


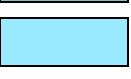


Origin and Advent of Islam in Sub- Continent

BS English



-  Muhammad bin Qasim
-  Mahmud of Ghazni
-  Ghori
-  Mughals

Pre-Islamic History-An Overview

6th Century

- Persian Empire: Sassanid's (Zartasht)
- Roman Empire: (Byzantine) (Christianity)
- Indian Empire: (Gupta, 320 to 550)
(Budhism,Hinduism) 42 Religions
- China: Tang Family; Tai Sang (Buddhism introduced to China)
- Arab: The Bedouin (Rural Area) The Qureshis (Hannifin)



Islamic History-An Overview

- The Holy Prophet Hazrat Mohammad (SAW) (571- 632)
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (632 - 634)
- Hazrat Umer (RA) (634 - 645)
- Hazrat Usman (RA) (645 - 657)
- Hazrat Ali (RA) (657- 661)
- Ummayyhs (662 -750)
- Abbasids (750 -1258)
- Fatimids Egypt (909-1117)
- Ummayyhs Spain (756-1492)
- Ottomans Turkish (1288-1924)

Muslims Conquests of Sub Continent

- Muslim traders at Malabar&Maldep coast in the era of Hazrat Umer(634- 645)
- Trading Companies at Gujrat &Dakan
- First battle Usman bin Aas Saqfi; west coast of Sub Cotenant (in the Era of Hazrat Umer RA)
- Mugheera bin Aas Governor of Oman sent an army to “Barouch”
- Makran is conquered by Abdullah bin Aamir

- Arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 AD)
- Ghaznavi Rule (997- 1030)
 - 17 expeditions (1000- 1026)
- Shahab-ud-din Ghorī (1175,1185 Multan, Uch,Sialkot,Lahore)
- Dehli Sultanates (1192-1526)
 1. Qutab ud din Abik(1206-1210)
 2. Altmish(1211-1236)
 3. Razia Sultana(1236-1239)
 4. Nasir ud din Mehmood (1246-1266)
 5. Ghias ud din Balban (1266-1286)& Keqabad(1286-1290)
 6. Khilji Dynasty: Jalaludin khilji(1290-1295)



Alauddin Khilji (1295-1315)

7. Tughlaq Dynasty: Ghias ud din Tughlaq
(1320-1325) Mohammad Tughlaq(1325-1351
Feroz Tughlaq(1351-1388)

8. Sadat Family: Khizar Khan(1414-1421)
Mubarak Shah(1421-1434), Mohammad
Shah(1434-1445), Alauddin Alam shah(1445-1451)
Lodhi Family: Behlol Lodhi,(1451- 1489)
Sikandar lodhi(1489-1517), Ibrahim Lodhi(1517-
1526)

Mughal Rulers(1526-1857)

- Zaheerudin Babar(1526-1530)
- Naseer ud din Humayun(1530-1540)
- Suri Dynasty (1540-1556)
- Return of Humayun in (1555-1556)
- Jallaluddidn akbar (1556-1605)
- Nooruddin Jahangir (1605-1627)
- Shahabuddin MuhammadShah Jahan(1627-1658)
- Mohidudin Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707)
- 13 Rulers in Decline of Mughal Rule(1707-1837)
- Bahadur Shah Zafar (1837-1857)

Impact of Islam in Sub Continent

Muslim Preachers

- Imam Rabbani Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani(Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi)
- Sheikh Ismail from Bukhara (Lahore)
- Ali Makhdoom Hajveri(Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) from Ghazni
- Baha ul Haq Sheikh (Baha ud din Zakria)
- Farid ud Din Ganj Shakar (Pakpatan)
- Khawaja Moeen Ud Din Chishti
- Khawaja Qutab Ud Din Bakhtiar Kaki
- Khawaja Nizam Ud Din Aulia
- Shah Shams Tabrez
- Sultan Sakhi Sarwar



Civilization of Sub-Continent before Islam

- Caste system
- Idolatry
- Usury, drinking and gambling
- Ignorance
- Status of women
- Lack of national unity



Social Influences

- Human Equality
- Influences of belief in Tawheed
- Everyone has the right of worship
- Social justice
- Dignity of women
- Chastity
- Sense of Passion
- Ethical life



Political Influences


- Strong Central Government
- Establishment of Peace and Harmony
- Warfare
- Foreign Policy

Educational Influences

- Development in Education System
- Arabic, Persian and Urdu Languages
- Indo Islamic Art
- Calligraphy
- Architecture

Hindu & Islamic Reformists

- Hindu Nationalist Movements (to eliminate unethical principles of Hinduism)
- Bhagti (Brotherhood) Movement
- Din-e- Illahi (Akbar The Mughal emperor)
- Mujaddid Alf Sani (1564 AD-1624 AD)
(challenged the might of Akbar)
- Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762) (Religious Reformation)
Madrassa- e Rahimia

- 
- **Jihadi Movement-** Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilvi (1786-1831) Shah Ismail Shaheed (Against Sikh Dynasty Ranjaeet Singh)
 - **Faraizi Movement-** Haji Shariat Ullah, Bengal(1781-1840) (re-action of anti-Muslim policies of British & performance of Fraiz)
Dadu Mian/ Mohsinuddin Ahmed(1819-1862)son of Haji Shariat Ullah
 - **Titu Mir** (1782-1832) Bengal (against Hindu Zamindar,s cruelty towards Muslims)

