first man to understand and recognize this.

In 1867 the Hindi Urdu controversy started when Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi as official language at lower level. Sir Syed strongly opposed it. He also rejected the congress demand for a representative government based on a democratic vote as in Europe. Sir Syed realized that under a democratic system the Muslims would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority rule.

Sir Syed was the first person who used the words “My Nation” for Muslims and the words “Two Nation” in the subcontinent. His main idea was the protection and the safeguard of rights of Muslims in the sub continent.

**QUESTION NO. 4:-**

**Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made to the Muslim cause during the 19th century? Explain your answer.**

**(14 )June 2005 Q.1 (c)**

**LEVEL 1:**

Simplistic statement

Sir Syed was a great scholar and helped the Muslims

1-2

**LEVEL 2:** Description of his career in general terms

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university

3-6

**LEVEL 3:** Explains one factor

7-10

**LEVEL 4:** Explains at least two factors (better understanding to be included for maximum marks)

He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He also attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876.

This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. In politics he believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the Hindu majority population. He therefore advocated separate seats and a separate electorate which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland

9-13

**LEVEL 5:** As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs. Do you agree or disagree? Give reason for your answer.**

**(14) November 2007. Q.2 (c)**

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a great impact on Muslims. In fact all services of Sir Syed aimed at restoring the prestige, social position, political importance & economic well-being of Muslims. In the beginning Sir Syed believed that all people living in India (Hindus & Muslims) were one nation. But the Hindi – Urdu controversy convinced him that the two communities would not pull on together under one government peacefully. Thus he changed his political belief to **Two Nation Theory**. This theory later became the basis of creation of Pakistan. Sir Syed's other important political services include his advice to Muslim not to join the congress. He realized that Muslim minority will always be dominated by Hindu majority under the modern democratic system which the congress was demanding at that time & the British were trying to introduce in India. Therefore he suggested to the British government that some arrangement should be made to ensure Muslim representation in all assemblies. This later resulted in the rule of separate electorate for Muslims which was introduced in 1909 reforms. Congress also suggested that appointment in the government services should be made through competitive examinations. In this Muslims had no chance because they lagged behind the Hindus in education. Sir Syed suggested to the government that Muslims should be given jobs according to their ratio in population till they reach the same educational standard as the Hindus. Thus Sir Syed's political beliefs had a profound impact on Muslims.

Sir Syed's services in other sectors were not less important. His foremost service after 1857 was the removal of misunderstanding between the British and the Muslims. He came to the conclusion that Muslims were being handicapped because of the misunderstanding & lack of trust between them (Muslim) & the British. The Muslims thought that the British had taken over the rule of India from Muslim rulers. Therefore the Muslims opposed & hated everything associated with the British. The Muslims kept away from English & modern education which the British were introducing in India on the other hand the British held the Muslims responsible for the uprising of 1857 & considered them (Muslims) to be their enemies. The result of this misunderstanding was that Muslims were being crushed in every way. Therefore Sir Syed's foremost task was to remove the misunderstanding by addressing both the British and the Muslims. Sir Syed wrote books and explained to the British that the real cause of the events of 1857 was the wrong policies & attitude of the British themselves. To Muslims Sir Syed explained that Christianity & Christians should not be hated. He specially stressed that Islam does not stop them from learning modern sciences & English language. He clearly emphasized that Muslims should come towards modern education, the lack of which was causing continual set back to the Muslims of India.

In fact Sir Syed gave so much importance to modern education that his efforts & contribution to Muslim education is considered to be the most important service for the betterment of Muslims of India. He established Scientific Society & published Aligarh Institute Gazette in order to introduce modern scientific developments to the Muslims. He visited England in 1869 on his own expenses to study the British educational system and to observe the working of British universities. His most important contribution in education sector was the founding of MAO College at Aligarh in 1877. Later he founded the Mohammedan Educational Conference. Its

objective was to discuss and solve the educational problems of Muslims in the Sub Continent . His effort for the cause of Muslim education served double purpose. It helped the Muslims in their economic well being & raised status in society. It also helped in removing the mistrust between the British & the Muslims. He also established *Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863*. In 1866 Aligarh Institute Gazette was also established. This imparted information on history; ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics. Muhammadan Social Reformer of 1870 became a pioneering publication initiated by Sir Syed to promote liberal ideas in Muslim society.

Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus it succeeded in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "Prophet of Education".

Analysis:

**QUESTION NO. 6:-**

**Why did Sir Syed wish to develop a better understanding with the British following the War of Independence (1857-58)?**

**(7) June 2008 Q.2 (b)**

If they were to improve their poor status then the Muslims had to accept more British ideas and take advantage of British education. He wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. If they didn't do these things then they would see others prosper instead.

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**Was the development of a western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of Muslims during the 19th century? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2009 Q.2 (c)**

He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders.

