

Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) = Harapan Civilization ← located in south asia

**Time Period:** 2500 BCE – 1500 BCE

(2600-1900 BCE ← mature harapan civilization phase)

Phases:

- **Early/Regional Neolithic → Early Harappan (c. 3300–2600 BCE):** village growth, beginnings of towns, craft specializations. (Centered in **Balochistan** (around Quetta, Sibi, Kalat region).)
- **Mature Harappan (c. 2600–1900 BCE):** full urbanization, city planning, standardization across a wide area. (Expanded to the plains of **Sindh** and **Punjab** (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Kot Diji, Chanhudaro).)
- **Late/De-urbanized Harappan (c. 1900–1300 BCE):** regionalization, migration eastwards, changing material culture.

## IVC Geography & major sites

### 🌐 Pakistan (major portion)

- Sindh: **Mohenjo-daro**, Kot Diji
- Punjab (Pakistan): **Harappa**, Chanhudaro
- Balochistan: Mehrgarh (early site), Nausharo

### 🌐 India (north-western part)

- Gujarat: Lothal, Dholavira
- Haryana: Rakhigarhi
- Punjab (India): Banawali
- Rajasthan: Kalibangan

### 🌐 Afghanistan (some early and trade sites)

- Shortugai (trading post)

☞ In modern terms:

- The civilization stretched from **northeast Afghanistan** → **Pakistan (Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)** → **northwest India (Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh)**.

📏 Approximate area: **1.25 million sq. km**, making it one of the largest ancient civilizations.

**Mohenjo daro (sindh) and harappa (Punjab)** ← **Mature phase** (urban centers, large cities of this civilization)

Most ppl lived in small villages and were **farmers, craftsmen , hunters, fishermen, builder and**

**scribes** which grew over time into larger cities i.e. mohenjo daro and harappa  
scribes: a person who made written copies of documents, before the invention of printing.

## Rivers and Fertile Regions:

- The civilization mainly developed along the **Indus River** and its tributaries:
  - Indus
  - Ravi
  - Beas
  - Sutlej
  - Chenab
  - Jhelum
  - Ghaggar-Hakra (now mostly dried up, thought to be the mythical Saraswati River).
- The land was very **fertile** and this allowed the early ppl to **grow several types of crops** (cotton , wheat, barley , peas , mustard, grapes , dates , melons , sesame and pulses.  
the ppl who lived in the indus valley civi. Were the first to grow **paddy, cotton and weave cloth**  
ppl stored the grains in **granaries**.  
**in winter crops** ← like wheat , barley , peas, lentils , linseed , mustard.  
**in summer crop** ← millet , sesame and cotton, etc
- **Animal husbandry:** cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats; evidence of domesticated horses is limited/controversial.
- 
- These ppl standarized the **system of weights and measures** , **Standardized weights and measures**  
←decimal and binary divisions ←used in trade and craft production.
- even the **brick** they used were manufactured to a standard ratio
- goats, cow , sheep, buffaloes ← were domesticated (tamed) and other animals were probably hunted
- dogs, cats, monkeys, peacocks ← kept as pets
- they had wheeled carts pulled by oxen for transporting goods
- ppl ran water channels from river to the fields

## City planning: (Architecture)

Cities with streets built on grid pattern and with an efficient system of well, drains, and sewers.  
← show clear evidence of town planing broad streets and efficient access to water , drainage and sewers, even in smallest houses ,

- Houses made of baked bricks, often with courtyards.
- Multi-story buildings with wells for water supply.

## Economy, agriculture & trade

**Agriculture:** The land was very **fertile** and this allowed the early ppl to **grow several types of crops** (cotton , wheat, barley , peas , mustard, grapes , dates , melons , sesame and pulses.  
the ppl who lived in the indus valley civi. Were the first to grow **paddy, cotton and weave cloth**  
ppl stored the grains in **granaries**. |

**Animal husbandry:** cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats; evidence of domesticated horses is limited/controversial.

**Crafts & industries:** bead-making (carnelian), pottery (popular one), metallurgy (copper, bronze; some lead and tin), shell work, stone weights.

ppl are specialized in pottery, metallurgy (copper and bronze workers)

**Standardized weights and measures:** These ppl standardized the **system of weights and measures**,  
**Standardized weights and measures** ← decimal and binary divisions ← used in trade and craft production

even the **brick** they used were manufactured to a standard ratio

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**Long-distance trade:** strong evidence for trade with Mesopotamia (Indus seals, seashells, pearls, beads, ores, copper, cotton cloth)

**Weapon** ← only limited weapons have been discovered which means this civi. Led peaceful and prosperous lives,

**Government** ← no evidence has been found of kings or priests so it is clear that the cities must have been well governed

## Religion

No proper religion in the initial phase

But it is believed (due to the symbols discovered) that the ppl had their principal gods like sun (greatest at that time), animals.

→ Pashupati-like images

→ ritual bathing (great bath, Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro)

## Technology & science

- **Metallurgy:** bronze (copper + tin), lead, and some silver — good metalworking skills.
- **Pottery and kiln technology:** wheel-made pottery and standard forms.
- **Hydraulic engineering:** wells, drains, reservoirs (Dholavira's water system), and possible flood control works.

## decline of Indus Valley civi.

Number of possibilities have been suggested :

1. climate change ← ppl became dependent on heavy rains or monsoons to water the crops.
2. Another possibility is that the earthquake caused one of the major river in the area to divert its course and eventually dried, again depriving the ppl of a vital water source
3. It is also possible that the invaders forced the ppl to move on.

Notes for decline:

- Climate change & weakening of monsoon, leading to reduced river flow and agricultural stress.
- River course changes / tectonics (e.g., Indus or Ghaggar-Hakra shifts) disrupting urban sites and trade routes.
- Economic disruptions (decline in long-distance trade with Mesopotamia).
- Social transformations (population moves eastward and localization).
- No strong evidence for sudden, widespread violent conquest — current evidence favors environmental + economic causes plus internal social change.

Major modern **excavations** began in the **1920s** (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro) under archaeologists such as **R. D. Banerji**

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### Significance

- One of the world's earliest urban civilizations.
- Foundations of urban life in the subcontinent.
- Showed advanced skills in architecture, town planning, and trade.

### Quick exam-ready facts & timeline (memorize these)

- Mature Harappan peak: c. 2600–1900 BCE.
- Major sites: **Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal, Rakhigarhi**.
- Key features: **grid plan, baked bricks, advanced drainage, Great Bath, standardized weights, undeciphered seals/script**.
- Main decline causes: **climate change, river shifts, trade collapse, social reorganization** (no decisive evidence for violent conquest).

### Gandhara Civilization (6th Century BC – 11th Century AD (6<sup>th</sup> century BCE – 5<sup>th</sup> century CE))

#### **Location**

- Peshawar Valley, Taxila, Swat, Mardan (present-day KPK, Pakistan).
- Along Indus & Kabul rivers.

#### **Origin & Period**

- Started under Persians (Achaemenids).
- Flourished under **Mauryan Empire (Ashoka)** and **Kushan Empire (Kanishka)**.

#### **Features**

- Capitals: **Taxila, Peshawar**.
- **Gandhara Art** = mix of Greek + Indian styles.
- Buddha shown in **human form** (new idea).
- Famous for **sculptures, stupas, monasteries**.

## Decline

- Invasions of **White Huns (5th century AD)**.
  - Buddhism declined, Islam rose by 11th century.
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## Buddhist Influence

### Spread

- **Ashoka (3rd century BC)** spread Buddhism → Taxila became center of learning.
- **Kanishka (1st–2nd century AD)** promoted Mahayana Buddhism, held 4th Buddhist Council.
- Missionaries sent to **Central Asia, China, Japan**.

### Art & Architecture

- Gandhara art = **Greco-Buddhist style** (Greek body features + Buddhist themes).
  - Famous monuments: **Dharmarajika Stupa (Taxila), Butkara Stupa (Swat)**.
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### Quick Exam Line

*Gandhara Civilization in Taxila, Peshawar, and Swat was famous for Gandhara Art (Greek + Buddhist style) and became the center of Buddhist learning under Ashoka and Kanishka. It declined after the White Huns and was later replaced by Islam.*

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British East India Company

## British Rule and British Policies in South Asia (1757–1947)/British East India Company/British

### 1. Arrival as Traders

- The **British East India Company** came to India in **1600** with permission from Queen Elizabeth I.
- At first, they were only interested in **trade** (spices, cotton, silk, indigo, etc.).
- They set up trading posts (factories) in **Surat, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta**.

### 2. Weakening of the Mughals:

- After the death of **Aurangzeb (1707)**, the Mughal Empire became weak.
- Small states and local rulers (nawabs, rajas) gained power.

- The British used this weakness to interfere in Indian politics.

### **3. Battle of Plassey (1757):**

- This was the **turning point**.
- The British (Robert Clive) defeated **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah** of Bengal.
- With the help of traitors (who betray) (like Mir Jafar), the Company gained control of **Bengal**, the richest province.
- This gave them **wealth + political power** for the first time.

### **4. Battle of Buxar (1764)**

- The Company defeated the combined forces of **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, Nawab of Bengal, and Nawab of Awadh**.
- After this, the East India Company got the **Diwani (right to collect revenue)** of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa from the Mughal Emperor.
- This meant they now controlled **taxes + army funding**.

### **5. Expansion through WARs and treaties (binding formal agreements b/w states) :**

- **Anglo-Mysore Wars** (against Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali).
- **Anglo-Maratha Wars** (against Maratha confederacy).
- Each victory expanded British territory.
- They also used the **Subsidiary Alliance System** (introduced by Lord Wellesley): Indian rulers had to keep British troops and pay for them, making them dependent.

### **6. Doctrine of Lapse (1848–1856):**

- Introduced by **Lord Dalhousie**.
- If an Indian ruler died without a natural heir, his kingdom would be annexed by the British.
- This policy helped them capture **Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur**, etc.

### **7. Complete Control after 1857:**

- The **War of Independence (1857)** was a major revolt against British rule.
- After crushing it, the British Crown took direct control from the East India Company.
- In **1858**, the **British Government officially ruled India** through the Viceroy.

#### **In short:**

- Came as traders → Took advantage of Mughal decline → Won battles (Plassey & Buxar) → Expanded through wars, alliances, and policies → Crushed 1857 revolt → Direct British Raj began in 1858.

#### **British Political Policies:**

#### **Political Policies**

1. **Subsidiary Alliance (1798)** by Lord Wellesley:
  - Indian rulers forced to accept British “protection,” station troops, and pay for them. (Indian rulers had to **accept British protection** → keep British soldiers in their state → pay the British for these soldiers.)
  - Loss of sovereignty → indirect control.
2. **Doctrine of Lapse (1848)** by Lord Dalhousie:
  - If a ruler died without a natural heir, his state was annexed.
  - Annexed: Jhansi, Satara, Nagpur, etc.
  - Created huge resentment (Jhansi’s case → Rani Lakshmi Bai).
3. **Divide and Rule Policy:**
  - The British kept Indians divided (Hindu vs Muslim, caste vs caste, ruler vs ruler) so they could **rule longer without strong opposition**.
  - Bc they knew if muslims and hindu unite then they will fight against us
  - But if they divide then they fight with each other.
  - Example: supported Hindus initially in Bengal (after 1857 Muslims were punished).
4. **1857 Revolt & Aftermath (War of Independence):**
  - Muslims accused of leading revolt → faced harsh reprisals.
  - Mughal dynasty ended (Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled).
  - British policies turned **extra harsh on Muslims** → political exclusion, land confiscations, bans on positions in army/admin.

#### Divide and Rule Policy (by the British)

##### Meaning:

- Strategy to create divisions among Indians (religion, caste, region) so they could not unite against British rule.

##### Methods:

1. Religious Division → Encouraged differences between Hindus & Muslims.
2. Partition of Bengal (1905) → Separated Hindu-majority West Bengal and Muslim-majority East Bengal.
3. Separate Electorates (1909) → Hindus voted for Hindus, Muslims for Muslims.
4. Support to Princes/Zamindars → Rewards & privileges to loyal rulers/landlords.
5. Encouraged Rival Organizations → Promoted Hindu-dominated Congress (1885) and Muslim League (1906).

##### Results:

- Broke Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Created political mistrust between communities.
- Helped the British strengthen their control over India.

##### One-liner summary:

The British kept Indians divided (Hindu vs Muslim, caste vs caste, ruler vs ruler) so they could rule longer without strong opposition.

## Administrative & Legal Policies:

- **Centralized Bureaucracy:** ICS (Indian Civil Service) controlled by British, few Indians admitted.

- **Judicial reforms:** codified laws, established courts → based on English law, ignored local traditions.
- **Police system:** centralized, often oppressive.
- **Land revenue systems:**
  - *Permanent Settlement* (1793) in Bengal (zamindari system) → landlords benefited, peasants exploited.
  - *Ryotwari* and *Mahalwari* systems elsewhere — heavy taxation → rural poverty.

## Educational Policies:

- **Macaulay's Minute (1835):** promoted English education, “to create a class of Indians... interpreters between British and masses.”
- **English replaced Persian** as official language.
- Western education produced a new middle class (clerks, lawyers, teachers).
- **Positive:** modern science, rationalism, political awakening.
- **Negative:** traditional Muslim education marginalized, Persian/Arabic scholars lost influence.
- After 1857, Muslims avoided English education → fell further behind Hindus (who adapted faster).

### 7. Policies Towards Muslims

- Before 1857:
  - British supported Hindus over Muslims (e.g., jobs, education).
  - Muslims seen as “political enemies” (because Mughals were last rulers).
- After 1857:
  - Muslims blamed for revolt → land confiscations, bans on jobs, loss of social status.
  - Muslims became the most backward community under British rule.
  - Hindus, due to adaptation to English education & jobs, advanced faster.
- Later (post-1860s):
  - British realized need to balance communities → slightly improved Muslim treatment.
  - Introduction of separate electorates (1909 Morley-Minto Reforms) later gave Muslims political voice.

### 8. Positive Contributions (Critical Balance)

- Railways, telegraphs, modern administration (though for British interest).
- Western education → indirectly created modern leadership (Sir Syed, Jinnah, Iqbal).
- Political awareness and modern nationalism developed as a *reaction* to British exploitation.



## FAST-Style Exam Questions (How to Answer Deeply)

1. Q: Critically analyze the economic policies of the British in India.
  - Intro (India before British → prosperous crafts).
  - Policies (raw materials, deindustrialization, drain of wealth).
  - Consequences (famines, poverty, economic dependence).
  - Critical point: while railways & infrastructure modernized India, main purpose was exploitation.
2. Q: Why were Muslims most affected by British policies after 1857?
  - Blame for revolt, political exclusion, loss of jobs.
  - Reluctance to adopt English education.
  - Comparison with Hindus' faster adaptation.
  - Result → Muslims became backward, leading to reform movements (Aligarh).
3. Q: "British education policies had both positive and negative effects." Discuss.
  - Positive: modern learning, political awareness, new leadership.
  - Negative: decline of traditional Muslim education, job loss, Hindu dominance.
  - Analytical balance: both outcomes shaped Pakistan Movement indirectly.

## War Of Independence

To throw off the yoke of slavery in 1857, the war of independence was fought against British.

### Introduction

- The War of Independence 1857 was the **last major attempt to drive out the British by force**.
- British called it a "**Sepoy Mutiny**", while Indian and Pakistani historians after 1947 call it the "**First War of Independence**."

### Causes of the War:

1. Political Causes:
  - **British annexations** created unrest:
    - **Awadh annexed (1856)**.
    - **Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie)**: No adopted heir could inherit → angered many rulers .
    - Sepoys remembered past patriots like **Tipu Sultan** (sympathy shown in **1806 at Vellore** revolt).
2. Economic Cause:
  - Heavy **taxation** on peasants.

- Landlords and peasants alike angry due to **rapacious moneylenders**.
- Sepoys unhappy with **low salaries**, poor pensions, and discrimination (Europeans paid more)

### 3. Religious & Social Causes

**British reforms** seen with suspicion:

- Abolition of **sati** (Hindu practice), widow remarriage, ban on child marriage.
- **1850 Act (Lord Canning)**: Converts to Christianity could inherit property.
- Fear: British wanted to **spread Christianity** by force .

### 4. Immediate Cause:

- New **Enfield rifle cartridges**: believed to be greased with **cow and pig fat**.
  - Hindus: cow is sacred.(holy)
  - Muslims: pig is forbidden.
- To use them, sepoys had to **bite cartridges**, insulting both faiths.