Decline of Mughal Empire


- -Bahader Shah(1707-1712)
 - -Jahandar Shah(1712-1713)
 - -Farrukh seer (1713-1719)
 - -Mohammad shah(1719-1748)(Dehli,Agra)
- Nizam ul Malik Asif Jah(Haider Abad Dakan)
Ali wardi (Bengal),saadat Ali Khan(Awadh),
Baji Rao Marhatta(other part of Dakan)
- Ahmed Shah(1748-1754)
 - Abdali conquered Punjab(1751)

- 
- Alamgir Sani (1754-1759)
 - Abdali invaded (1755)
 - Shah Alam Sani(1759-1806)
 - Abdali defeated Marhattas PaniPat(1761)
 - Battle of Buxer (Bahar, Bengal,Urrisa)
 - Invasion of Nadir shah(1739).
 - Ahmad ShahAbdali(1747)defeated by Mughals.
 - Fall of Delhi(1803) by British.
 - Akbar Sani (1806-1837)
 - Bahader Shah Sani(1837-1862)
 - War of Independence(1857)



Reasons for Decline of Mughals

- Large Empire/ Expansionist Motives
- Un-Islamic Traditions and Customs of Akbar
- Threat from Marhattas, Jutts and Rajputs
- Disloyalty and Disunity among Muslims.
- British Influence.
- Invasions of Nadir Shah(1738,1739) & Ahmed Shah Abdali (1747,1749,1756)

- 
- Lack of competent Successors
 - Corrupt Rulers/Poor Administration
 - Moral Degradation
 - No Navy
 - Lack of Proper Army and War Equipments
 - Deplorable Financial Conditions
 - War of Successions/Rebellions



The East India Company & Colonial Rule

1600:Permission for EIC by Queen Elizabeth

1612: Sir Thomas Roe acquired permission by Shah Jehan then Governor Gujrat (Surat, Ahmad Abad).


1658: Formation of EIC

1662: EIC headquarters established Bombay

1690: EIC trading post set up at Calcutta

Battle's against French by Robert Clive

Arcot(1751),Plassey(1757),Pondicherry(1761)




1764: Battle of Buxer Mir Qasim Bengal, Nawab Oudh and Shah Alum II were defeated by EIC. It took control of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & Oudh (anarchy, bribery corruption) British Government intervenes:

1773: An act passed for good governance

1784: India act passed. Took control directly Appointed Governor General, Control of three Presidencies, EIC continued trades but lost administrative powers. Police force, legal system, civil service introduced.

British control expanded

- **1782-** First Governor General Warren Hastings; extend influence through Marhatta treaty.
- **1799-** G G Wellesly invaded Mysore. Killed Tipu and took control
- **1799-** Nawabs of Oudh were defeated.
- **1803-** British entered Dehli. Forced Shah Alam Sani to rule under British protection.
- **1818-** Marhatha were defeated.
- **1843:** Annexation of Sindh, although Peace treaty(1809) existed with Amirs.

- 
- **1843:** Annexation of Sindh, although Peace treaty(1809) existed with Amirs.
 - **1839:**After death of Ranjit Singh, British Invaded Punjab although Peace Treaty(1809) existed.
 - **1846:** Treaty of Lahore signed with Sikhs and huge Assurance taken with help of Ghulab Singh Dogra and Kashmir was Given as Reward.
 - **1849:**After Revolt against British Punjab and N.W.F.P were annexed .
 - **1848:**G.G Dalhousie exteded British Control Doctrine of Lapse(whenever a rulled died british would annex his land), Satara, Nagpur,Jhansi& Oudh(1856)



1857: The War of Independence

Reasons:

- Doctrine of lapse,
- Mistreatment of Mughal emperor Red Fort to Qutub Sahib.
- Replacement of Persian by English as official language
- Cultural & Religious Degradation.
- Social & Economic Aspect.
- Greased Cartridges (Immediate Cause).



EVENTS

- Refusal of Soldiers to using Cartridges Mangal Pandey executed, Soldiers arrested in Meerut.
- May 1857 General Rebellion started, Soldiers unified against British, Captured Delhi and reinstated Bahdur Shah Zafar.
- British Lost Control in of North Central India(uttar Pardesh)
- September 1857 Delhi & Lucknow regained
- Jhansi under Lakshmibai(Rani of Jhansi) proved to be last Resistance.

OUTCOME:

- Confirmed Dominance of British over India.
- EIC Completely Abolished.
- Governor General became Viceroy who administrated with help of ICS (Indian Civil Service).
- Proclamation of British Might at Alahabad(1858).
- Target Killing of Royal Family.
- Persecution of Muslims.
- Further Degradation of life and opportunities for Muslims .
- Indians Realized there Weakness.
- Beginning of Revolutionary Movements.

Educational Movements

- Aligarh Movement (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan 1817-1898)
- Tehrik-i-Deoband (1866)
- Nadwa-tul-Ulema, Lucknow (1894) Western And Religion trends of Education
- Anjuman-i-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore (1884)
Islamia college for women (1938) for men (1913)
- Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam, Karachi (1885)
Syed Hasan Ali Afandi. Sind Muslim College (1943) Ali Garh
- Islamia College, Peshawar (1902) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum