



# DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PAKISTAN STUDIES

Faculty of Social Sciences

## BS History (5<sup>th</sup> Semester Intake)

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in graduation or equivalent

Duration: 02 Year Program (04 Semesters)

Degree Requirements: 69 Credit Hours

### Semester-1

HIST-6301	Historiography	3(3+0)
HIST-6302	Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] World to Pious Caliphate)	3(3+0)
HIST-6303	History of Europe I (1453-1789)	3(3+0)
HIST-6304	Research Methodology	3(3+0)
HIST-6305	Ancient Indian History	3(3+0)

Total 15(15+0)

### Semester-2

HIST-6306	Philosophy of History	3(3+0)
HIST-6307	Muslim History II (Ummayyads and Abbasides)	3(3+0)
HIST-6308	History of Europe II (1789-1945)	3(3+0)
HIST-6309	Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492)	3(3+0)
HIST-6310	Muslim Rule in South Asia(711-1526)	3(3+0)
HIST-6311	History of Civilization	3(3+0)
QT-600	Translation Study of the Holy Quran III	1(1+0)

Total 19(19+0)

### Semester-3

HIST-6312	History of the Great Mughals (1526- 1707)	3(3+0)
HIST-6313	History of the Ottoman Empire (1288- 1924)	3(3+0)
HIST-6314	History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)	3(3+0)

HIST-6315	History of Muslim Culture and Civilization	3(3+0)
HIST-6316	History of USA	3(3+0)
HIST-6317	Preliminaries of Persian	3(3+0)

Total 18(18+0)

#### Semester-4

HIST-6318	History of Muslim Nationalism in India (1858-1947)	3(3+0)
HIST-6319	Government and Politics in Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6320	Foreign Policy of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6321	Thesis (In lieu of two optional courses)	6(0+6)
QT-800	Translation Study of the Holy Quran IV	1(1+0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement	Noncredit Course

Total 16 (16+0)

#### List of Optional Courses

HIST-6322	History of Knowledge	3(3+0)
HIST-6323	History of Muslim Contribution to Science	3(3+0)
HIST-6324	History of Central Asia	3(3+0)
HIST-6325	Muslim Political Thought and Institutions	3(3+0)
HIST-6326	Heritage of Pakistan	3(3+0)
HIST-6327	History of the Punjab	3(3+0)

Historiography or the writing of history is an essential and integral part of the discipline of history. Historiography is the history of history writings. The course explores when and where historical thought first developed in the ancient world; when history-writing began *per se*; how was historical thought influenced by the advent of Christianity and Islam, and later by various movements in Europe including the Renaissance, Enlightenment, Scientific Revolution and Positivism; and what have been the major trends in historical thought in the twentieth century. It also investigates how human past has been perceived and constructed by the historians belonging to different schools of thought, and how various schools of historiography have emerged in contemporary times. The course also evaluates the works of the important individual historians and the changing interpretations of the historical events in the works of these individual historians. In contemporary times, the historical canvas has been vastly stretched, and the modern day historians are focusing on unconventional themes and unusual subjects which are also analysed in the course.

### *Contents*

1. Objectives of Historiography or History-writing
2. Subject-matter and Scope of Historiography
3. From Myth to Historicity: Historiography in the Ancient World
4. Historiographical Tradition in Ancient Mesopotamia, Persia, Egypt and Ancient China
5. Emergence of History-writing Tradition in Ancient Greece: Herodotus and Thucydides
6. Sacred History: Influence of Christianity on Historiography
7. Important Features of Christian Historiography
8. Contribution of the Muslims to Historiography
9. Historiography during Renaissance in Europe
10. Enlightenment and Romanticist Historiography in Europe Impact of Positivism, Industrial Revolution & Capitalism on European Historiography
11. Historiography in the Twentieth Century: A Brief Overview

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Anjum, Tanvir. (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.
2. Gilderhus, Mark T. (2003). *History and historians: a historiographical introduction*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Collingwood, R. G. (1978). *The idea of history*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
  2. Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Robinson, Chase F. (2003). *Islamic historiography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## **HIST-6302 Muslim History I (Pre-Prophet [PBUH] World to the Pious Caliphate) 3(3+0)**

