

History

Section 1

Reasons For Decline (fall) of Mughal Empire:

Administration:

The Mughal Empire had become such a huge territory, that it was extremely difficult to administer it. Decisions had to be relayed over thousands of miles, which were often delayed and not reached at their designed destination. Emperors had no idea what was happening in other parts of the Empire.

Military:

Mughal Empire was huge and within the Empire, the Mughals were fighting different rebellions and wars. The cost of fighting these wars was colossal, as can be seen from the war against nadir Shah, which took a vast amount of the Empires wealth.

Succession:

Huge and vast amounts of sums were spent on succession disputes, and the sons fought even with each other to have control of the Empire. These wars had devastating effects on the Empire, and not only made the Empire divided, but made it weak and prone to attacks from outside invaders.

Arrival of British:

One of the most vital reasons for the fall and decline of the Mughal Empire came with the arrival of British. The East India Company (EIC) had come with the objectives of trading, but however, were soon to be seen taking part in the Empires politics, and with the Industrial Revolution taking place in Great Britain, the British could afford a huge military unlike the weak and divided Mughals.

Marking Scheme Related Questions:

(c) 'The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer
(May/June 2007)

LEVEL 1:	Simplistic statement The British invaded India.	[1-2]
LEVEL 2:	Description of reasons for decline The British were too strong.	[3-6]
LEVEL 3:	Explains one factor	[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. [9-13]

The British to be included for maximum marks

The British expansion into the sub-continent was limited, but their forces and equipment were no match for the Mughals who fell into rapid decline as a result. However there were other reasons. The Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst potential successors, which also led to instability and contributed to the downfall of the Empire. Other reasons included, Aurangzeb's religious policy, the expense of fighting the Deccan Wars, degradation of the military, military inefficiency, financial inefficiencies, vastness of the Empire and invasions by the Persians and Afghans.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgment or evaluation [9-14]

(c) Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reasons for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer.

(November 2005)

Level 1: Simplistic statement [1-2]

They were weak and lacking character.

Level 2: Description of reasons in general [3-6]

They were weak and loved a rich lifestyle

Level 3: Explains one factor [7-10]

Level 4 Explains at least two factors (weak and greedy to be included for maximum marks) [9-13]

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Level 5: As level 4 – also produces a judgment or evaluation [14]

The War of Independence (1857)

Causes of the Revolt:

As British extended their control, landlords and local leaders saw their authority decline. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was seen as extremely unpopular and British continued to annex lands, without actually 'keeping' to the terms of the 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

Example: "The British annexed Oudh, even though it had some legal heirs. This proved to the Indians that the British were using this policy to annex lands and increase their authority."

Mistreatment of Mughal Empire caused unrest. The relocating of the royal family from the Red Fort to Qutub Sahib was seen as a sign of disrespect. At the lower level, resentment took its roots as the local (native) Indians did not get enough opportunities in the civil service.

Resentment was very high in local soldiers and sepoys as they were made to fight abroad and they found it unacceptable to fight anywhere except in 'Mother India'. The Muslims, Hindus and Sikh soldiers were forcefully converted to Christianity, which increased resentment.

The Indian people saw the British culture as something that was creeping into the local culture, and the people were not happy with the introduction of Western ideas, e.g.: railways, roads and telegraph. It was also true that Christian missionaries came to India to setup schools to teach Christianity to the local people. Taxes were high and wages were low which made the Indian people resent the EIC and British rule even more.

However, the sudden reason for the start of the Indian Revolt was the introduction of the 'grease cartridge' whose ends were covered with cow and pig fat, which was both unacceptable in Islam and Hinduism. The soldiers refused to use this, and soon rebellion started breaking out in parts of the sub-continent.

Marking Scheme Related Questions:

(b) Explain the reasons for the failure of the War of Independence 1857–58.
(October/November 2009)

LEVEL 1:	Simplistic statement Describes reasons for War or events.	(1)
LEVEL 2:	Identifies reasons The opposition to the British was too weak.	(2–4)
LEVEL 3:	Explains reasons There was a lack of unity and common cause amongst the Indian population. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion and actually sent men and supplies to help the British. This also happened in Kashmir. The British had more modern methods of fighting and the army was better disciplined as well as being supplied by some of the local rulers.	(5–7)

(c) 'The introduction of social reforms, such as education, by the British caused the War of Independence in 1857'. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
(November 2005)

Level 1:	Simplistic statement British education was resented by the Indians	[1-2]
Level 2:	Description of reasons They had to send their children to co-educational schools	[3-6]
Level 3:	Explains one reason	[7-10]
Level 4:	Explains at least two reasons (social reform including education to be explained for maximum marks)	[9-13]

A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it

appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in 1832 deeply upset both the Muslim and Hindus. In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced and caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims and the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

Level 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation [14]

Struggle for Cultural Identity

Marking Scheme Related Questions:

(c) Did Shah Wali Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer.

(October/November 2009)

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
He was very important to the spread of Islam. (1–2)

LEVEL 2: Description of Shah Wali Ullah's work or that of others SWU taught at the Madrasa in Delhi, spent some time in Medina and wrote a number of books. SA was a follower of Shah Abdul Aziz and founded the Jihad Movement. He attacked Sikh forces capturing Peshawar. HSU established the Faraizi Movement. (3–6)

LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor (7–10)

LEVEL 4: Explains more than one factor including Aurangzeb's policies Aurangzeb had an intolerant attitude to non-Muslims. He introduced a tax on non-Muslims called the Jizya. He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices. Taxation was high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as the Deccan Wars and he spent highly on luxurious palaces. Because of these he became an unpopular ruler. After his death Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money with little thought to the effect it had on the economy of the Empire. This led to inefficiencies and a lack of interest in the running of the Empire. The absence of a definite line of succession led to a significant amount of in-fighting amongst his successors which, also led to instability and the downfall of the Empire. (9–13)

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. (14)

(b) Why did Shah Wali Ullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent?

(October/November 2008)

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement
He was a well known figure. (1)

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons
He stopped the Muslim decline. (2–4)

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons
Muslims had deteriorated into being a helpless and disorganized group of people and if they were to regain their power then strong leadership was required. He believed they were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their

knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that by translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it. Books written influenced the revival of Islam (examples).

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two factors. English to be explained for maximum marks. [9–13]
Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1830s deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus. A number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation or care for local feeling which caused much unrest. Indians had to send their children to co-educational schools which was hated since it appeared to impose the British system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been an Indian custom for centuries. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' caused great unrest because any local kingdom not having a direct male heir was taken over by the British. A new cartridge was introduced by the British which was coated in both cow and pig fat. Because the soldiers had to chew the fat, this caused great resentment since pig fat was forbidden by the Muslims while the cow was a sacred animal in the eyes of the Hindus.

LEVEL 5: As Level 4 – also produces a judgement or evaluation. [14]

Languages

Urdu:

- Long been considered the national language of Pakistan, became widely used in the Mughal period.
- Urdu developed a rich literacy background which helped promote its use.
- **Amir Khusrau** occupies a prominent position in its early development, Muhammad Shah and Bahadur Shah took an interest in promoting the language.
- **Famous POETS are: Mir, Sauda, Dard and Ghalib**
- Aligarh University became a centre for the study and promoter of Urdu and produced many talented writers. To name a few are: **Dr. Allama Iqbal, Dr. Nazir Ahmad and Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali.**
- Due to the poetry and great master-piece worth literacy, Urdu has spread widely. It has great links with the Islamic religion.
- **Quran was translated into Urdu by Shah Abdul Qadir.** Many religious books have been written in Urdu and this helped develop unity amongst the Muslims.
- The Muslim League in always defended the rights of Muslims, and also protected the Urdu language
- **Urdu is the language spoken on radios, television programs, etc. Urdu plays and films are very popular and Urdu novel, poetry, magazine and newspapers are widely read and used in Pakistan.**

Marking Scheme Related Questions:

(b) Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.
(May/Jun 2008)

LEVEL 1:
Simplistic statement
It was felt to be the best language. (1)

LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons

It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis. (2–4)

LEVEL 3:

Explains reasons

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society. (5–7)

Sindhi:

- Is much more an older language than Urdu. It is spoken in the same form as it was spoken in the 12th Century
- Many Arab words are absorbed into the language and the language was written in the Arabic script
- Sindhi is influenced by both Arabic and Persian.
- **Makhdum Nuh and Qazi Qazan are 2 famous Sindhi poets and writers**

- In 1948, the Sindh Literary Board was set up to print books and magazines in Sindhi
- **Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi, Faqir Nabi Bux and G.Allama** are famous Sindhi authors
- Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Muala was setup to promote Sindhi literature
- A Sindhiology department has been established at Sindh University Jamshorou

Balochi:

- Spoken in Balochistan, largest province of Pakistan
- Two-main kinds of Balochi, 'Sulemanki' and 'Mekrani'
- Brought into Balochistan by tribes who migrated from North-West Iran
- Since the tribes were nomadic and did not settle in one place, the language did not develop enough
- **Jam Darang is considered an important Balochi poet**