## Events of the War

### Events of the War

- **22 Jan 1857**: Discontent first noted at **Dum Dum** (Bengal).
- **Mar 1857**: Trouble spread to **Barrackpore** and **Behrampur**.
- **Sepoys sent lotus flowers and chappatis** to spread secret messages of revolt (fight against rule).

### Main Uprising

- **10 May 1857**: Mutiny began at **Meerut**.
- Sepoys killed British officers and marched to **Delhi**.
- **11 May 1857**: They declared **Bahadur Shah II (Bahadur Shah Zafar)** as **Emperor of India** .

### Delhi

- Rebels established rule in Delhi.
- **16 May 1857**: 50 Europeans massacred.
- Rebels failed to cut **telegraph wires**, so British reinforcements came quickly .

### Lucknow

- **Lucknow Residency** besieged.
- **Sir Henry Lawrence**, Chief Commissioner of Awadh, died during siege .

## Kanpur

- **Nana Sahib** led revolt.
- Defeated at **Fatehpur (16 July 1857)** and again at **Bithur (16 August 1857)**.
- Later fled to Nepal, died in **1859**.

## Jhansi & Central India

- **Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi** led revolt (fight against rule).
- April 1858: Jhansi stormed, she escaped.
- **1 June 1858:** Captured Gwalior with **Tatya Tope, Rao Sahib, Nawab of Banda**.
- **17 June 1858:** Rani Lakshmibai killed in battle .
- **Tatya Tope** later captured and hanged on **18 April 1859** .

## Awadh

- **Begum Hazrat Mahal** of Awadh joined revolt with **Nana Sahib**.
- Fought bravely but later forced into Nepal .

## Delhi's Fall

- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** captured on **22 September 1857**.
- His two sons and grandson executed; their heads presented to him .
- Exiled to **Rangoon, Burma**, where he died in 1862 .

# Causes of Failure

1. **Poor organization** → no national planning, weak communication.
2. **Lack of unity** → many Indian rulers (e.g., Sikhs, Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad) sided with the British .
3. **Better British resources** → access to ports, ammunition, reinforcements.
4. **Desertion of leaders:** e.g., **Bakht Khan** left unsupported at Delhi .

# Consequences

- **Failure of War:** By 1858, revolt crushed.
- **Mughal Empire ended:** Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled (exile / banishment from ones native country) .
- **British Crown took direct control (1858)** → Company rule ended.
- **Muslims blamed** more than Hindus:
  - Muslims suffered loss of jobs, lands, and faced harsh repression.
  - Hindus got more opportunities under British administration .
- Though failed, it was the **first united Hindu-Muslim effort against British rule**.

## **Important People**

- **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)**: Last Mughal Emperor, symbolic leader.
  - **Nana Sahib**: Leader at Kanpur, later fled to Nepal.
  - **Rani Lakshmibai (Jhansi)**: Died fighting in 1858, symbol of bravery.
  - **Tatya Tope**: Brave commander, hanged in 1859.
  - **Begum Hazrat Mahal (Awadh)**: Fought with Nana Sahib, resisted British.
  - **Bakht Khan**: Led at Delhi, but left unsupported.
  - **Sir Henry Lawrence**: British Chief Commissioner of Awadh, died in siege (military blockade).
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## **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)**

### **1. Background & Early Life**

- Born in **1817** in Delhi, Mughal noble family.
- Well-educated in Persian, Arabic, Islamic sciences, and English later.
- Worked as a **judge** under the British East India Company.
- Lived through **1857 War of Independence**, which shaped his reformist ideas.

### **2. Condition of Muslims After 1857:**

- British accused Muslims as leaders of the revolt, punished them harshly.
  - Muslims lost jobs, land, political power, and avoided English education (considered “anti-religious”).
  - Hindus adapted to English education quickly → advanced in jobs & economy.
  - Sir Syed saw Muslims falling behind in every field.
  - By 1871 there were **711 Hindus in government employment** compared with only **92 Muslims** due to less focus on western education.
  - Sir Syed took steps to change Muslim attitudes to receiving British education.
  - In 1864 Sir Syed founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipor.
  - The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in the year 1867.
- Sir Syed was extremely disappointed to see the Hindus behaving in a prejudicial manner.
- Sir Syed expressed his views about Hindus and Muslims as two separate nations for the first time in 1868.

The anti-Urdu stance by the Hindus strengthened Muslims belief in the Two-Nation concept

### **3. Sir Syed's Vision:**

- Believed Muslims must **adopt modern education, science, rational thought** to survive.
- Advocated **loyalty to British** (as revenge was impossible).

- Believed Hindus & Muslims were **two separate nations** with different religions, cultures, and traditions → early idea of **Two-Nation Theory**.

## **(A) Educational Reforms**

- Founded **Scientific Society (1864)**: translated Western works into Urdu for Muslims.
- Established **Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College at Aligarh (1875)** → later became **Aligarh Muslim University**.
- Curriculum: combined Islamic + modern Western sciences.
- Encouraged Muslims to learn **English** for jobs.
- Known as the “**Architect of Muslim Renaissance**”.

### **ALIGARH MOVEMENT:**

Aligarh movement refers to the educational efforts made by the SIR SYED AHMAD khan

## **(B) Literary Works**

- **Asar-us-Sanadid (1847)**: historical work on Delhi monuments.
- **Loyal Muhammadans of India (1860)**: defended Muslims after 1857, showing loyalty to British.
- **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (1870)**: journal promoting modern thinking, rationalism (using **reason, logic, and evidence** instead of emotions, traditions, or blind faith to understand or decide something/ thinking with logic and reason, not blindly following tradition or superstition), social reforms.
- **Commentary on Bible (Tabyin-ul-Kalam)**: tried to reduce Muslim–Christian conflict.

## **(C) Political Views**

- Supported **loyalty to British** to protect Muslim interests.
- Opposed **Indian National Congress** (founded 1885):
  - Feared it would be dominated by Hindus, harm Muslims.
- Advocated **separate representation for Muslims** in politics.
- Famous statement (1867, after Hindi-Urdu controversy):

“Hindus and Muslims are two nations, as different from each other as two distinct social orders.”

- This was a **foundation of the Two-Nation Theory**.

## **(D) Social & Religious Reforms**

- Opposed superstition, backward customs, irrational traditions.
- Encouraged Muslims to reinterpret Islam in light of modern science.
- Wanted Muslims to **adopt modern values while preserving religion**.

## **5. Aligarh Movement**

- The collective reforms led by Sir Syed are known as the **Aligarh Movement**.
- Main goals:
  1. Modern education for Muslims.
  2. Political awareness & unity of Muslims.
  3. Loyalty to British (to regain trust).
- Institutions: MAO College, Scientific Society, Aligarh Institute Gazette, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq.
- Impact: created a new **modern Muslim educated class** → future leaders like Jinnah, Iqbal inspired.

## 6. Impact on Pakistan Movement

- Gave Muslims a **new identity and confidence**.
- Introduced idea of **separate nationhood**.
- His educational reforms produced the leadership that later demanded Pakistan.
- Seen as a **forerunner** (originator) of **Pakistan**.

### Expected FAST-Style Exam Questions

1. Short Notes:
  - *Scientific Society*
  - *Aligarh Movement*
  - *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*
  - *Sir Syed's political views*
2. Long Questions:
  - *Discuss the services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan for the uplift of Muslims after 1857.*
  - *Why is Sir Syed called the "Architect of Muslim Renaissance"?*
  - *Examine the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in laying the foundations of the Two-Nation Theory.*
  - *Critically analyze the impact of Aligarh Movement on Muslim society and politics.*
3. Analytical Questions (FAST loves these):
  - *"Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was more than an educationist; he was a political thinker who foresaw Hindu-Muslim differences." Discuss.*
  - *To what extent did Sir Syed's policy of loyalty to the British help or harm the Muslims?*

### How to Answer in Exam

- Intro (2–3 lines): Muslim decline after 1857 → need for reform.
- Body: Organize into headings (Educational, Political, Social, Literary). Give examples (Scientific Society, MAO College, Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq).
- Analysis: Highlight his foresight in Two-Nation Theory. Mention both *support* (revival, modern class) and *criticism* (too pro-British).
- Conclusion: Sir Syed = *bridge between Muslim decline and Pakistan Movement*.

## Partition of Bengal (1905)

## 1. Background

- Bengal was the **largest province** of British India (about 80 million people).
- Too big to govern effectively → British argued it needed to be divided.
- **Lord Curzon** (Viceroy) announced partition.