This course is designed to impart knowledge to the students about peaceful socio-political revolution brought about by Islam under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It will help inculcate understanding of Islamic thought and ideology and how it unfolded in different regions of the world as Muslim Empires developed over time. The students will be encouraged to think about patterns of unity and diversity in Islamic thought and practice during the early phase of Islam. The socio-psychological traits of the Arabs and particularities of nomadic culture have been highlighted in this course. It were these traits which made Arabs masters of the settled and civilized world within a short period of time. Ibne Khaldun's theory of *asabiah* is also relevant to explain the rise of Arabs. However, the Arabs, under the pious leadership of caliphate personalities, were able to subdue major civilizations lying on the flanks of Arab region and then they were eyeing to capture even far off regions.

### *Contents*

1. Arabia before the Birth of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
2. Political, Social, Economic and Religious Life of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Life and Achievements of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
4. Life and Services of Abu Bakar (RA)
5. Life and Achievements of Umar Bin Khattab (RA)
6. Life and Services of Usman Bin Affan (RA)
7. Life and Achievements of Ali Bin Abi Talib (RA) and his relations with Amir Muawiyah
8. Emergence of the Kharajites
9. Administration and Structure of Government under the Pious Caliphate
10. Early Phase of Expansion of Empire of the Arabs

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Armstrong, Karen (2010). *Islam: A short history*. New Delhi: Oneword Press.
2. Ali, Syed Amir (2010). *The spirit of Islam: A history of the evolution and ideals of Islam*. New York: Cosimo Classics.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Lewis, Bernard (1994). *Islam and the West*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford History of Islam*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Donner, Fred M. (2012). *Muhammad and the Believers: At the Origins of Islam*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

**HIST-6303**

**History of Europe I (1453-1789)**

**3(3+0)**

European history has always been very interesting for the students because of its diversity and relevance with the present day world. Usually the histories of different regions and dynasties are taken as wholly different time and space to study but the history of Europe enables the student to start its journey right from the old classical times to the development and progress of science, politics and religion and understand the relation between different developments. This course provides an insight not only into the scientific and political development of Europe but as a society too. The medieval period earlier known as dark ages has now universally been recognized as an important period in which major outbreaks took place which eventually pushed Europe to the renaissance, reformation and scientific revolution. Therefore, the students, after studying this course, will be able to understand and interpret all those factors which eventually pushed Europe forward making this little continent leader of the world.

#### *Contents*

1. The revolution in the Christian Church, Rise and Spread of Protestantism.
2. The Wars based on religion (1560-1648), the Crusade of Catholic Spain, The Thirty Years war (1618-1648)
3. The establishment of West European leadership, the Dutch republic, Parliamentary supremacy in Britain, the French wars of Louis XIV, Treaty of Utrecht 1713.
4. The transformation of Eastern Europe 1648-1740, Austria, Prussia and Poland.
5. The global economy of Eighteenth century, western Europe after treaty of Utrecht 1713-40,
6. The great war of the mid eighteenth century, the Peace of Paris 1763.
7. The Scientific Prophets: Newton, Galileo
8. Political Philosophers: Bacon, Descartes, Hobbes and Locks
9. The age of Enlightenment, Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau
10. Enlightened despotism: France, Austria, Prussia, Russia
11. The American Revolution

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Wilson, Peter H. (2009). *The Thirty Years War: Europe's tragedy*. Harvard: Harvard University Press.
2. Weisner-Hanks, Merry E. (2013). *Early modern Europe, 1450-1789*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. MacCulloch, Diarmaid (2003). *The Reformation: A History*. UK: Penguin Books.
2. Blanning, Timothy C. W. (2007). *The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648-1815*. UK: Penguin Books.
3. Davies, Norman (1996). *Europe: A History*. New York: Harper Perennials.

