

*The City School*

***Pakistan Studies – Paper 1***

***History and Culture of Pakistan***



***Syllabus Break Up for Class 9***

***AY 2019-20***

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***Note for Teachers***

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**Pakistan Studies Paper 1** TCS syllabus is based upon the Key Questions, Focus Points and Specified Content as given in CAIE Syllabus for Pakistan Studies.

The syllabus content for Paper 1 (History and Culture of Pakistan is divided into three sections:

- Cultural and historical background to the Pakistan Movement
  - The Emergence of Pakistan 1906–47
  - Nationhood 1947–99

**Section 1 and 2 will be studied in Class 9.**

Section 3 will be studied in Class 10.

**Important Note:**

**First term content will be assessed in the Mid-Year Examination.**

**Content of both the terms will be assessed in End of Year Examination.**

## **Scheme of Work**

The total number of **active teaching weeks** for AY 2019-20 is **30** (excluding examination weeks):

- **first term: 14 weeks**
- **second term: 16 weeks**

<b>Term I</b>	
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	<b>Time</b>
<b>Introduction to Pakistan Studies – Paper 1</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Week</b>
<b>Cultural and Historical Background to Pakistan Movement</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> Week</b>
<b>Religious thinkers</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> Week
<b>Decline of Mughal Empire</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>War of Independence</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Languages (Urdu &amp; other regional languages)</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Revision</b>	
<b>Term II</b>	
<b>The Emergence of Paksitan 1906 - 1947</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Week</b>
<b>Development of Pakistan Movement</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> Week
<b>Khilafat Movement</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Pakistan Movement 1927 - 1939</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Problems/Solutions facing the sub-continent 1940 - 1947</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Contributions of Jinnah, Iqbal and Rahmat Ali</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> , 16 <sup>th</sup> Week
<b>Revision</b>	

# Term I



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**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Introduction to Pakistan Studies/Paper 1**

**Term: I**

**Duration: 1<sup>st</sup> Week**

Unit/ strand	Focus Points	Specified Content in CAIE
Introduction to important sections of the syllabus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction and Provision of CAIE Syllabus</li> <li>2. Introduction and Provision of Paper Format (Sample attached at the end of the syllabus)</li> <li>3. Introduction and Provision of Mark Schemes (Sample attached at the end of the syllabus)</li> <li>4. Introduction to Past Papers</li> <li>5. Introduction to Examiner Reports</li> <li>6. Introduction to Candidate Response Booklet</li> <li>7. Introduction to Revision Checklist</li> </ol>	
Diagnostic Assessments	<p><b>Based on the syllabus taught in Class 8, the topics for assessment could be</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East India Company's gradual rise to political power – From traders to rulers</li> <li>• Causes of the Break-up of the Mughal Empire</li> <li>• Sir Syed's efforts to improve the position of Muslims</li> </ul>	



**Subject: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Religious Thinkers  
/Cultural and historical background to the  
Pakistan Movement**

**Term: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_**

**Duration: 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> Week**

<b>Key Question 1:</b>	<b>Focus Points</b>	<b>Specified Content in CAIE</b>
How successful were the religious thinkers in spreading Islam in the sub-continent during the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries?	<p>Focus Points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How important were the religious reforms of Shah Waliullah?</li> <li>2. What influence did Syed Ahmad Barelvi exert in the revival of Islam?</li> <li>3. How influential was Haji Shariatullah and the Faraizi Movement?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the religious reforms of Shah Waliullah and his role in the political and religious context of the time</li> <li>2. Syed Ahmad Barelvi and the revival of Islam in the sub-continent</li> <li>3. the Jihad movement and the Mujahideen</li> <li>4. Haji Shariatullah and the Faraizi Movement.</li> </ol>

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Decline of the Mughal Empire**

**Term: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_**

**Duration: 4<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> Week**

<b>Key Question 2:</b>	<b>Focus Points</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>
What were the causes and consequences of the decline of the Mughal Empire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How far was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire?</li> <li>2. How far did Mughal weaknesses from 1707 make decline inevitable?</li> <li>3. <b><u>What role did the East India Company play in the decline of the Empire?</u></b></li> <li>4. <b><u>How successful was British expansion in the sub-continent to 1857?</u></b></li> </ol>	<p><b><u>Internal Indian reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the impact of Aurangzeb's policies on the stability of the Mughal Empire</li> <li>2. the effectiveness of his successors as rulers</li> <li>3. problems of controlling the Empire</li> <li>4. the rise of the Maratha and Sikh empires</li> </ol> <p><b><u>External reasons for the decline of the Mughal Empire:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. foreign invasions from Persia and Afghanistan</li> </ol>



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. the East India Company's involvement in the sub-continent</li> <li>3. British relations with the later Mughal rulers of Delhi</li> <li>4. British expansion from the 1750s to the 1850s in the subcontinent</li> <li>5. a general overview of the course of, and reasons for, British annexation of the territories which now encompass Pakistan (including the Anglo-Sikh wars and the annexations of Lahore, the Punjab and Peshawar)</li> <li>6. the British search for a 'natural' and 'scientific' NW Frontier</li> <li>7. British policy towards Tribal Territory.</li> </ol>
<p><i>(The two focus points on British expansion do not require detailed teaching, but are essential to provide a full picture of Mughal problems during this period, and are regarded as suitable background and context for British colonial rule of the territory now encompassed by Pakistan, as well as for the War of Independence 1857–58.)</i></p>		

**Note: Level marking technique must be taught/revised in each lesson.**



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**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of**

**Class:**

**Unit/Content /Strand; Causes and consequences of the War of Independence 1857–58?**

**Term:**           I          

Key Question 3:	Focus Points	Specified Content
What were the causes and consequences of the War of Independence 1857–58?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the long-term causes of the War?</li> <li>2. What were the immediate causes of the</li> <li>3. War?</li> <li>4. Why was independence not achieved?</li> <li>5. What were the immediate consequences of the War?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the immediate and underlying causes of the War</li> <li>2. the attitude of Bahadur Shah Zafar</li> <li>3. the course of the War, with particular reference to the roles played by the Muslim rulers and populations of what is now Pakistan</li> <li>4. reasons for failure</li> <li>5. an assessment of the short-term impact of the War on Muslims in the sub-continent</li> <li>6. British reaction during and immediately after the War (including the major constitutional, educational and administrative reforms which followed.)</li> </ol>

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**  
to the development of the Pakistan Movement  
during the 19th century

**Term: I**

**Duration: 10<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> Week**

**No. of lessons: 9**

Key Question 4:	Focus Points	Specified Content
How important was the work of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the 19th century?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was his contribution to education, politics and religion?</li> <li>2. How important was his 'Two-Nation' Theory?</li> <li>3. What was the Hindi–Urdu Controversy?</li> <li>4. How successful was the Aligarh Movement?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. his contribution to the education of Muslims and the revitalization of their national consciousness: an overview of his main educational works and their importance</li> <li>2. an understanding of his social and political theory, and of its origins</li> <li>3. the impact of his work on Muslims and the western world</li> <li>4. his relations with the British and the ulama</li> <li>5. the reasons for the foundation of Aligarh College</li> </ol>

		6. his role in the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League the meaning and origin of his 'Two-Nation' Theory and the Hindi–Urdu controversy.
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**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Languages (Urdu & other regional languages)**

**Term: \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_**

**Duration: 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> Week**

<b>Key Question 5:</b>	<b>Focus Points</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>
To what extent have Urdu and regional languages contributed to the cultural development of Pakistan since 1947?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why did Urdu become the national language?</li> <li>2. How successful has the promotion of regional languages been since 1947?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the importance of Urdu and the reasons for its choice as the national language of Pakistan</li> <li>2. the advantages and disadvantages of Urdu as the national language</li> <li>3. the promotion of provincial languages (Balochi, Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi.)</li> </ol>

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: REVISION**

**Term: 1 Duration:**

**One Week**

Note: For the first term exam, students must prepare section#1 thoroughly. Level marking technique must be taught/ revised in each lesson

# Term II

<b>Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan</b>	<b>Class: 9</b>
<b>Unit/Content /Strand: Development of Pakistan Movement</b>	<b>Term: <u>II</u></b>
<b>Duration: 1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> Week</b>	

<b>Key Question 6:</b>	<b>Focus Points</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>
How far did the Pakistan Movement <u>develop</u> during the early 20th century?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the aims and origins of the Muslim League?</li> <li>2. How successful was British rule and attempts at constitutional reform during the years 1909–19?</li> <li>3. How and why did relationships between Muslims and Hindus change between 1916 and 1927?</li> </ol>	<p>The main features of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Partition of Bengal controversy, 1905–11</li> <li>2. the Simla Deputation, 1906</li> <li>3. reasons for the establishment of the Muslim League – its creation in 1906 and its aims</li> <li>4. co-operation of the Muslim League with Congress and reasons for its breakdown</li> <li>5. the Morley–Minto reforms, 1909</li> <li>6. the impact of the First World War on the subcontinent</li> <li>7. Congress and the Lucknow Pact, 1916</li> </ol>



		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>8. the Rowlatt Act, 1918, and the Amritsar Massacre, 1919</li><li>9. the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (The Government of India Act), 1919</li><li>10. the Non-Cooperation Movement</li><li>11. the growth of Communalism</li><li>12. growing divisions in the Congress Party</li><li>13. the Delhi Proposals, 1927.</li></ol>
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**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Khilafat Movement**