He also made a contribution in politics. He believed that Muslims would never win any election because of the majority of the population was Hindu. He therefore advocated separate seats Muslim and a

separate Muslim electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate Muslim homeland.

He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He explained 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove British misunderstanding of Muslims.

**QUESTION NO. 8:-**

**Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19th century? Explain your answer.**

**(14) November 2010. Q.2 (c)**

**BEST ANSWER ON SIR SYED'S CONTRIBUTION:**

**Religious views** of sir syed were of great importance because his views became the basis of his reforms. He believed that there was much similarity in the basic teaching of Islam and Christianity. He said that Christianity was a divine religion and as such Christianity and Christians are not to be hated. He believed that there was no harm in dining with Christians. He further emphasized that Islam does not stop Muslims from learning modern sciences and English language. He wrote books to support and explain his views particularly **essays on the life of Muhammad** which was the great rebuttal of **William Muirs** book Life of Muhammad. Sir Syed also encountered **John Davin Port's** book "An apology to Mohammad and Quran" and **Carlyle's** book "On Heroes and Hero worship".

Sir Syed's greatest achievement was his **Aligarh Movement**, which was primarily an educational venture. He established **Gulshan School at Muradabad in 1859, Victoria School at Ghazipur in 1863, and a scientific society in 1864**. When Sir Syed was posted at Aligarh in 1867, he started the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School** in the city. Sir Syed got the opportunity to visit England in 1869-70. During his stay, he studied the British educational system and appreciated it. On his return home he decided to make **M. A. O. High School** on the pattern of British boarding schools. The School later became a college in 1875. The status of University was given to the college after the death of Sir Syed in 1920. M. A. O. High School, College and University played a big role in the awareness of the Muslims of South Asia.

Unlike other Muslim leaders of his time, Sir Syed was of the view that Muslims should have friendship with the British if they want to take their due rights. To achieve this he did a lot to convince the British that Muslims were not against them. On the other hand, he tried his best to convince the Muslims that if they did not befriend the British, they could not achieve their goals. Sir Syed wrote many books and journals to remove the misunderstandings between Muslims and the British. The most significant of his literary works were his pamphlets "**Loyal Muhammadans of India**" and "**Cause of Indian Revolt**". He also wrote a **commentary on the Bible**, in which he attempted to prove that Islam is the closest religion to Christianity. **Tabyin-ul-Kalam** and "**A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad**" helped to create cordial relations between the British Government and the Indian Muslims. They also helped to remove misunderstandings about Islam and Christianity.

Sir Syed asked the Muslims of his time not to participate in politics unless and until they got modern education. He was of the view that Muslims could not succeed in the field of western politics without knowing the system. He was invited to attend the first session of the Indian National Congress and to join the organization but he refused to accept the offer. He also asked the Muslims to keep themselves away from the Congress and predicted that the party would prove to be a pure Hindu party in the times to come. By establishing the **Muhammadan Educational Conference**, he provided Muslims with a platform on which he could discuss their political problems. It was from this platform that Syed Ahmad Khan strongly advised the Muslims against joining the Hindu dominated Congress. He was in favor **of reserved seats** for Muslims and also promoted the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nations. This idea led to the **Two-Nation Theory**.

#### LEVEL 5: ANALYSIS

Syed Ahmad Khan's educational reforms played a significant role in bringing about an intellectual revolution among the Indian Muslims. Thus it succeeded in achieving its major objectives, i.e. educational progress and social reform. His efforts earned Sir Syed the title "Prophet of Education".

#### QUESTION NO. 9:-

**Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement?**

**(7) June 2011 Q.2 (b)**

He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British. He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army. He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

#### QUESTION NO. 10:-



## What was The Loyal Mohammedans of India?

(4) Nov.2011 Q.2 a

The loyal Mohammedans of India was a pamphlet written by Sir Syed written by sir syed shortly after the 1857. In this he proved that most Muslims were not opposed to the British. He included in it a list of Muslims who had remained loyal to the British. He tried to dissuade them from discriminating against Muslims. This was an important part of Sir Syed's campaign to improve relations between British and Muslims.

### QUESTION NO. 11:-

Read the source below carefully to answer A.

Sir syed was determined to improve the status of the muslims. He had dirse to restablish good relation with birtish which he hope would leed to greater oportuties for muslims. He belevie that Muslims should have good relation with Hindu. How ever he was concerned about Hindi Urdu controversy.

Describe the Urdu Hindi controversy.

(4) Nov. 2012, Q. 1 a

In 1867 the Hindi Urdu controversy started when Hindus demanded that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi as official language at lower level. Sir Syed strongly opposed it. He also rejected the congress demand for a representative government based on a democratic vote as in Europe. Sir Syed realized that under a democratic system the Muslims would always be at the mercy of Hindu majority rule.

Sir Syed was the first person who used the words "My Nation" for Muslims and the words "Two Nation" in the subcontinent. His main idea was the protection and the safeguard of rights of Muslims in the sub-continent.

### QUESTION NO. 12:-

Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

Explain your answer.

(14) May June 2013 Q. 2 c

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1–2]

He was important to Muslims

LEVEL 2: Description of beliefs/writings

He wrote a number of books and opened a school and university

[3–6]

LEVEL 3: Explains the Two Nation Theory or other contributions [7–10]

LEVEL 4: Explains the Two Nation Theory and other contributions [9–13]

Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

However he contributed many other things. He attempted to improve the position of Muslims through education. In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore. He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu. He established a Muslim college which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh which became important in Pakistani history as providing an education for many of its future leaders. He wrote a number of books following the War of Independence in which he tried to show the British that the Muslims were only partly to blame and that there many who were supporters of the British government. He suggested that the British should try to understand Muslims better. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' in an attempt to remove the misunderstanding of the British about the Muslims. He believed that relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslims. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam and was offended by a book he read in Britain on the life of the Prophet and as a result he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**What was the Mohammeden Anglo Oriental School?**

**(4) Nov.2013 Q.2 a**

**MAOS** was established by sir Syed in 1875.that was to promote Islamic and scientific education for the Indian Muslims.

It also provided a platform for the Muslims to discuss their socio-political problems. The Pakistan movement also began from MAO school which later transformed into college in 1877 and into university in 1920. The famous Pakistani leaders like Liaqat Ali khan and Ayub khan got their education from Aligarh College.

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer.**

**(14) Nov.2016 Q.2 c**

The educational developments were the most important contribution of sir syed Ahmed khan. Sir syed believed that the main cause of Muslim backwardness was lack of modern education. He opened schools for Muslims

children, started **Scientific Society**, printed magazines & journals like **Aligarh Institute Gazette** & above all he opened **MAO College** at Aligarh in 1877. Following his lead many Muslim High Schools & Is lamia College type institutions were opened in many towns of India. He also wrote **Tabeen-ul-kalam & Taam Ahlal-e-Kitab** to bring Muslims & British closer. He established **Mohammedan Educational Conference** to solve the problems of Muslim education in India. In fact the propagation of modern education among Muslims also became a big factor in achieving an understanding between the British and Muslims and bringing them closer.

In fact, Sir Syed made a two pronged effect to bring the British & Muslims closer. On one side he advised the Muslims not to think of armed struggle because the British were too strong. He further advised the Muslims to pay attention to modern and English education and also not to hate Christianity, because there were similarities between Christianity and Islam, and that to sit and eat with Christians was not forbidden in Islam. On the other side, Sir Syed explained to the British that Muslims were not responsible for the War of Independence 1857. In the book he wrote for this purpose (causes of the Indian Revolt), Sir Syed explained that wrong British policies were the cause of the uprising. He further explained that the British did not understand the needs and desires of the Indian people while making laws because there were no Indian members in Viceroy's Legislative Council. He also explained that the British Indian army was mismanaged and soldiers rose up against their officers. In another book Sir Syed described at length the loyalty of Muslims to the British. Sir Syed also founded British Indian Association to bring the British and Muslim closer. Sir Syed was successful in his effort & the misunderstanding was greatly removed. Muslims started towards English and Modern education.

Sir Syed's political services were also of great importance for Muslims. Sir Syed asked the Muslims of his time not to participate in politics unless and until they got modern education. He was of the view that Muslims could not succeed in the field of western politics without knowing the system. He was invited to attend the first session of the Indian National Congress and to join the organization but he refused to accept the offer. He also asked the Muslims to keep themselves away from the Congress and predicted that the party would prove to be a pure Hindu party in the times to come. By establishing the Muhammadan Educational Conference, he provided Muslims with a platform on which he could discuss their political problems. It was from this platform that Syed Ahmad Khan strongly advised the Muslims against joining the Hindu dominated Congress. He was in favor of *reserved seats* for Muslims in the central legislative council .

Sir Syed was concerned that the Hindu community demanded that Hindi should be made the official language in 1867 in place of Urdu. He became opposed to the way that Congress was working for the interests of Hindus in a way that was detrimental to the Muslim community. This led to the formation of the United Patriotic Alliance. Sir Syed emphasized this threat to the Muslim community and developed his Two Nation Theory, as a result many Muslim groups called him the 'Father of the Pakistan Movement'.

#### LEVEL 5 ANALYSES

##### **Question No. 15:**

**Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British.**

**May June 2018 Q. 2(b) 7 marks**

### Level 3:

Explains reasons

(i.e. an understanding of impact / long term benefits)

5–7

(Five marks for one explanation, six marks for two explanations, seven marks for three explanations)

e.g. • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. In order to do this, the Muslim community needed to embrace the British-styled education system, which would open the door to these roles.