## 2. What Happened (the Partition itself)

- **Date implemented: 16 October 1905**
- Bengal was divided into:
  1. **East Bengal & Assam** → Capital: **Dacca (Dhaka)** → **Muslim-majority** area. ← Nawab Salimullah welcomed the change, seeing administrative separation as an opportunity for political voice
  2. **West Bengal** (with Bihar & Orissa) → Capital: **Calcutta** → **Hindu-majority** area. ← **Surendranath Banerjee, Rabindranath Tagore, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak.** They viewed it as a political attack on Bengali unity and launched mass political agitation (Swadeshi—boycott & indigenous production).

## 3. British Reason (Official Justification)

- Too large for administration.
- New province would promote development in neglected eastern areas.

## 4. Real Motive (as seen by Indians)

- “Divide and Rule” → break Hindu–Muslim unity.
- Hindus felt their cultural and political dominance in Bengal was being reduced.

## 5. Reactions

- **Hindus (esp. in West Bengal & Calcutta):**
  - Strongly opposed → started **Swadeshi Movement** (boycott of British goods, promote local goods to weaken British economic control over India).
  - Leaders: Surendranath Banerjee, Rabindranath Tagore, etc.
- **Muslims (esp. in East Bengal):**
  - Many supported partition → felt they would finally get attention, jobs, and development.
  - Nawab Salimullah of Dacca welcomed it.

## 6. Outcome

- Huge protests from Hindus.
- British finally **cancelled (annulled) the partition in 1911.**
- Also **shifted capital from Calcutta to Delhi.**
- **1911:** Partition annulled → Bengal reunited, Assam separate, capital shifted to **Delhi.**

## 7. Consequences (Why Important)/ IMPACT:

- Gave birth to **mass nationalist politics** (Swadeshi, boycotts).
- **Deepened Hindu–Muslim divide** (Hindus angry, Muslims happy).
- Inspired Muslims to organise → later led to **Simla Deputation (1906)** (Muslims presenting their political demands to the British) and **Muslim League (1906)**.
- **1911:** Partition annulled → Bengal reunited, Assam separate, capital shifted to **Delhi**.
- **Impact:** Rise of mass politics + deepened Hindu–Muslim divide → led to Simla Deputation & Muslim League (1906).

❖ **One-line summary for exam:**

Partition of Bengal (1905) divided Bengal into East Bengal & Assam (Muslim-majority) and West Bengal (Hindu-majority). British said it was for administration, but Indians saw it as divide-and-rule. Hindus opposed with Swadeshi, Muslims mostly supported. It was annulled in 1911 but had lasting effects: rise of mass politics and Hindu–Muslim divide.

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## **Simla Deputation (1906) – Complete Overview**

**First official recognition** of Muslims as a separate political entity in India

**1. What it was:**

A delegation of **Muslim leaders** met the **British Viceroy Lord Minto** in **Simla** to present demands for **separate political representation** for Muslims in India.

**Date and Place:** 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1906 in Simla.

**2. Why it happened:**

- After **Partition of Bengal (1905)** → Hindus protested, Muslims supported.
- Muslims feared being politically dominated by Hindus in **Indian National Congress**.
- Inspired by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Two-Nation idea** (separate identity, separate interests).
- Muslim leaders felt need for **separate political representation**.
  
- Muslims were concerned about **being politically overshadowed by Hindus** under British rule.
- They wanted **assurance that their interests would be protected** in legislative councils.
- Growing **nationalist movement** and Hindu dominance in politics worried them.

**3. Key Leaders:**

A group of **35 prominent Muslim leaders** led by **Aga Khan III** (Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah)

- Aga Khan
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's followers (Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Salimullah, Nawab of Aligarh)
- Other prominent Muslim leaders

**To Whom:** Met **Lord Minto (Viceroy)**.

#### **4. Demands:**

- **Separate electorates** for Muslims in provincial and central legislatures.
- More muslims representation seats than their population ratio.
- More government jobs, education, and support for Muslims.
- Protection of Muslim rights in politics.
- Recognition of Muslims as a **separate political community**.

#### **5. British Response:**

**Lord Minto accepted** these demands.

- Lord Minto **accepted the principle of separate electorates** for Muslims.
- This policy was later formalized in the **Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)**.

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#### **6. Significance:**

- First major **organized political action** by Indian Muslims.
- Directly led to the **foundation of All-India Muslim League (30 Dec 1906, Dhaka)**.
- Muslims gained **confidence & political strength**
- Created **separate electorates** (later included in **1909 Morley-Minto Reforms**).
- Strengthened the idea of **Muslim political identity separate from Hindus**.

#### **7. Quick Memory Tip:**

**“Simla Deputation → Muslims meet British → separate electorates → Muslim League”**

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## **Formation Of Muslim League**

### **Reasons for Formation of Muslim League (1906):**

- **Hindu-dominated Congress** ignored Muslim interests.
- **Partition of Bengal (1905)**: Hindus opposed, Muslims realised need for own voice.
- **Simla Deputation (1906)**: separate electorates demand accepted → gave confidence.
- **Aligarh Movement (Sir Syed)**: political & educational awakening of Muslims.
- **British support**: recognised Muslims as a separate community.
- **Leadership**: Nawab Salimullah (Dhaka), Aga Khan III, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Viqar-ul-Mulk.

### **Who Made the All-India Muslim League (1906):**

- **Date & Place: 30 December 1906**, at **Dhaka** (East Bengal).
- **Event**: Annual session of the **All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference**.

- **Key Person:** Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka → proposed creation of a political party for Muslims.
  - **Other Founders / Leaders:**
    - Aga Khan III (Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah) → chosen as first President.
    - Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk (close followers of Sir Syed).
    - Other Muslim nobles and leaders from UP, Bengal, Aligarh, Lucknow, etc.
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## Lucknow Pact (1916)

*Lucknow Pact (1916) was an agreement between Congress and Muslim League to demand self-rule from the British, with Congress accepting separate electorates for Muslims — marking the peak of Hindu-Muslim unity.*

### Background / Why it Happened

- By 1916, both **Congress and Muslim League** were dissatisfied with the British:
  - **Congress:** wanted more self-government.
  - **Muslim League:** wanted political safeguards for Muslims.
- During **World War I (1914–18)**, Britain needed Indian support, so Indians thought it was the right time to demand reforms.
- Earlier **Partition of Bengal annulment (1911)** had disappointed Muslims → they now wanted unity with Congress to strengthen demands.

### What Happened

- In 1916, Lucknow (UP): Both **Indian National Congress** and **All-India Muslim League** held their annual sessions **together**.
- They agreed on a **joint political platform** against British rule.
- This agreement is called the **Lucknow Pact**.

### Key Leaders

- **Congress:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant.
- **Muslim League:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Aga Khan III.
- Jinnah played a major role → later known as “**Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity**.”

### Main Terms of the Pact

1. **Self-Government:** Both parties demanded more Indians (muslims and hindus i.e. no british) in government and self-rule in India.
2. **Separate Electorates:** Congress accepted **Muslim League's demand** for separate electorates (Muslims elect their own representatives).
3. **Muslim Representation:** Muslims to have **more seats than their population** in provinces where they were minority (e.g., UP, Bihar).
4. **Unity Against British:** Both parties would work together for constitutional reforms.

## Importance / Consequences

- **Hindu–Muslim Unity peak** → first and last major agreement between Congress & League.
- Strengthened Indian demands → British forced to introduce **Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**.
- Gave Muslims **greater political recognition** (Congress accepting separate electorates).
- But later, unity faded → by 1920s, Hindu–Muslim differences resurfaced.
- But later Hindu majority attitude proved Muslims couldn't trust them.

## Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

### 1. Background

- World War I (1914–1918): Indians gave soldiers, money, and support to Britain, expecting political rewards.
- Edwin Montagu (Secretary of State for India) announced in 1917: Britain will introduce "gradual development of self-governing institutions" in India.
- Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy at that time.
- Together, they introduced reforms through the **Government of India Act, 1919** (commonly called Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms).

### 2. Main Features

1. **Dyarchy in Provinces (Dual Government):**
  - Provincial subjects divided into two parts:
    - **Transferred subjects** (education, health, agriculture) → handled by Indian ministers.
    - **Reserved subjects** (finance, law & order, police, land revenue) → handled by British governors.
  - This meant Indians had some control, but British kept key powers.
2. **Legislative Councils Expanded:**
  - More Indians included.
  - **Bicameral legislature** (two houses) introduced at the Centre for the first time.
3. **Separate Electorates Continued:**
  - Muslims (and also Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Europeans) given separate representation.
4. **Governor-General's Power:**
  - Could veto bills.
  - Could override Indian ministers anytime → real power still with British.