**HIST-6304**

**Research Methodology**

**3(3+0)**

This outline is prepared for developing the interest of students in research pursuits and making them excel in research tasks. The contents discussed below would develop their theoretical understanding as well as the practical and field related issues as to the research activities. Research and development have got immense importance in academia as well as job market and the graduates who possess required theoretical and practical knowledge of research, have greater chances of securing respectable jobs and recognition in their prospective fields of work. On the completion of these contents, the students would be able to apprehend major paradigms, ontologies and epistemologies, and accordingly will be able to develop their analytical skills and produces authentic, credible and standard research. This course enables students to not only produce credible research but also showcase this research through publishing it in credible research journals.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction to Research and Research Methods
2. Major paradigms in Research: Positivism/materialism/Marxism, Idealism, existentialism, post-modernism, feminism.
3. Ontologies and Epistemologies
4. Ethics and standards of Research
5. Major steps in carrying out the task of research
6. Preparing a Research Proposal
7. Writing a book review
8. Internal and External Criticism
9. Qualitative and Quantitative Research
10. Objectivity and Subjectivity in Research
11. Conducting Interviews, sampling and Survey
12. Front Matter, Body Text and Back Matter of a thesis, dissertation, or a book.

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. E. Sreedharan (2007). *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*. Kerala: The Centre for South Indian Studies.
2. W. H. Macdowell (2002). *Historical Research*. New York: Routledge.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Kate L. Turabian (2007). *A manual for writer of research papers, theses and dissertations*. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

- 2 Allen, Garden and Chris Skinner (ed) (1991). *Handbook for Research students in the Social Sciences*. London: The Flamer Press.
- 3 Carr. E.H. *What is History?* (2010). London: Penguin Classics, 1961.

## **HIST-6305**

## **Ancient Indian History**

**3(3+0)**

This course will introduce students to the Indus valley and Gandhara civilizations. Students will learn the historical geography, the way of life of the people such as the settlement patterns, art and architecture and religious beliefs and the rise and fall of the civilization. Ancient Indian civilization includes ancient civilizations of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Gandhara. Pakistan has been bequeathed with cultural and civilizational traits of all these civilizations. Many explorations were made in the British period and post-colonial period. However, the script could not be deciphered. Pakistan can boast of possessing a rich cultural heritage that it has inherited from the distant past and can showcase to the world now. After studying this course, the students will be able to identify the location of the Indus Valley and Gandhara civilizations and relate them to other old world civilizations of the same period because India is one of the oldest and richest civilizations of the world.

### *Content*

1. Sources of Early Indian History
2. Indus Valley Civilization, Special Study of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
3. Aryan occupation of India their origin and Migration , their society religion and Culture
4. Early Vedic Civilization and Culture
5. The Epic age, Historical value of Ramayana and Mahabharata
6. The Caste System origin and Growth Merits and Demerits
7. Jainism: Life and Teaching of Mahavira
8. Buddhism. Life and Teaching of Gautama Buddhism and causes of its spread and Decline
9. Greek Invasion and its impact upon the sub-continent, Greek Art and Culture special study of Gandhara Art
10. The Muriyan Empire and its Administrative System
11. The Kushan Power, Kanishka ; Economic condition causes of its downfall
12. The Gupta Empire ,Golden Age, Art, Literature and Science .Hindu Renaissance
13. Harsh Vardhana its character and Administration
14. The Huns their origin and Invasion of India
15. Rise of Hindu Shahia Power

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Thapar, Romila (2004), *Ancient Indian social history: Some interpretation*. New Delhi, Oriental Longman.
2. Smith, V.A. (1999). *The early history of India*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Keay, John (2000). *India: A history*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Keay, John (2001). *India discovered: The recovery of a lost civilization*. London, Harper Collins.
3. Thapar, Romila (2002). *Early India: From the origin to AD 1300*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

**HIST-6306**

**Philosophy of History**

**3(3+0)**

Philosophy of History, which is also called Macro or Meta-history, is a distinct and an important branch of the discipline of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past in its entirety. It involves a philosophical reflection on the whole human past and sometimes future, and tries to give a philosophical explanation and interpretation of the past. Philosophy of history has two branches: (i) Speculative philosophy of history, which attempts at philosophizing the human past (ii) Critical or analytical philosophy of history, which explores the specific nature of historical knowledge, and critically examines the methods of historians and their writings. The course is intended to apprise the learners of the regularities, continuities, or regular and recurrent patterns in history, which could help them search for some principles, which could explain all human history. Unlike most of the other courses in the discipline of history, the primary focus of this course is ideas, and not events.