• If the Muslim community did not do these things and foster good relations with the British, then they may see the Hindu community prosper at their expense.

• He wrote *The Loyal Mohammedans of India* to prove to the British that the Muslim community could be trusted after the War of Independence.

### Level 2:

Identifies reason(s) 2–4

(One mark for each identification)

e.g. • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve the social and economic conditions of the Muslim community

• He did not wish other communities to prosper at the expense of the Muslim community

• He wrote *The Loyal Mohammedans of India*

### Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1

(One mark for any simple statement)

e.g.

• It was beneficial to have good relations

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

### Question No. 16:

**Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of Muslims during 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain your answer.**

**May June 2019 Q.3 (c) 14 marks**

**Level 5:**

Explains with evaluation 14 (As top of Level 4 plus judgement or evaluation)

**Level 4:**

Explains his religious views AND other contributions

9–13

(Two explanations, one on success and one on less success, are worth nine marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 13 marks)

e.g. **Religious views**

- He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups.

He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.

- He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read.

**Education:**

- In 1863 he founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipore.

He wanted to make scientific writings available to Muslims by translating them from English into Urdu.

- He established a Muslim college, which led to the Muslim-Anglo Oriental College in 1876. This became the University of Aligarh, which became important as it educated many future leaders.

- Improving the position of the Muslim community in society through encouraging a Western education. Politics

- He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

- His books following the War of Independence attempted to restore British understanding about the Muslim community. He showed that there were Muslim supporters of the British government. He gave explanation of the word 'Nadarath' and suggested that the British should try to understand Muslim groups better.

**Language:**

- Sir Syed was concerned that the Hindu community demanded that Hindi should be made the official language in 1867 in place of Urdu. He became opposed to the way that Congress was working for the interests of Hindus in a way that was detrimental to the Muslim community. This led to the formation of the United Patriotic Alliance.
- Sir Syed emphasized this threat to the Muslim community and developed his Two Nation Theory, as a result many Muslim groups called him the ‘Father of the Pakistan Movement’.

### Level 3:

Explains his religious views OR other contributions 7–10

(One explanation is worth seven marks. Additional explanations awarded up to 10 marks)

See exemplars in L4

### Level 2:

Identifies / describes his contributions 3–6

(One identification / description is worth three marks. Extra marks are awarded for additional identification / descriptions up to six marks)

e.g. • He wrote a number of books

- He opened a school and a university
- He was interested in science writings
- He believed in the Two Nation Theory
- He was opposed to the Hindi language taking over from Urdu

### Level 1:

Simple statement(s) 1–2 (One simple statement is worth one mark. An answer with additional simple statements is worth two marks)

e.g.