### 3. Reactions

- **Congress:** Rejected reforms → called them half-hearted and unsatisfactory.
- **Muslim League:** Mixed response (some welcomed the continuation of separate electorates, others felt reforms were too weak).
- Many Indian leaders expected more after WWI sacrifices.

### 4. Importance

- First time Indians got responsibility in provincial governments (though limited).
- Dyarchy failed → caused confusion and dissatisfaction.
- Failure of these reforms led to stronger nationalist movements → Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).

### **Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**

- Introduced through Government of India Act 1919.
- **Dyarchy in provinces:** Indians controlled education, health, agriculture; British kept finance, police, revenue.
- **Legislatures expanded;** bicameral system at centre.
- **Separate electorates continued** for Muslims & others.
- **Governor-General retained veto** → real power with British.
- Disappointed Indians → led to **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)**.

## **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**

### **Causes:**

- **Rowlatt Act (1919):** Arrest without trial. (put someone in jail without proving them guilty / crime in court)
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):** Brutality shocked Indians (1919, Amritsar – General Dyer fired on peaceful crowd, hundreds killed, a turning point in India's freedom struggle.).
- **Khilafat Movement (1919):** Protect Ottoman Caliphate. (Muslims wanted to protect Ottoman Caliphate after WWI.)
- **Failure of Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919).** Seen as half-hearted.  
→ □ Hindus & Muslims united under Gandhi and Khilafat leaders (Ali brothers).

### **Leaders:**

- **Mahatma Gandhi** (Congress).
- **Ali Brothers** – Maulana Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali (Khilafat).

### **Methods:**

- Boycott of British schools, courts, law, jobs, foreign goods
- Boycott of foreign goods (*promotion of swadeshi*)
- Refusal of titles & government posts.
- Hartals (strikes) & peaceful protests.

### **Results:**

**Swadeshi Movement** = boycott British goods + promote Indian goods for independence

- Huge **mass participation**, Hindu–Muslim unity at peak.
- British felt real threat.
- **1922 Chauri Chaura violence** → Gandhi called off movement.

### **Importance:**

- First **nationwide mass struggle**.
- Strengthened political awakening.

- Gave Muslims & Hindus a **sense of unity** (but later faded).
  - Unity faded later, but it was a **turning point in freedom struggle**.
- 

## **Role of Jinnah, Allama Iqbal & Liaquat Ali Khan**

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### **1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)**

#### **Early Career:**

- Began as member of **Indian National Congress** (1906–1913).
- Famous as an “**Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity**” (Lucknow Pact 1916).

#### **Shift to Muslim League:**

- Realized Congress was **dominated by Hindus** and ignoring Muslim interests.
- Joined Muslim League (1913).
- Advocated **separate electorates** and political rights for Muslims.

#### **Role in Muslim Struggle:**

- **Fourteen Points (1929):** reply to Nehru Report, demanded full Muslim rights.
- Led Muslims during **Round Table Conferences (1930–32)** in London.
- After failure of Hindu-Muslim unity, became **sole spokesman of Muslims**.
- **1940 Lahore Resolution:** Under Jinnah’s leadership, demand for a **separate homeland (Pakistan)** became official.
- Negotiated with British (e.g., Cripps Mission 1942, Cabinet Mission 1946).
- Became **founder of Pakistan** and its first Governor-General (1947).

✓ **Summary:** Jinnah transformed from Indian nationalist to the **leader of Muslim nationhood**, securing Pakistan through constitutional struggle.

## **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah – Famous Sayings**

### **On Pakistan & Ideology**

1. “*Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam.*” (Explaining TNT, 1940s speeches).
2. “*We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization... our outlook on life and of life.*” (Allahabad & League sessions, 1930s–40s).

### **On Unity & Minorities**

3. "With faith, discipline and selfless devotion to duty, there is nothing worthwhile that you cannot achieve." (Speech to Armed Forces, Karachi, 1948).
4. "You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan." (Constituent Assembly, Karachi, 11 August 1947).

### On Youth & Education

5. "Pakistan is proud of her youth, particularly the students who are nation-builders of tomorrow." (Message to Students' Conference, Dhaka, 1948).
6. "Without education, it is complete darkness... Education is a matter of life and death for our country." (Speech to All Pakistan Educational Conference, Karachi, 27 Nov 1947).

### On Women

7. "No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you." (Speech at Muslim University Aligarh, March 1944).

### On Democracy & Governance

8. "Democracy is in the blood of the Mussalmans... they believe in fraternity, equality and liberty." (Address at King's College, London, 1931).
9. "The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected." (Constituent Assembly, Karachi, 1947).

### On Hard Work & Leadership

10. "Work, work and work, and we are bound to success." (Speech to Pakistan Army Officers, June 1948).
11. "Think 100 times before you take a decision, but once that decision is taken, stand by it as one man." (Address to Muslim League workers, 1940s).

### ✓ Exam Hack:

- **TNT / Ideology** → Quote #1 or #2.
- **Minorities / Unity** → Quote #4.
- **Youth / Education** → Quote #5 or #6.
- **Women** → Quote #7.
- **Democracy / Constitution** → Quote #8 or #9.
- **Nation-Building** → Quote #10 or #11.

## 2. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877–1938)

### **As a Philosopher & Poet:**

- Revived **Muslim identity and pride** through poetry (*Bang-e-Dra, Bal-e-Jibril*).
- Stressed **selfhood (Khudi)** and revival of Islamic values.

**Legislative Council** = law-making body (under British, partly elected, limited power).

### **Political Role:**

- Member of Punjab Legislative Council (1926).
- Addressed **All-India Muslim League session (Allahabad, 1930):**
  - Proposed idea of a **separate Muslim state** in north-western India. (Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, Balochistan)
  - Said Muslims are a **separate nation** and need political autonomy.
- Influenced Jinnah through letters (1936–37) to lead Muslims.

### Address:

“I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India.”

✓ **Summary:** Iqbal provided the **ideological foundation of Pakistan**, inspiring Muslims to demand a separate homeland.

## **3. Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951)**

### **Early Politics:**

- Educated in England, returned to India in 1923.
- Joined Muslim League (1924), became close associate of Jinnah.

### **Contributions:**

- Worked as **General Secretary of Muslim League (1936)**, strengthening its organization.
- Played a key role in **1940 Lahore Resolution** and in mobilizing support for Pakistan.
- Negotiated with British during 1940s (e.g., Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission Plan).
- After independence:
  - First **Prime Minister of Pakistan (1947–1951)**.
  - Introduced **Objectives Resolution (1949)**: declared that sovereignty belongs to Allah, giving Pakistan an Islamic direction.

✓ **Summary:** Liaquat Ali Khan was Jinnah's **trusted deputy**, organizer of the Muslim League, and Pakistan's first PM, giving the new state political and Islamic foundations.

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## **Final Exam Note**

- **Iqbal → Gave Idea of separate Muslim state (1930)**
  - **Jinnah → Turned Idea into Reality (1940–47)**
  - **Liaquat → Strengthened & Guided Pakistan after 1947**
-

## Nehru Report (1928)

- Drafted by **Motilal Nehru** (father of Jawaharlal Nehru).
- Aim: Create a **constitution for India** with **Dominion Status** (self-government under British Crown).
- **Key Proposals:**
  - India to be a **federation** with strong central govt.
  - **Joint electorates** (Hindus & Muslims vote together) → rejected **separate electorates**.
  - Protection for minorities, but **no weightage for Muslims**.
  - **Sindh not separated** from Bombay.
  - **No reforms** for NWFP and Balochistan.
- Muslims felt it **ignored their demands** and gave **Hindu majority dominance**.

## Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929)

The **Fourteen Points of Jinnah (1929)** were a direct reply to the **Nehru Report (1928)**.

- After Nehru Report (1928), which ignored most Muslim demands, **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** presented **14 Points** to safeguard Muslim rights in India.
- They became the **charter of Muslim demands** and later a **basis for Pakistan Movement**.