***Contents***

1. Speculative Philosophy of History: An Introduction
2. Major Themes in Speculative Philosophy of History
3. Time and its Movement: Linear, uni-linear and Multi-linear; Cyclical and Spiral Movement of Time
4. Major Philosophers of History and their Philosophies: An Overview
5. St. Augustine
6. Ibn Khaldun
7. Rene Descartes
8. Giambattista Vico
9. Montesquieu
10. Voltaire
11. Hegel
12. Auguste Comte
13. Karl Marx
14. Weber
15. Arnold J. Toynbee
16. Edward Said
17. Francis Fukuyama
18. Samuel P. Huntington
19. Analytical Philosophy of History and Major Themes (Periodization of History, Objectivity and Subjectivity)
20. Some Contemporary Approaches in Historical Studies: An Overview



21. Nationalist Approach, Marxist Approach, Modernist Approach, Post-modernist Approach, Post-Colonial Approach, Elite Approach, Subaltern/popular Approach, Feminist Approach, Holistic Approach and Structuralist Approach

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Lemon, M. C. (2003). *Philosophy of history: a guide for students*. London: Routledge.
2. Sreedharan, E. (2000). *Historiography*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Anjum, Tanvir (2012). *Historiography*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.
2. Hegel, G. W. F. (2004). *The philosophy of history*. New York: Dover Publications.
3. Tucker, Aviezer (ed.) (2009). *A companion to the philosophy of history and historiography*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

### **HIST-6307**

### **Muslim History II (Umayyads and Abbasides)**

**3(3+0)**

This course is prepared to familiarize the students with highly significant dynasties in Muslim history Umayyads (r. 661-744) and Abbasides (r. 750-1258). After the pious caliphate period a monarchical structure of the polity and state developed and for almost six centuries Muslim world was ruled by these two dynasties of Arab origin. The course looks in a detail, the historical process of the establishment of these dynasties, important rulers, their policies impacts on the state and society and the development of administrative structure of the Muslim empire. The course will explain the myriad development carried out during these period including political intrigues, expansions and imperialism, cultural and civilizational achievements and administrative structure and economy. Further, it will study the developments in the field of art, architecture, literature and the translation movement of Abbasid period which resulted into the development of science in Islamic society. Thus the students while discussing the rise and fall of these dynasties and covering the political history of these two dynasties will also be acquainted with diverse developments in field of art and science.

#### *Contents*

1. Foundation of Ummayad's dynasty
2. Muawiyah and Yazid's ascendancy to power
3. The tragedy of Karbala
4. The age of reforms during the reign of Abdul Malik Bin Marwan.
5. Golden age during the reign of Waleed Bin Abdul Mailk.
6. Administration and Culture of Ummayd's dynasty.
7. Establishment of the Abbasides Caliphates.
8. Al-Saffah, Abu Ja'afar al-Mansur and Harun-ul-Rashid
9. Rise and Fall of Bramka Family
10. Emergence of Religious Movements and Sects
11. Intellectual Development, Character and Achievement of Abbasids
12. Fall of Baghdad 1258

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Borrut, Antoine and Paul M. Cobb (eds.). (2010). *Medieval memories from Syria to Spain*. Leiden: Brill.

2. Hawting, G. R. (2000). *The first dynasty of Islam: the Umayyad caliphate AD 661-750*. New York: Routledge.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Hitti, P. K. (1996). *The Arabs: a short history*. London: Macmillan and Company.
2. Judd, Steven C. (2014). *Religious scholars and the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.
3. Retso, Jan. (2003) *The Arabs in antiquity: their history from the Assyrians to the Umayyads*. London: Routledge.