- His religious views were important

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question 0

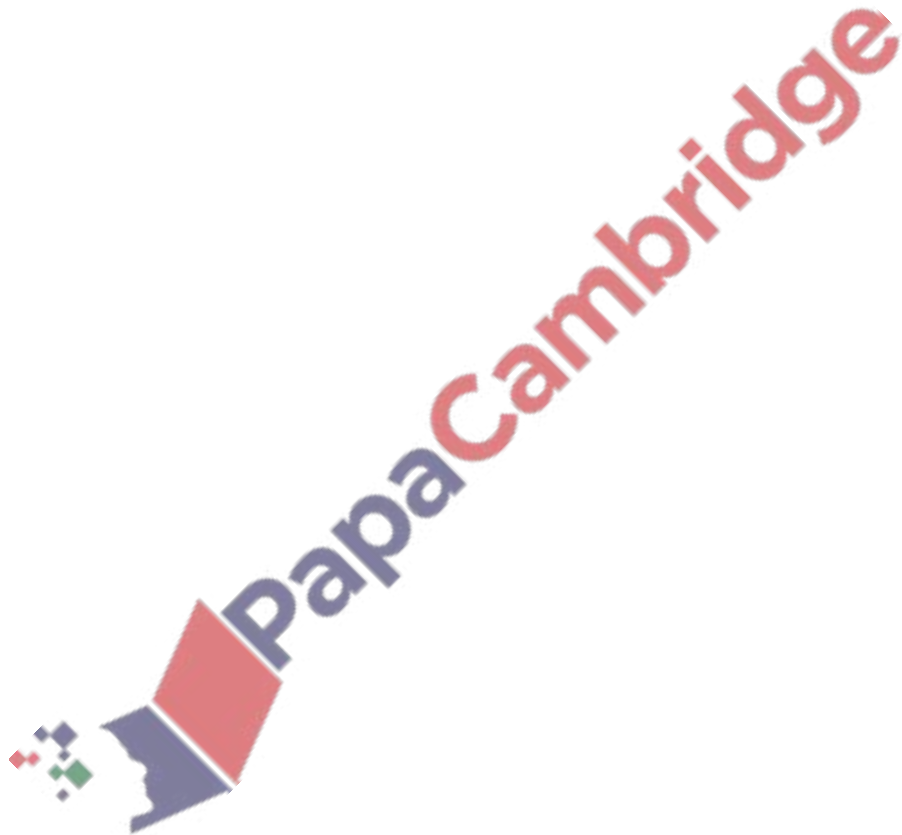
### QUESTION NO. 17:-



**Describe "The Loyal Mohammedans of India".**

**(4) Nov.2019 Q.2 a**

The loyal Mohammedans of India was a pamphlet written by Sir Syed written by sir syed shortly after the 1857. In this he proved that most Muslims were not opposed to the British. He included in it a list of Muslims who had remained loyal to the British. He tried to dissuade them from discriminating against Muslims. This was an important part of Sir Syed's campaign to improve relations between British and Muslims.



**TOPIC # 7**

**LANGUAGES**

**PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000 to 2020**

**REVIEW ON QUESTIONS:**

**QUESTION NO. 1:-**

How Successful has Pakistan been in promoting its regional languages? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov., 2000. (Q.1.c)

**QUESTION NO. 2:-**

Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?

(7) Nov., 2001. (Q.2.b)

**QUESTION NO. 3:-**

'The development of Pushto has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1988.

(14) Nov., 2003. (Q.4.c)

**QUESTION NO. 4:-**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan?

(7) June 2004, (Q. 4 b)

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.

- (i) Punjabi:
- (ii) Pushto:
- (iii) Sindhi:

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.

(14) June, 2002. (Q.1.c)

**QUESTION No. 6:**

Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?

(7) Nov. 2005, (Q.2 b)

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 & 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer.

(14) June 2006, (Q.1 c)

**QUESTION NO. 8:-**

Sindhi was promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. (14) Nov.2007 (Q.1 c)

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. (14) June 2009, (Q.1 c)

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947? (7) Nov.2009 (Q.2 b)

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

How has the government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947? (4)Nov.2010 (Q.2 a)

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

Punjabi has been promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1999. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. (14) Nov.2011 (Q.2 c)

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan. (7)Nov.2011 (Q.1 b)

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Punjabi? (4) Nov.2012 (Q.2 a)

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?

- (i) Punjabi:
- (ii) Pushto:
- (iii) Sindhi:

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages. (14) June, 2013. (Q.1.c)

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947? (7)May June 2013 Q. 1 c

**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947? (4) Nov.2013 (Q.1 a)

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947? ( 7) May June 2015 Q. 2 b

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.

(7) Oct Nov. 2018 5 b

## **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:**

**QUESTION NO. 1:-**

**How Successful has Pakistan been in promoting its regional languages? Explain your answer.**

**(14) Nov., 2000. (Q.1.c)**

Pakistan has been successful in promoting its regional languages. The Pakistani government has made every effort to promote the regional languages. Organizations have been set up for their development **Sindhi Literary Board** was set up in 1948. **'Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula'** and **Sarmast Academy** were founded in early fifties.

**Pushto Academy** was opened in 1954 for the promotion of Pushto language. All these regional language are taught up to post-graduate level for the award of Master's Degree. The **Punjab University** has introduced the subject of Punjabi in its syllabus. Radio Pakistan and television are producing high standard programmes in all the regional languages from different regional centres. News and regular features are broadcast in all regional languages. News papers in regional languages especially in Sindhi and Pushto have wide circulation and have strong voice. Poetry in regional languages is greatly appreciated. Important works are translated in the regional languages. Sindhi Language is used as a medium of education in schools in Sindhi. It is also used in offices and courts a lower level. Films in Punjabi and Pushto languages are very popular. Every year cash prizes are awarded on good books in regional languages.

But still the regional languages are not as much promoted as it supposed to be. The provincial governments are not taking interest in the promotion of their languages because of lack of budget. Although academies and different institutions have been built but the experts are not available who could teach and promote regional literature.

Students are not encouraged to speak or to learn regional languages rather it has become a inferiority complex to speak regional languages. Libraries are not developed to keep the content, poets and authors are hard to find who could produce qualitative work. Internet facilities are not accessible in remote areas where regional languages could be read.

Instead of all the difficulties and problems Pakistan has been successful in promoting the regional languages.

### QUESTION NO. 2:-

**Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?**

**(7) Nov., 2001. (Q.2.b)**

When Pakistan came into existence in 1947, Urdu was chosen to be the national language. Quaid-e-Azam declared that Urdu will be the national language of the country. Although Urdu was not the language of any province of Pakistan, yet on account of its popularity, it was fit to become the national language. Even before partition Urdu was the medium of teaching in Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan. Urdu newspapers and magazines were printed and published in all big cities of the subcontinent. Educated people in all provinces had no difficulty in understanding and expressing themselves in Urdu. Our political leaders made speeches in Urdu during the years of the struggle for Pakistan. Islamic religious schools all over the subcontinent used Urdu as a medium of teaching. Therefore in view of its popularity, its vastness of literature and its ability to absorb the words of other languages easily, Urdu was fit to be the national language of Pakistan.

