

Marking Scheme

Question: 'Traders, conquerors and Sufis all played an important role in establishing Islam in the sub-continent.' Give reasons with reference to ALL the above groups as to whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

Level 0 | Marks: 0 | No rewardable material

Level 1 | Marks: 1-4 | Simplistic statement(s)

Level 2 | Marks: 5-9 | Identifies or describes one or more factors

Level 3 | Marks: 10-15 | Attempts to explain one of the factors

Level 4 | Marks: 16-20 | Explains two or more factors (all three factors for max marks). Clear evaluation and judgment with supportive evidence/reasoning for max marks

Traders

- Arab traders
- Arab reconnaissance missions

Conquerors

Muhammad bin Qasim

- Conquest of Sind/Multan
- Skills as a military commander despite his youth Towns conquered - Deabul, Rawar, Nairun, Sehwan, Bahmanabad
- Introduced Islam as a faith - Islamised Government, built up Islamic institutions, established office of Sadru-i-Iman al Ajali to interpret Islamic laws
- Religious tolerance of Hindus and Buddhists - Dhimmi Principle (protected class)
- Impressed non-Muslims with piety, justice and simplicity
- Flower of art, literature, architecture as well as encouragement of Islamic scholars and mystics Improved social conditions for lower castes - Tauheed Principle
- Modernisation, diplomatic and trade links built up, secured and exploited with Arabia
- The construction of hospitals, roads, inns, postal services and agricultural reforms

Mahmud of Ghazni

- Became the first Muslim from the north-west to rule territory in northern Pakistan
- In 1001 led a Jihad (Holy War) against the non-believers of northern Pakistan - the first of 17 expeditions
- Defeated the Hindus and gathered great wealth - gold, jewellery and slaves. Then targeted Sindh and Multan
- Nawasa Shah appointed by Mahmud as governor of Multan
- Mahmud had to re-take Multan due to Nawasa's revolt against him
- In 1025 in raiding Hindu temples at Somnath his army captured 6½ tons of gold and destroyed a major centre of Hindu power and wealth
- Annexed Punjab and built a fort named Mahmudpur near Lahore 4PA0_01 1706
- Mahmud transformed Ghazni into a spectacular city and encouraged many artisans and intellectuals to settle there

Sufis

- The term was first applied to Abu Hashim
- Had a mystical approach to Islam which was at variance with many of the Ulema or Muslim clergy
- Became well established by 1100
- Role became strengthened because of the growing number of heretical movements which threatened the fundamental basis of Islam
- Many names of Sufis or mystics including Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Khawaja Mueen-ud Din Chisty, Sheikh Bahaud-Din Zakria, Nizam-ud-Din Olia, Umar al-Jullabi alHujwari etc
- Many of the new converts from Hindu masses were anxious to retain their pre-Islam customs