### **HIST-6308**

### **History of Europe II (1789-1945)**

**3(3+0)**

The course gives informative details concerning with the social and political upheavals in the past in Europe. It sheds light in which Europe was being transformed from medieval to a modern i.e. renaissance, reformation, scientific revolution, emergence and growth of socialism, role of evolutionism and social evolutionism, the role of nationalism and eventually the major world wars. The history of Europe is a story of development and advancement from the ancient and medieval problems to the scientific advancements of modern age culminating in industrialization and unprecedented development. After studying the course, the students will be able to understand how Europe was changed into a modern society, to know the intellectual movements, to know the political developments of the ruling classes and different ideas of the people. It is more history of ideas than events and students will understand how ideas play an important role in the unfolding of significant historical events.

#### *Contents*

1. Enlightenment and Europe
2. Causes of the French Revolution of 1789
3. The Events and Repercussions of French Revolution
4. The Rise and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte
5. Vienna Settlement and Concert of Europe
6. Europe Between 1815-1848
7. Emergence and Growth of Socialism/Marxism
8. Charles Darwin and Evolutionism
9. Revolutions of 1848
10. Unification of Italy and Germany
11. Road to the First World War
12. Causes of the First World War
13. Peace Treaties and League of Nations
14. The Second World War
15. Consequences of WW II

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Mason, David S. (2011). *A Concise History of Modern Europe*. New York: Rowman and Littlefield.
2. Blanning, T. C. W. (2000), *Oxford History of Modern Europe*. New York: Oxford University Press.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Lindmann, Albert S. (2015), *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Willey-Blackwell, 2015.
2. Davies, Norman (1996). *Europe: A History*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Merriman, John (1996). *A History of Modern Europe*. New York: Norton.

## **HIST-6309**

## **Muslim Rule in Spain (755-1492)**

**3(3+0)**

Muslim rule in Spain is the height of the African-European expansion of the Muslims. Spain remained one of the most important parts of Muslim empires because of its geographical location. Between the middle of the eighth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries, the Arabic-speaking peoples were the main bearers of the torch of culture and civilization throughout the world. Umayyad Empire in Spain introduced Muslim culture and civilization in Europe. So the study of this course will not only help the students in analyzing the history of Islam and its interaction with European soil but will also provide a deep insight about the history, art, architecture and culture of Spain during Muslim Rule. The course will discuss the major rulers of Umayyad Empire in Spain, their life and achievements. The study of the course will enable students to make a comparative analysis among the different Muslim empires and the causes of their rise and fall.

### *Contents*

1. Spain at the advent of Muslim conquest and expansion.
2. Highlights and achievements of the major Umayyad Rulers
3. Abdur Rahman I
4. Hisham I
5. Hakam I
6. Abdur Rahman II
7. Muhammad I
8. Abdur Rahman III
9. Hakam III
10. Lat or Umayyads, the rise of Hajib al-Mansur, relations with courtiers and the theologians, military organization and wars, achievements.
11. Decline and fall of the Umayyads of Spain.
12. Administration of Spain under the Umayyads.
13. Petty dynasties, Banu Hamud and Banu Ziri of Granada, Mamluks of Southeast Spain, Banu Hud of Saragossa, Banu Dhu'al-Num of Toledo, Banu Abbad of Saville.
14. North African Rule, Murabitin, Al-Muwahiddin.
15. The Nasirid dynasty, the career of Muhammad I, his buildings, Alhamra, character and achievements, his successors, their struggle against the Christians, art, architecture and learning, their decline and fall. Expulsion of Muslims from Spain and its effects, the causes of the downfall of Muslims in Spain.

16. Muslim rule in Spain and its contribution to various fields of arts, architecture and science, eminent scholars including historians.
17. Structure of Government and Administration.