### QUESTION NO. 3:-

**'The development of Pushto has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1988.**

**(14) Nov., 2003. (Q.4.c)**

Pushto is the regional language of KPK. It is an old language with a vast literature. This language has seen good progress after 1947. Pushto Academy was established and magazines are printed in the province. Pushto writers and poets had rendered valuable services in the freedom struggle and had contributed a great deal towards the promotion of Pushto literature even after partition. **Peshawar University** is doing good work for the promotion of Pushto literature and language.

Sindhi is probably the most developed language of Pakistan. For Sindhi language the government set up **Sindhi Adabi Board** soon after independence in 1948. A number other organizations have been working for the promotion of Sindhi language at lower level as well as medium of teaching up to Matric level in the Sindh Province which shows its importance and popularity. A large number of newspaper or magazines are printed in the Sindhi language.

Punjabi is very widely spoken in all provinces of Pakistan. It is the regional language of a majority of people of the country. But Punjabi has not found the official support of the government because Urdu language is very much popular in the Punjab province. Punjabi poetry and poets are greatly appreciated. But no newspaper or magazine is printed in the Punjabi language. Radio and television have played significant role in the promotion and development of all regional language.

Baluchi, the regional language of Baluchistan, was least development of the regional language and was on the verge of decline before independence. Baluchi language got a real boost after 1947 and **Baluchi Literacy Association** was founded. Weekly and monthly magazines were printed. Radio Pakistan started broadcasting news in Baluchi language. Quetta Radio and T.V played all kinds of programs in this language.

Therefore it is difficult to say that only Pushto language has been promoted more than the other regional languages in Pakistan.

**QUESTION NO. 4:-**

**Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan?**

**(7) June 2004, (Q. 4 b)**

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

**QUESTION NO. 5:-**

**How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.**

**(i) Punjabi:**

**(ii) Pushto:**

**(iii) Sindhi:**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.**

**(14) June, 2002. (Q.1.c)**

The regional languages have never been neglected by the govt. of Pakistan. The government made efforts for the development, progress and promotion of the regional languages.

Punjabi is a very old language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in the Punjab, but also in the adjoining areas of NWFP, language and it is getting more popular through the media of radio and T.V programmes. Punjabi is taught as a language for the degree and masters level of examination. The government awards prizes every year to writers of good books in the Punjabi language.

Pushto is spoken in KPK. The government formed Pushto academy in 1954 for the promotion of this language. Regular programmes and features are relayed from Radio Pakistan and P.T.V in Pushto. Pushto dictionary was also prepared by the Pushto Academy. Pushto magazines and newspapers are also being printed. Pushto literature received a great boost after independence. The Peshawar University and Islamic College Peshawar have contributed a great deal for the promotion and progress of this language.

Sindhi is the language of the province of Sindh. It is a very ancient language and dates back to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Sindhi language is very rich. The work of sufi poets such as Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast carry great value. Sindhi is the medium of education in the province of Sindh upto Matric standard. Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 for the promotion of this language. Bazm-e-Talib-ul Maula and Sachal Sarmast Academy were founded and a number of compilations and works of great



Sindhi writers have been published. Radio and T. V have also contributed much to the progress of Sindhi language. Sindhi newspapers and magazines are very popular in the province and have a wide circulation.

Thus much successful work has been for the promotion of these regional languages between 1947 and 1988.

#### **QUESTION No. 6:**

**Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?**

**(7) Nov. 2005, (Q.2 b)**

*Level 1: Simplistic statement*

[1]

*It felt it was the best language*

*Level 2: Identifies reasons*

[2-4]

*It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis*

*Level 3: Explains reasons*

[5-7]

*It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society*

#### **QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 & 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2006, (Q.1 c)**

**LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.**

**Pushto is a regional language**

[1-2]

**LEVEL 2: Description of regional languages and/or Urdu**

**Pushto is spoken in the NWFP. Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan.**

[3-6]

**LEVEL 3: Explains promotion of regional languages OR Urdu**

[7-10]

**LEVEL 4: Explains both**

Regional languages are highly promoted in Pakistan. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to

the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

Besides all the regional languages Urdu was also highly promoted. Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society. Urdu set as the medium of radio & television besides medium of instruction in many schools of Pakistan. Urdu Plays & films were prepared & became popular soon. Urdu novels, poetry, magazines & newspapers were written which were liked by the people & widely read. The government of Pakistan took different steps for the promotion of Urdu. **Anjuman-e-Taraqia urdu & Akadmy Adbiatt Pakistan**. As national language in the constitution of 1956, 1962, 1973. Urdu teaching & research at M.A, M.Phil & PhD levels. NIC is also in Urdu. It is also promoted through Electronic & Print Media.