**Term: II**

**Duration: 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> Week**

Key Question 7:	Focus Points	Specified Content
How successful was the Khilafat Movement in advancing the cause of the Pakistan Movement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What were the origins, aims and main</li> <li>2. features of the Khilafat Movement?</li> <li>3. Why did the Khilafat Movement fail?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reasons for the rise of the Movement</li> <li>2. the objectives of the Khilafat Conference, 1918</li> <li>3. the Khilafat Conferences and delegations to England, 1919–21, and reasons for failure</li> <li>4. the causes, course and reasons for failure of the Hijrat Movement</li> <li>5. Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation Movement</li> <li>6. reasons for the failure of the Khilafat Movement</li> </ol>

		7. the impact of the Khilafat and Hijrat Movements on Muslims in the sub-continent.
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Note: **Level marking technique must be taught/ revised in each lesson.**

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Pakistan Movement 1927 - 1939**

**Term: II**

**Duration: 6<sup>th</sup>- 9<sup>th</sup> Week**

Key Question 8:	Focus Points	Specified Content
How successful was the Pakistan Movement in the years 1927 to 1939?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why did Jinnah produce his 14 Points of 1929?</li> <li>2. How successful were the three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32?</li> <li>3. How important was the Government of India Act, 1935?</li> <li>4. Why was Congress Rule (1937–39) unpopular with many Muslims?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Simon Commission, 1927–1930</li> <li>2. the Nehru Report, 1928</li> <li>3. Jinnah’s 14 Points, 1929</li> <li>4. Allama Iqbal’s Allahabad address, 1930</li> <li>5. the Round Table Conferences, 1930–32</li> <li>6. the Communal Award of 1932</li> <li>7. Rahmat Ali and the Pakistan National Movement, 1933</li> <li>8. the Government of India Act, 1935</li> <li>9. the 1937 elections and their significance to the Muslim League and Congress</li> <li>10. Congress rule, 1937–39, its significance to the Pakistan</li> </ol>

		Movement and the 'Day of Deliverance', 1939.
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Note: **Level marking technique must be taught/ revised in each lesson.**

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Problems/Solutions facing the sub-continent 1940 - 1947**

**Term: II**

**Duration: 10<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Week**

<b>Key Question 9:</b>	<b>Focus Points</b>	<b>Specified Content</b>
How successful were attempts to find solutions to the problems facing the subcontinent in the years 1940 to 1947?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How successful were the meetings held during World War II to agree the future of the sub-continent?</li> <li>2. How did the success of the Muslim League</li> <li>3. in the 1945–46 elections lead to changes in</li> <li>4. British attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the Second World War (1939–45) in relation to India and the ‘Quit India’ Movement</li> <li>2. the Pakistan Resolution, 1940</li> <li>3. the Cripps Mission, 1942</li> <li>4. the Gandhi–Jinnah talks, 1944</li> <li>5. Lord Wavell and the Simla Conference, 1945</li> <li>6. the elections of 1945–46 in India, reasons for Muslim League success and the consequences thereof</li> <li>7. the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946</li> <li>8. Direct Action Day, 1946</li> <li>9. the June 3 Plan, 1947</li> <li>10. the Radcliffe Commission and Award, 1947</li> <li>11. the Indian Independence Act, 1947.</li> </ol>

**Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan**

**Class: 9**

**Unit/Content /Strand: Contributions of Jinnah, Iqbal and Rahmat Ali**

**Term: II**

**Duration: 14<sup>th</sup>- 16<sup>th</sup> Week**

Key Question 10:	Focus Points	Specified Content
How important were the contributions of Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the success of the Pakistan Movement to 1947?	1. How important were Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the Pakistan Movement?	<p><b><u>Jinnah as an advocate of Hindu–Muslim unity:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>his role in the Muslim League, the Pakistan</li> <li>Movement and as negotiator with the British his relations with Gandhi, Nehru and the All-India Congress.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Allama Iqbal:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>views on Hindu–Muslim future as separate nations and the Allahabad address, 1930.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Rahmat Ali:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>views on a separate Muslim homeland, his pamphlet ‘Now or</li> </ol>

		5. Differences between his views and those of Allama Iqbal.
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Note: **Level marking technique must be revised every week.**

<b>Subject/Area of development: History and Culture of Pakistan</b>	<b>Class: 9</b>
<b>Unit/Content /Strand: <u>REVISION</u></b>	<b>Term: <u>II</u></b>
<b>Duration: <u>1-2 Weeks</u></b>	

Note: For the final term exams, students must prepare section 1&2 thoroughly.