*Recommended Texts*

1. Harvey, L. P. (2005). *Muslims in Spain 1500-1614*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
2. Watt, W. Montgomery and Pierre Cachia. (1965). *History of Islamic Spain*, Edinburg: Edinburgh University Press.

*Suggested Readings*

1. Esposito, John L. (1999). *The Oxford History of Islam*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. Callaghan, Joseph F. O' (2004). *Re-conquest and Crusade in Spain*, Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania Press.

**HIST-6310**

**Muslim Rule in South Asia (711-1526)**

**3(3+0)**

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the history of Muslim rule in South Asia. This course covers more than 800 years of the medieval South Asian history starting from the advent of Islam in the Indian Subcontinent, looking into Ghaznavid and Ghaurid rule in the North-western peripheral regions of India and rise and fall of Delhi Sultanate. In this course, the students will be acquainted with the political, military, socio-cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual history of the Muslims of Medieval India/South Asia. The course will study in detail the establishment of Delhi Sultanate, five major dynasties of this period and the important Muslim rulers and their policies which further consolidated and expanded Muslim rule in South Asia. It will be an attempt to conceptualize and analyze the historical developments of the said era with the help of historiographical sources and employing varied frames of reference.

*Contents*

1. Early Muslims and the Arab Rule in the Indian Subcontinent
2. Impact of the Arab Conquest on Sindh, Multan and Gujarat
3. Ghaznavid and Ghaurid Rule in the North-western Peripheral Regions of India
4. Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghaurid Rule in North India
5. Establishment and Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate under the Ilbari Sultans of Delhi
6. Expansion and Reformation in Delhi Sultanate under the Khaljis and Tughluqs
7. Amir Taimur's Invasion of India (1398-99) and Impacts
8. Twilight of the Sultanate under the Saiyyids and Lodhis, and its Fall
9. State and State Conduct in the Sultanate of Delhi
10. Society, Culture and Economy in the Sultanate of Delhi
11. Religious Trends during the Sultanate Era
12. Historiography in the Sultanate Era

*Recommended Texts*

1. Ahmed, Fouzia Farooq. (2016). *Muslim rule in medieval India: power and religion in the Delhi Sultanate*. London: I.B. Tauris.
2. Anjum, Tanvir. (2013). *Muslims in India (711-1526)*. Islamabad: Allama Iqbal Open University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Kumar, Sunil. (2007). *The emergence of the Delhi Sultanate, 1192-1286*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
2. Jackson, Peter. (1999). *The Delhi Sultanate: a political and military history*. Cambridge: University Press.
3. Nizami, K. A. (1983). *On history and historians of medieval India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

## **HIST-6311**

## **History of Civilization**

**3(3+0)**

In this course, the focus is world's earliest civilizations. It tries to identify, describe, and compare/contrast the first advanced civilizations in the world. Mesopotamia and Egypt remained important civilizations of the world and causes of their rise fall; the emergence of the earliest civilizations in Asia: the Harappan and Aryan societies on the Indian subcontinent will be discussed in this course. The present course will also look in detail the Shang and Zhou societies in China and describe the subsequent rise of the Qin and Han dynasties of China. While on European soil, the development Greek civilization - the Hellenic era; characteristics of the Roman Kingdom, the Roman Republic, and Imperial Rome Practicum will also be discussed in detail. While studying all these ancient civilizations, a comparative analysis will be made among these civilizations. With the help of archaeological evidences the pattern of the livings, language, art and architecture of these civilizations is mainly unearthed and will provide a substance to understand this ancient period of history.