## Jinnah's 14 Points

1. **Federal Constitution** with provinces having autonomy (independence or freedom).
2. All provinces to have **equal autonomy**.
3. **Minorities** must be protected.
4. **Separate electorates** for Muslims.
5. Muslims to have **1/3 representation in Central Legislature**.
6. **Any bill** affecting a community to need **that community's approval**.
7. **Sindh** should be separated from Bombay.
8. Reforms should be introduced in **NWFP** (later KPK) and **Balochistan** like other provinces.
9. **Religious freedom** for all communities.
10. **No province's majority** should be reduced to minority (e.g., Punjab, Bengal).
11. **Communal representation** to continue.
12. **Muslims in government services** to have fair share.
13. **Constitution** to be revised with consultation of all communities.
14. **Protection of Muslim culture, language, religion, and civilization**.

## Significance:

- United Muslims under **clear political demands**.
  - Showed Jinnah's shift from **Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity** to a **Muslim leader**.
  - Later became the **foundation for the Two-Nation Theory** and creation of Pakistan.
-

## Round Table Conferences (1930–32)

### 1. Background

- British needed to discuss **constitutional reforms** for India after the **Simon Commission (1927)** failed (boycotted by Indians).
- So, three **Round Table Conferences** were held in London (1930–32).
- Main issues:
  - Federal structure of government.
  - Representation of communities (Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, etc.).
  - Separate electorates and minority rights.

### 2. First Round Table Conference (1930)

- **Held:** Nov 1930 – Jan 1931, in London.
- **Participants:** 74 delegates from British India & princely states.
- **Congress:** Boycotted (Gandhi in jail after Civil Disobedience Movement).
- **Muslim League:** Represented by **Aga Khan III, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Jinnah etc.**
- **Outcome:** Only general talk; agreed on *federal system* with provinces & princely states.

### 3. Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- **Held:** Sep – Dec 1931.
- **Participants:** Congress joined this time (Gandhi attended after Gandhi–Irwin Pact).
- **Muslims represented by Jinnah, Aga Khan III, etc.**
- **Clashes:**
  - Gandhi (Congress) rejected separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, minorities.
  - Muslims (Jinnah, Aga Khan) strongly demanded safeguards & separate representation.
- **Outcome:** No agreement → widened Hindu–Muslim gap.

### 4. Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- **Held:** Nov – Dec 1932.
- **Participants:** Congress again boycotted.  
only few delegates attended including JINNAH
- Very few Indian leaders attended → discussions mostly one-sided.
- **Outcome:** Failed completely.

### 5. Results / Importance

- No final settlement.
- British later announced the **Communal Award (1932):**
  - Gave **separate electorates** to Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Depressed Classes.
  - Muslims welcomed it; Congress opposed it.
- Showed **Hindu–Muslim differences were unbridgeable.**

- Strengthened Muslim League's stance that **Muslims needed their own homeland**.
- 

## 1. Simon Commission (1927)

- **Announced:** By British Govt in 1927.
- Purpose: To suggest **constitutional reforms** for India.
- Problem: All 7 members were **British (no Indian included)**.
- Reaction: Widespread **boycott** across India (both Congress & Muslim League opposed).
- Protest slogan: "**Simon Go Back!**"
- Importance: Its failure forced British to hold **Round Table Conferences** later.

## 2. Where was Gandhi during 1st Round Table Conference (1930)?

- **First Round Table Conference:** Nov 1930 – Jan 1931.
- At that time, Gandhi was **in jail** because he had launched the **Civil Disobedience Movement (Salt March, 1930)**.
- That's why **Congress boycotted** the 1st Conference.

## 3. Who attended which Round Table Conference?

- **Gandhi:**
  - Attended **only the 2nd Round Table Conference (1931)**, after signing the **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** (March 1931).
  - Represented the **Indian National Congress**.
- **Jinnah:**
  - Attended **all three Round Table Conferences (1930, 1931, 1932)** as a leading Muslim representative.
  - In the **2nd RTC (1931)**, Jinnah clashed directly with Gandhi over **separate electorates** → a turning point.

### ✓ Super-short exam line:

- *Simon Commission (1927): All British, boycotted in India.*
  - *1st RTC (1930): Gandhi in jail, Congress absent, Jinnah present.*
  - *2nd RTC (1931): Gandhi & Jinnah both present → clash over Muslim rights.*
  - *3rd RTC (1932): Gandhi absent, Jinnah present, failed completely.*
- 

## Communal Award (1932)

- British PM Ramsay MacDonald announced it after RTCs failed.
- Granted **separate electorates** to Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Depressed Classes.
- Muslims welcomed → strengthened Muslim League.
- Congress & Gandhi opposed → launched fast unto death (led to *Poona Pact* with Ambedkar).

↑  
*Poona Pact* : Poona Pact (1932) = Gandhi & Ambedkar's agreement → Depressed Classes get reserved seats in legislatures but no separate electorates

## Constitutional Development – Government of India Act (1935)

- Based on RTC discussions.
- Main points:
  - Provincial autonomy (elections held in 1937).
  - Separate electorates continued.
  - Federation proposed (not fully implemented).
- Importance: First real elections under British rule.

## Elections of 1937

- Congress won majority in many provinces, formed governments.
- Muslim League performed poorly (only 109/482 Muslim seats).
- But Congress's **anti-Muslim policies** in provinces (esp. in education, language, culture, jobs) convinced Muslims that **Congress rule = Hindu domination**.
- Turning point: Muslims turned towards Muslim League under **Jinnah's leadership**.

### So, in sequence:

Civil Disobedience (1930) → RTCs (1930–32) → Communal Award (1932) → Govt of India Act (1935) → Elections (1937) → Rise of Muslim League → Lahore Resolution (1940).

## After Elections of 1937 → Towards Pakistan

### 1. **Congress Rule (1937–39):**

- Congress formed ministries in many provinces (UP, Bihar, CP, Bombay, Madras, etc.).
- Muslim League failed badly (only 109 seats).
- Congress governments adopted policies Muslims felt were **anti-Muslim**, like:
  - **Bande Mataram** (Hindu song) forced in schools.
  - Hindi promoted over Urdu.
  - Discrimination against Muslims in jobs and education.
- **Result:** Muslims realized Congress = **Hindu domination** → shifted support to Muslim League.

### 2. **Resignation of Congress Ministries (1939):**

- When WWII broke out (1939), Britain dragged India into war without consulting Indian leaders.
- In protest, **Congress resigned from provincial governments**.
- Muslim League celebrated “**Day of Deliverance**” (22 Dec 1939) → relief from Congress rule.

## Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution, 1940)

## Background

- Hindu–Muslim tensions were rising after **Nehru Report (1928)** and **Government of India Act (1935)**.
- **Congress ministries (1937–39)** treated Muslims unfairly → Muslims feared domination under Hindu majority.
- Muslim League, under **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, gathered to decide their political future.

## Event

- **Date:** 23rd March 1940
- **Place:** Minto Park, Lahore (now *Iqbal Park*).
- **Occasion:** Annual session of **All-India Muslim League**.
- **Leader:** Quaid-e-Azam presided (supervising); **A.K. Fazlul Haq** presented (introduced) the resolution.

## Main Points of the Resolution

1. Muslim-majority areas (North-West & East of India) should be grouped into **independent states**.
2. In these areas, Muslims should have full **autonomy and sovereignty**.
3. No constitution would be accepted unless **approved by Muslims**.
4. Rights of **religious minorities** in these states must be protected.

## Importance / Significance

- First time Muslim League officially demanded a **separate homeland**.
  - Gave birth to the **idea of Pakistan** (later named by Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, but popularized after this resolution).
  - Became the **foundation of Pakistan Movement**.
  - United Muslims under **Two-Nation Theory** → Hindus & Muslims are separate nations.
- Pakistan Resolution (1940) = Muslim League's demand for independent Muslim states → foundation of Pakistan.

## Cripps Mission (1942)

- British sent Sir Stafford Cripps with offer of **Indian dominion status after WWII**.
- Congress rejected (wanted full independence).
- Muslim League rejected (didn't guarantee Pakistan).

## Proposals of Cripps Mission

1. **India would get Dominion Status** (self-rule under British Crown) **after WWII**.
2. **Constituent Assembly** to frame constitution, with members elected by provincial assemblies + nominated from princely states.

3. Any province could opt out of Indian union and form its own constitution (hint at partition).
4. Indians would be included in war councils.

## Indian Response

- **Congress:** Rejected → wanted *immediate independence*, not after war.
- **Muslim League:** Rejected → did not clearly accept the demand for Pakistan.
- **Sikhs & Princes:** Suspicious about losing power.

## Result

- Mission **failed** → no agreement.
- Deepened political deadlock between Congress, Muslim League, and British.
- Within months, Congress launched the **Quit India Movement (1942)**.

↑

Cripps Mission (1942) = British offer of Dominion Status after WWII → rejected by Congress & Muslim League → failed.

- **March 1942:** Cripps Mission arrives in India → offers **Dominion Status after WWII**.
- **July 1942:** Congress launches **Quit India Movement** → because Cripps Mission **failed to grant immediate independence**.

## Quit India Movement (1942)

- Congress launched mass movement demanding British leave India immediately.
- Gandhi's famous call: "**Do or Die**".
- Brutally suppressed by British.
- Muslim League did not support it → instead strengthened itself during this time.

↑

Quit India Movement (Jul/Aug 1942) = Congress-led mass protest demanding immediate British withdrawal  
→ after Cripps Mission failure.

## Elections of 1945–46

- British announced new elections after WWII.
- Muslim League won **all Muslim seats** in central assembly & most in provinces.
- Proved Muslims were united under League → only Jinnah could represent them.

## Background

- Held under the **Government of India Act 1935**, which allowed **provincial legislatures** to be elected.
- The **British wanted a representative government** in India as World War II was ending.
- Crucial because it **determined political strength of Congress vs Muslim League** before independence.

## Main Parties & Leaders

- **Indian National Congress (INC)**: Led by **Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel**.
- **All India Muslim League (AIML)**: Led by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- Other parties: **Sikhs, Scheduled Castes (Dalits), regional parties, and independents**.

## 1946 Provincial Elections:

**All-India Muslim League**: Secured 429 out of 492 Muslim seats across various provinces, translating to approximately **87%** of the Muslim seats.

**Indian National Congress**: **91% Hindu** voted Indian National Congress.

## Results Overview

- **Congress**: Won **majority in most provinces** with Hindu-majority population:
  - Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam.
- **Muslim League**: Won **majority of Muslim seats** in **Muslim-majority provinces**:
  - Punjab, Bengal, NWFP, Sindh.
- **Key Outcome**:
  - **Muslim League emerged as sole representative of Indian Muslims**, giving Jinnah a strong claim for Pakistan.

## Significance

1. **Strengthened Muslim League**: Congress could not claim to represent Muslims.
2. **Bolstered demand for Pakistan**: Jinnah used victory to argue that **Muslims needed a separate state**.
3. **Set the stage for Partition**: British recognized **Muslim League's dominance in Muslim areas**.
4. **Congress remained in Hindu-majority provinces**, showing clear communal divide.

## Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

### Background

British said we're going now so make a settlement that how India should be run later.

- After **WWII**, Britain wanted to **leave India** but keep it stable.
- **1945 elections:** Muslim League won most Muslim seats → strong claim for Pakistan.
- **Congress:** Dominated Hindu-majority provinces → opposed partition.
- Britain sent a **three-member Cabinet Mission** to India:
  - **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State for India)
  - **Sir Stafford Cripps** (previous mission member)
  - **A.V. Alexander**

**Goal:** To **negotiate a transfer of power** and avoid civil war between Hindus and Muslims.

## **Proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan**

1. **India to remain united** (no immediate partition).
2. **Grouping of provinces:**
  - Group A: Hindu-majority provinces
  - Group B: Muslim-majority provinces in NW India
  - Group C: Muslim-majority provinces in Bengal & Assam
3. **Central government powers:** Only **foreign affairs, defense, communications**.
4. **Provincial autonomy:** Provinces could **govern themselves independently**.
5. **Constituent Assembly:** To **frame constitution** for united India.
6. **Option to secede:** Provinces could later decide to **leave India** after some years.

## **Reactions**

- **Congress:** Initially accepted → wanted a **strong central government**.
- **Muslim League:** Accepted initially → saw **grouping as a step toward Pakistan**.
- **Outcome:** Misunderstandings arose → Congress wanted a strong center, League wanted full independence → plan **failed by 1947**.

## **Significance**

- **Attempt to avoid partition:** Proposed a united India with provincial autonomy.
- **Muslim League's strength recognized:** British acknowledged Muslim demand for self-rule.
- **Laid groundwork for Partition:** Failure of plan led to **direct talks about Pakistan**.

### ✓ In short (exam-friendly):

*Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 = Britain's plan for united India with strong provincial autonomy, grouping of provinces, central control only on defense/foreign affairs → initially accepted but later rejected → led to partition in 1947.*

- British tried to keep India united with a federal system.
- Initially accepted by League & Congress → but later Congress backed out.
- Muslims lost trust → demand for Pakistan became final.

## **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)**

Also known as GREAT KOLKATA (previous name Calcutta) KILLING

## **1. Background**

- Muslim League, led by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, was demanding **Pakistan** after British rejection of immediate partition negotiations.
- League called for “**Direct Action**” to demonstrate **Muslim unity and political power**.
- Purpose: Pressure the British and Congress to agree to a **separate homeland for Muslims**.

## **2. The Event**

- **Date:** 16 August 1946
- **Place:** Bengal, especially **Calcutta (now Kolkata)**
- **Nature:** Strike and mass protests organized by Muslim League.
- **Outcome:** Protests turned **violent**, leading to widespread riots between Hindus and Muslims.

## **3. Casualties and Impact**

- **Estimated deaths:** 4,000–10,000
- **Injuries:** Thousands more
- **Property damage:** Widespread arson and looting
- **100,000 left homeless.**
- **Significance:** Showed the **deep communal divide** and foreshadowed **partition violence (1947)**.

## **4. Significance**

1. Demonstrated **Muslim League's political strength**.
2. Highlighted **Hindu–Muslim tensions**, especially in Bengal.
3. Pressured British toward **partition plan**.
4. Became a **key step toward creation of Pakistan**.

✓ In short (exam line):

*Direct Action Day (16 Aug 1946) = Muslim League called for protests in Bengal → riots broke out, thousands killed → deepened Hindu-Muslim divide, paving way for Pakistan.*

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## **Constitutional Development in Pakistan (1947–1956)**

### **1. Independence and Initial Problems (1947)**

- Pakistan created on **14 August 1947** under **Indian Independence Act 1947**.
- Act served as the **interim constitution** until Pakistan made its own.
- **Governor-General (Jinnah)** and **Constituent Assembly** had powers.
- Urgent task = **frame a permanent constitution**.

## **2. Objectives Resolution (12 March 1949)**

- Presented by **Liaquat Ali Khan** in Constituent Assembly.
- Guiding principles for future constitution:
  - Sovereignty belongs to **Allah**.
  - Pakistan will be an **Islamic, democratic state**.
  - Fundamental rights guaranteed.
  - Minorities can freely practice religion.
- Later became **preamble of Pakistan's constitutions** (1956, 1962, 1973).

## **3. Basic Problems in Constitution Making**

- Delay due to disagreements:
  - **Parliamentary vs. Presidential system**.
  - **Unitary vs. Federal system**.
  - Representation of **East vs. West Pakistan** (East had more population).
- Political instability after **Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination (1951)**.

## **4. First Report of Basic Principles Committee (1950)**

- Suggested:
  - Bicameral legislature.
  - Equal representation for both wings.
- Criticized → East Pakistan opposed (wanted representation by population).

## **5. Second Report of Basic Principles Committee (1952)**

- Revised plan:
  - Strong center with limited provincial autonomy.
  - Equal seats for East and West in upper house.
- Still controversial → further delays.

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## **6. Constitutional Crisis (1954)**

- Governor-General **Ghulam Muhammad** dissolved Constituent Assembly.
- Court case: **Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan vs. Federation of Pakistan**.
- Federal Court supported dissolution.
- Showed weakness of democratic institutions.

## **7. Second Constituent Assembly (1955)**

- New Assembly formed.
- Passed the **One Unit Scheme (1955)**:
  - West Pakistan merged into **one province** to balance East Pakistan.
- Cleared the way for constitution-making.

## **8. First Constitution of Pakistan (23 March 1956)**

- Pakistan finally became:
  - **Islamic Republic of Pakistan** (official name).
  - **Federal system** (center + provinces).
  - **Parliamentary system** (PM = real power, President = ceremonial).
  - Unicameral legislature.
  - Urdu & Bengali as national languages.
  - Islam declared state religion.
- Provided **fundamental rights**.

### **Summary Timeline**

- **1947:** Independence, Indian Independence Act as interim constitution.
- **1949:** Objectives Resolution.
- **1950–52:** Basic Principles Committee reports (controversial).
- **1954:** Constituent Assembly dissolved.
- **1955:** Second Assembly + One Unit Scheme.
- **1956:** First Constitution → Pakistan becomes *Islamic Republic*.

#### **Quick exam line:**

*Between 1947–1956, Pakistan faced delays in constitution-making due to East–West disputes. Key milestones: Objectives Resolution (1949), BPC reports, One Unit (1955), and finally Constitution of 1956, declaring Pakistan an Islamic Republic with a parliamentary system.*

## **1. Indian Independence Act 1947**

- Passed by British Parliament.
- **Created Pakistan & India** (14 Aug 1947).
- Pakistan became a **Dominion**.
- Allowed Pakistan to **frame its own constitution**.
- Till then → Pakistan would **use Govt. of India Act 1935** (with changes).

## **2. Government of India Act 1935 (Interim Constitution)**

- Served as **Pakistan's constitution from 1947–1956**.
- Changes:
  - References to “India” → replaced with “Pakistan.”
  - Governor-General = Head of State with wide powers.
  - British crown’s authority ended.

## **3. Objectives Resolution (12 March 1949)**

- Presented by **Liaquat Ali Khan** in Constituent Assembly.
- Principles for future constitution:
  - Sovereignty belongs to **Allah**.
  - Pakistan = **Islamic, democratic state**.

- Fundamental rights & minorities protected.
- Became **preamble** of later constitutions (1956, 1962, 1973).

## 4. Basic Principles Committee Reports

- **1st Report (1950):** Bicameral legislature, equal seats → East Pakistan opposed.
- **2nd Report (1952):** Strong center, equal seats in upper house → still controversy.

## 5. Political Crises

- **1951:** Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated → instability.
- **1954:** Governor-General **Ghulam Muhammad** dissolved Constituent Assembly.
  - Court case: **Tamizuddin Khan vs. Federation** → court supported dissolution.

## 6. One Unit Scheme (1955)

- West Pakistan merged into **one province** to balance East Pakistan.
- Cleared way for constitution-making.

## 7. First Constitution of Pakistan (23 March 1956)

- Pakistan became **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**.
- **Parliamentary system** (PM = real power, President = ceremonial).
- Federal system with provinces.
- Unicameral legislature.
- Islam = state religion.
- Urdu + Bengali = national languages.
- Fundamental rights guaranteed.

## Timeline (Super Short)

- **1947:** Indian Independence Act → Pakistan born → Govt. of India Act 1935 as interim constitution.
- **1949:** Objectives Resolution.
- **1950–52:** Basic Principles Committee reports.
- **1954:** Assembly dissolved.
- **1955:** One Unit Scheme.
- **1956:** First Constitution → Islamic Republic.

### ❖ Exam Tip:

- *Act that created Pakistan = Indian Independence Act 1947.*
- *Constitution followed till 1956 = \*\*Govt. of India Act 1935 (amended)\*\*.*
- *First constitution of Pakistan = \*1956 Constitution (Islamic Republic, parliamentary, unicameral).*

## Constitutional Development (1947–1956)

- **Indian Independence Act 1947:** Created Pakistan.
  - **Govt of India Act 1935:** Interim constitution till 1956.
  - **Objectives Resolution (1949):** Allah = sovereignty, Islamic democracy.
  - **BPC Reports (1950, 1952):** Suggested constitutions, controversial.
  - **1954:** Constituent Assembly dissolved (Tamizuddin case).
  - **One Unit (1955):** West Pakistan merged.
  - **First Constitution (1956):**
    - Pakistan = Islamic Republic.
    - Federal, parliamentary, unicameral.
    - Islam = state religion.
    - Urdu + Bengali = national languages.
    - Guaranteed fundamental rights
- 

Indus Valley → British Rule → Sir Syed → Bengal Partition (1905–11) → Simla Deputation & Muslim League (1906) → Lucknow Pact (1916) → Montagu-Chelmsford + Rowlatt Act (1919) → Non-Cooperation (1920) → Simon (1927) → RTCs (1930–32) → Salt March (1930) → Iqbal (1930 Allahabad) → Jinnah, League stronger → Cabinet Mission (1946) → Direct Action Day & Calcutta killings → Mountbatten Plan → Independence (1947) → Objectives Resolution (1949) → One Unit (1955) → First Constitution (1956).

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## **Pakistan's Ideology**

1. Sovereignty of Allah almighty
  2. Brotherhood
  3. Social justice & equality
  4. Minority rights
  5. Islamic democracy
  6. Equality
  7. Equity
- 

### **Shah Waliullah (1703-1762):**

Shah Waliullah was an 18th-century scholar who translated Quran into Persian , Emphasized following Quran & Sunnah, Preached against shirk, bid'ah (innovations), un-Islamic customs., reformed society, urged Muslim unity, and invited Ahmad Shah Abdali to defeat Marathas in third battle of Panipat (1761). He laid the foundation for later Muslim revival movements.

### **Faraidi Movement (1818–1905):**

The Faraidi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah and later led by Dudu Miyan, revived Islamic practices, opposed Hindu customs, and defended peasants against landlord & British oppression in Bengal.

**Jihadi Movement (1826–1831):** The Jihadi Movement (1826–1831), led by Syed Ahmad Barelv and Shah Ismail Shaheed, aimed to purify Islam and fight Sikh rule. It ended after the Battle of Balakot (1831) but kept alive the spirit of Islamic revival and resistance

- Free Muslims from **Sikh rule in Punjab** and **British domination**.
  - Establish **Islamic state under Shariah**.
- 

## **Two-Nation Theory (TNT): Evolution**

### **☞ Definition:**

The idea that **Muslims and Hindus are two distinct nations** with separate religions, cultures, languages, and lifestyles — therefore, Muslims need a separate homeland.

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### **Evolution (Step by Step)**

#### **1. Early Roots – Muslim Thinkers**

- **Shah Waliullah (1703–1762):** Revived Islam, emphasized Muslim identity.
- **Syed Ahmad Barelv (1786–1831):** Jihadi Movement → fight non-Muslim domination.
- **Haji Shariatullah & Dudu Miyan:** Faraidi Movement → preserved Islamic identity in Bengal.

#### **2. British Rule & Muslim Decline**

- After **1857 War of Independence**, Muslims lost political power, faced British revenge.
- Hindus cooperated with British → advanced in jobs, education, economy.
- Muslims became backward & felt threatened.

#### **3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)**

- Warned Muslims not to join Congress → it only served Hindu interests.
- Started **Aligarh Movement** → stressed separate identity of Muslims.
- Gave **Two-Nation Theory's foundation**: Muslims and Hindus are two distinct communities.

#### **4. Partition of Bengal (1905) & Hindu Reaction**

- Muslims welcomed partition (benefitted them).
- Hindus opposed it, showed **anti-Muslim bias**.
- Proved Hindus didn't want Muslims to progress.

#### **5. Simla Deputation (1906) & Muslim League Formation**

- Muslims demanded **separate electorates**.
- Accepted by British → first constitutional recognition of TNT.
- **All-India Muslim League (1906)** formed to safeguard Muslim interests.

## **6. Lucknow Pact (1916)**

- Hindus & Muslims cooperated temporarily against British.
- But later Hindu majority attitude proved Muslims couldn't trust them.

## **7. Nehru Report (1928)**

- Denied Muslims' separate electorates & safeguards.
- Muslims rejected → reinforced TNT.

## **8. Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930)**

- Clearly demanded a **separate homeland in NW India** for Muslims.
- Gave intellectual & political foundation for TNT.

## **9. Congress Rule (1937–39)**

- Hindu-dominated Congress ministries discriminated against Muslims (e.g. Vande Mataram, Wardha Scheme).
- Showed Muslims could not survive under Hindu majority.

## **10. Lahore Resolution (1940)**

- Jinnah & Muslim League formally demanded a **separate state (Pakistan)**.
- This was TNT's practical expression.

## **11. Towards Pakistan (1940–47)**

- Muslim League strengthened, mass support grew.
- Hindu-Muslim riots (e.g., Great Calcutta Killing 1946) showed both could not live together.
- Partition of India (1947) → Pakistan created on basis of **Two-Nation Theory**.

### **❖ Quick Exam Lines**

*The Two-Nation Theory evolved from religious, cultural, political, and social differences between Hindus and Muslims. Thinkers like Sir Syed and Iqbal gave it an intellectual basis, while political events like the Simla Deputation, Nehru Report, Congress Rule, and Lahore Resolution transformed it into the demand for Pakistan.*