

OPTION-II(for 3rd Year)
HISTORY OF MUSLIM RULE IN SOUTH ASIA
(Part-I)

(712 AD - 1526 AD)

(Conquest of Sindh - Delhi Sultanate - upto the Advent of Mughals)

1. Concept of History

Definition; Methodology, and relations of the discipline of History with other social sciences

2. Geographical Unity of Indus Valley

Geophysical features, Geography of Indus Valley, and its significance.

3. Original Sources

An introduction to basic original sources of the period.

4. South Asia on the eve of Arab Conquest

a. Historical background, Geographical, Political, Social. Religious and Economic conditions of South Asia; Its relations with neighboring regions.

b. Causes of Arab invasion of Sindh - Muhammad bin Qasim and his conquests, Arab administration of Sind, Settlement of princely states of the conquests. City states of Makran, Mansurah, and Multan.

5. Sultan Mahmud of Ghazna

Causes of his Indian campaigns, its significance and impact. Character and achievements. Alberuni and his contributions.

6. Ghaznavides at Lahore

Lahore as a centre of art and literature. Downfall of Ghaznavides and re-emergence of minor states.

7. Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori

His Indian campaigns, Character and achievements, Muizzi Malik's Causes of the defeat of Hindu India.

8. Ilburi Turks

Sultan Qutbuddin Aibak, Sultan Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish, his early difficulties - his achievements as the real founder of Sultanate, relations with Caliphate, his successors, Sultan Razia, Nasiruddin Mahmud and his policy, Ghasuddin Balban, his theory of Kingship, consolidation of Sultanate, Mongol problem, Kaiqubad and the end of Ilburi Turk's Dynasty, Slave System as a source of weakness and strength.

9. Khalji Dynasty

Significance of Khalji Revolution - Feroz Khalji and his character Sultan Alauddin Khalji, his reforms and conquests, Deccan Policy; Malik Kafur, Qutbuddin Mubarak and end of the Khalji Dynasty.

10. Tughluq Dynasty

Ghasuddin Tughluq: his administration and character: Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq: his character and personality, mixture of two extremes, his plans and their failure, cut-break of rebellions, his Deccan Policy - Sultan Feroz Shah Tughluq. his military expeditions, administrative reforms, public works, religious policy; Amir Timur's invasion, End of Tughluq Dynasty .

11. Sayyids

Khizar Khan: Character and achievements.

12. Lodhis

Sikanadar Lodhi: his administration and religious policy; Ibrahim Lodhi and end of the Delhi Sultanate.

13. Contemporary independent kingdoms

Bahmani, Vijaynagar, Sindh, and Kashmir.

14. Downfall of the Sultanate of Delhi

The causes of the downfall of Sultanate of Delhi.

15. Administration of Delhi Sultanate

Central and Provincial Departments, Army, Land revenue system, and Judiciary.

16. **Social and Cultural Contribution of the Sultans of Delhi**

- a. Contributions in Historiography, Literature, Education, Arts and Culture, Amir Khusrau and his contributions.
- b. Architecture: main characteristics of Muslim architecture Important buildings of the period.
- c. Society, Economic conditions and Commerce

17. **Religious Trends**

Role of Ulemas, Role of Sufis, Sufi orders (Chistiya & Suharwardia), important Sufis of the period, Bhagti Movement, its origin, and impact.

Suggested Readings

1. S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan.
2. S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Rule in India.
3. Abdul Qadir, History of Indo-Pak.
4. A.B.M. Habibullah, The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.
5. Sir Wolsely Haig, The Cambridge History of India.
6. I.H. Qureshi, The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent.
7. I.H. Qureshi, The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi.
8. I.H. Qureshi, A short history of Pakistan. Vol-II. Edited.
9. Hussain, J. "A History of the Peoples of Pakistan", 1998 O.U.P.,

Karachi.

HISTORY OF MUSLIM RULE IN SOUTH ASIA ✓

PART-II (4th Year)

(1526 AD - 1857 AD)

(Rise and Fall of Mughals)

1. Original Sources

An outline of basic original sources of the period.

2. South Asia at the advent of Mughals

Socio-Political conditions of South Asia at the eve of Mughal invasion, Causes of the advent.

3 Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur

His early life: invasion on South Asia, First battle of Panipat, foundation of Mughal rule; defeat of Rajputs: His character and personality as a Literary man, as a Statesman and as a General.

4 . Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun

His early life, his difficulties after accession, early expeditions, defeat at the hands of Sher Shah Sun. Causes of his failure. His exile in Persia and recapture of Delhi. His character and estimates.

5 Sher Shah Suri and the establishment of Sur dynasty His early life, capture of throne and conquests, his reforms; administration and public works. His achievements as a ruler; successors of Sher Shah and the end of Sur dynasty.

6 . Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar

His early life, accession to throne, second battle of Panipat; Bairam Khan and his downfall; Petticoat government; conquests in the north and the Rajput policy; penetration in the south and Deccan policy; Religious trends and his Religious policy;

Din-e-Eliahi. Administration, Mansabdari system; his Land revenue systems. His character and achievements.

7. Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

His accession; Khusru's revolt; conquests in the North and South. Noor Jehan and her marriage with Jahangir; her ascendancy; Qandhar question; revolts Prince Khurram and Mahabat Khan His character and estimates, Patronage towards painting.

8. Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jehan

His early life, marriage with Mumtaz Mahal, his accession to throne, golden period of the Mughal Rule. His central Asian Policy; Deccan Policy. War of succession between his sons; causes of the success of Aurangzeb and the failure of Dara Shikoh. His character and achievements as an architect King.

9. Mohiyuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir

His early life, accession and theory of kingship; His military expeditions, Rajput Policy, Deccan Policy, His policy towards Marhatas and Sikhs, his religious policy. His character and achievements.

10. Period of Decadence: later Mughals

Causes of the decline of the Mughal Empire, Rise Of European powers in India, Invasion of Nadir Shah of Iran and Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan.

11. Growth of Independent Principalities Punjab, Bengal, Ouadh, Deccan, and Mysore.

12. Socio-cultural and Economic conditions under the Mughals

a. Contributions in the field of Art. Architecture and Literature; Society; Commerce; Industry; and Economic Developments.

13. Religious Movements

"Mandavi" movement; Muslim Tasawwaf, Qadria and Naqshbandia order; Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani and his services towards revival of Islam. Shah Waliullah and his contributions. Faraizi Movement.

Suggested Readings.

1. S.M. Ikram. History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan 2 S.M. Ikram, History of Muslim Rule in India.
3. Syed Abdul Qadir. History of Indo-Pak.
4. Prof. Zubair, History of Indo-Pak.
5. I.H. Qureshi, The Administration of Mughal Empire.
6. Sir Wolseley Haig, The Cambridge History of India.
7. I.H. Qureshi, The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent
8. I.H. Qureshi, A short history of Pakistan, Vol.111. 9 Sh Rashid, "Later Muslims"
10. Islam R. "Sufism in South Asia" 2002, OUP, Karachi
11. Khan, Gulfishan, 'Indian Muslims Perception of the West