Indeed Urdu was more developed than the rest of the regional languages. That's why it always suggested as the national Language of Pakistan in all the constitutions.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

(Bajwa pages 189-193, Kelly pages 39-43)

### **QUESTION NO. 8:-**

**Sindhi was promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

(14) Nov.2007 (Q.1 c)

**BEST ANSWER ON THE DEVELOPMENT/ PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES:**

Sindhi was one of the most promoted regional languages between 1947 and 1988. Sindhi literature was at its peak during the *somrroo* period among 1050-1300 & from 1685-1783. The poetry of *Sachal Sarmast* & *Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai* is particularly famous for the spread of Islam, Humanity & peace. In **1948, Sindhi Literary Board** was set up & authors like Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi, Faqir Nabi Bux & G. Allana wrote many books to promote the language. In 1954, **Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula** was set up to encourage its literature. A '**Sarmast**' academy was established in the memory of Sachal Sarmast. A **Sindhology department** was established at Sindh University Jamshoru. It has been declared the compulsory language in all schools and colleges in Sindh province. It is also included as an optional subject in CSS and PCS examination. Sindhi ID card is also printed in Sindhi language.

Punjabi is another developed language of Pakistan because it has been influenced by many other languages such as Sindhi, Pashto, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, and Turkish & English. The early Punjabi literature consists of folk tales among them are *Heer Ranjha*, *Sassi-Pannu*, *Sohni Mahiwal* are widely known. Sufi poets such as *Baba Farid Ganjshakar*, *Sultan Baho* wrote their famous works in Punjabi. Bulhe Shah composed mystical & melodious Kafis which are commonly sung these days. At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century novels, short stories & dramas were published in Punjabi but later books on academic subjects like Law, Medicine, and History & Philosophy have also been published in the language. Punjabi poetry is famous & it brought new mediums, ghazal & nazam. **Quran** has also been translated in this language by Mohammad Ali Faiq. **Ustad Damman, Sharif Kunjahi, Ahmed Rahi & Munir Niazi** are the major exponents of the new wave of Punjabi. Punjabi literature is now taught up to MA level at the **University of Punjab**. The **radio, television & the film** have provided immense impetus to the recent Punjabi writing. Punjabi films have gained unprecedented popularity. Punjabi theatre is also very famous.

Balochi is another one of the developed languages of Pakistan. Balochi language was first time known outside the region when British traveler W. Leech reported in the 'Journal of Asiatic Society' about it. Before partition Balochi literature was beginning to decline but after partition steps were taken to promote it. **Radio Pakistan Karachi** began broadcasts in Balochi. Famous Balochi poets are Atta Shad & Ishaq Shamin. Famous writers are Gul Khan Nazir & Azad Jamal Din. **Quetta University** offers Master's degree in Balochi. Balochi is also taught as a compulsory subject in all government schools. It is introduced as an optional subject in competitive examinations of Pakistan.

Pashtu was also developed after 1947. Sahibzada Abdul Qayum worked tirelessly to increase the political awareness in the people of NWFP & because of his efforts **Islamia College** was set up in Peshawar where Pashtu was taught & soon it became the center of freedom. Within three years of independence, Peshawar University was established to teach Pashtu up to the Post Graduate level. An **academy** for the promotion of Pashtu was set up in 1954 & it was initially headed by Maulana Abdul Qadir. This academy prepared a dictionary of Pashtu language which is widely accepted. Pashtu is also taught as a compulsory subject in most of the government schools of KPK. Abaseen Art Council has become the hub of theatre activities and PTV Peshawar centre is also working for the promotion of Pashtu via dramas, short film and documentaries.-

All the languages are developed in Pakistan after 1947 and that's why these languages still exist, but the most developed language is Punjabi. That's why more than 60 % of people spoke and understood Punjabi in Pakistan.

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

**Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2009, (Q.1 c)**

Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

Although regional languages are promoted but Urdu has been more developed than the rest of the languages.

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

**Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947?**

**(7) Nov.2009 (Q.2 b)**

Regional languages were promoted because they were spoken by a large number of people. Government also believed that the promotion will be helpful in national unity and integrity because promotion of language and culture gives a sense of pride among people.

Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto have a vast literature and had an important role in independence movement and creation of Pakistan. So it was necessary to promote these languages.

Balochi language had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. Therefore Balochi was promoted to bring it in line with other regional languages.

Urdu was declared as the national language. Promotion of regional language was necessary so that people of different provinces may not feel that Urdu was being imposed on them and their own language was being ignored.

It was also felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948.

Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence.

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**How has the government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947?**

**(4) Nov. 2010 (Q.2 a)**

Radio Pakistan Karachi broadcasts in Balochi, Balochi Literary Association set up, weekly and monthly magazines published, Quetta TV station, development of Balochi literature, writers and poets e.g. Atta Shad, Ishq Shamin, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din.

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Punjabi has been promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1999. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(14) Nov. 2011 (Q.2 c)**

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan.**

**(7) Nov. 2011 (Q.1 b)**

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence, it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Punjabi?**

**(4) Nov. 2012 (Q.2 a)**

Punjabi is very widely spoken in all provinces of Pakistan. It is the regional language of a majority of people of the country. Punjabi has found the official support of the government. Punjabi poetry and poets are greatly appreciated. A lot of newspaper or magazine is printed in the Punjabi language. Radio and television have played significant role in the promotion and development of all regional language. Punjabi adbi board and Punjabi adbi sanghat are also established. Punjabi department in Punjab University further enhancing its significance.

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

**How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?**

- (i) Punjabi:**
- (ii) Pushto:**
- (iii) Sindhi:**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.**

**(14) June, 2013. (Q.1.c)**

The regional languages have never been neglected by the govt. of Pakistan. The government made efforts for the development, progress and promotion of the regional languages.



Punjabi is a very old language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in the Punjab, but also in the adjoining areas of NWFP, language and it is getting more popular through the media of radio and T.V programmes. Punjabi is taught as a language for the degree and masters level of examination. The government awards prizes every year to writers of good books in the Punjabi language.

Pushto is spoken in KPK. The government formed Pushto academy in 1954 for the promotion of this language. Regular programmes and features are relayed from Radio Pakistan and P.T.V in Pushto. Pushto dictionary was also prepared by the Pushto Academy. Pushto magazines and newspapers are also being printed. Pushto literature received a great boost after independence. The Peshawar University and Islamic College Peshawar have contributed a great deal for the promotion and progress of this language.

Sindhi is the language of the province of Sindh. It is a very ancient language and dates back to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Sindhi language is very rich. The work of sufi poets such as Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast carry great value. Sindhi is the medium of education in the province of Sindh upto Matric standard. Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 for the promotion of this language. Bazm-e-Talib-ul Maula and Sachal Sarmast Academy were founded and a number of compilations and works of great Sindhi writers have been published. Radio and T. V have also contributed much to the progress of Sindhi language. Sindhi newspapers and magazines are very popular in the province and have a wide circulation.

Thus much successful work has been for the promotion of these regional languages between 1947 and 1999.

#### **QUESTION NO. 16:-**

**Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947?**

**(7) May June 2013 Q. 1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

They are spoken in Pakistan

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2-4]

To keep the languages alive

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5-7]

It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, e.g. Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted.

#### **QUESTION NO. 17:-**

**How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947?**

**(4) Nov.2013 (Q.1 a)**

Sindhi literary board

Folk tales

Bazm-i-talib-ul-maula 1954

Sarmast academy

Sindhology department (sindh university Jamshoro)

Compulsory language in schools and colleges

Included in competitive examination

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

**Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947?**

**( 7) May June 2015 Q. 2 b**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

It was the best language.

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons

[2-4]

It's understood by all Pakistanis.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5-7]

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence, it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

**Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.**

**7marks Oct Nov. 2018 5 b**

**BEST ANSWER ON URDU AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE:**

It is a mixture of many Muslim representative Languages like *Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi* & a few other languages. *Amir Khusrau* (1253-1325) had a prominent position in its development. It was used in the Mughal period as well as during the reign of sultans of Delhi.

Urdu was decided to be Pakistan's ***national language*** as it was the ***symbol of unity*** between the different regions of the new country. It was rich ***in its literature & poetry*** background which helped to promote its use. Urdu received a boost when Emperor Muhammad Shah & Bahadur Shah Zafar took an interest in promoting it. Famous poets are Mir, Sauda, Dard & Ghalib.

***Ali Garh Muslim University*** also became a center for the study of Urdu & produced talented writers like Hasrat Mohani, Majaz & Jazbi. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Dr. *Allama Iqbal*, *Dr. Nazir Ahmed*, *Mohammad Husain Azad*, *Maulana Altaf Husain Hali* & *Allama Shibli* greatly enriched Urdu prose. Its link to the Islamic religion has also been very important, most notably with the ***Quran's translation*** by Shah Abdul Qadir. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century Urdu ***played a significant role in struggle for independence***. British made English the official language but some of its educational institutes like ***Fort William College*** took an interest in Urdu & promoted it. Because of these reasons Quaid-e-Azam viewing it as a ***unifying force in the country & linking language for all the provinces of the country***. Urdu also provided a strong and firm foundation to Two Nation theory.