#### *Contents*

1. Origin of Human Civilization
2. Pre-Historic Civilization: Mehrgarh and Bhambhore
3. An introduction to Indus Valley Civilization. The Emergence, Decline and Disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization
4. An introduction to Mesopotamian Civilization. The land of Mesopotamia (Modern Iraq). Uruk: The world's first city. Cuneiform Writing and recording. Sumerian religion. Kings and city-states. Death and burial. Sumers' neighbors. The world's first empire. The Sumerian revival. The legacy of Sumer.
5. Egyptian Civilization
6. Writing and numerals, including the invention of papyrus. Architecture of pyramids, tombs, and temples. Astronomy. Women's roles. Medicine
7. Ancient Chinese Civilization

8. An introduction to Ancient China. Historical Setting. The Ancient Dynasties. The Zhou Period. The Hundred Schools of Thought. The Imperial Era:
9. The Hellenic Civilization (Ancient Greece)
10. Roman Civilization
11. An introduction to Roman Civilization; a basic historical narrative with discussion of a selection of issues

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Danni, Ahmad Hassan. (2007). *History of Pakistan: Pakistan through the ages*. Lahore: Sang-e-Meal Publications.
2. Graig, A.M. (1986). *The heritage of World civilizations*. Vol. II . New York: Macmillan.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Burns, E.M & P.L. Ralph. (1969) *World civilization* . IV. New York : Norton & Co.
2. Easton, S.C. (1970). *The heritage of the past: earliest times to 1500* . III . USA : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
3. Kosambi, D.D. (1982). *The culture and civilization in ancient India: an historical outline* . New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt.ltd.

### **HIST-6312**

### **History of the Great Mughals (1526-1707)**

**3(3+0)**

The successors of Mongols called as Mughals invaded India in the leadership of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar in 1526. He successfully defeated Ibrahim Lodhi the last ruler of Lodhi dynasty and established a Mughal dynasty in North India. The Mughals succeeded Delhi Sultans who had successfully ruled India for more than three centuries. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their Empire and successfully ruled from 1526 AD to 1707 AD. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims at imparting the students with knowledge of an important dynasty which left very strong imprints on society and culture of India.

#### *Contents*

1. Political scene in the Indian subcontinent at the advent of the Mughals
2. Babar (1526-1530), His career of Central Asia, Babar's invasion of India
3. Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556), Rise and Fall of Humayun's Empire, Re-conquest of India (South Asia)
4. Interlude of Sher Shah of Sur and His successors (1540-1555), Reforms of Sher Shah
5. Akbar- The Great (1556-1605), Policies of Akbar (Rajput/ Deccan/ N.W. Frontier),
6. Mansabdari System, *Din-i-Ilahi* and Religious Policy, Administration of Akbar
7. Jahangir (1605-1627)
8. Shah Jahan (1627-1658), Golden Period, Problems of Succession

9. Aurangzeb (1658-1707)
10. The Central Asian Policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
11. The Deccan policies (From Akbar to Aurangzeb)
12. Administration of the Mughal Empire
13. Religious Trends of the Mughal Empire
14. Art and Architecture under the Great Mughals
15. Historiography of Mughal India

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Jaffar, S. M. (2018). *The Mughal empire: From Babar to Aurangzeb*. Peshawar: S. Muhammad Sadiq Khan Publishers.
2. Verma, B. R. and S. R. Bakhshi. (2005). *History of Mughal period*. Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Ikram, S. M. (1982). *History of Muslim civilization in India and Pakistan*, 3rd Ed. Lahore: Institute of Islamic Culture.
2. Eraly, Abraham. (1997). *The lives and times of the great Mughals*. Delhi: Penguin Books India.

### **HIST-6313**

### **History of the Ottoman Empire (1288-1924)**

**3(3+0)**

After the disintegration of Abbasid Empire another great empire rose on the World map which stretched to the areas of three continents of the world. Ottoman Empire is not only geographically the most vast empire of the three almost temporally parallel Muslim empires, Muslim empire of India (1206-1857), Ottoman Empire (1288-1924), and Safavid dynasty (1501-1736) but also survived till twentieth century. Ottomans remained an important force during medieval period and contributed in the development of Muslim culture and civilization in different parts of the world. After centuries of the dominance of Arabs on Islamic world, Turks were now the ruling elite. The study of Ottomans is necessary to understand the rise and fall of the Muslim dynasties and the causes behind their growth and decline. Studying ottomans is also important to gain knowledge about Central Asian dynasties and Turks of the Ottoman Empire. It will help to learn about socio-political and economic conditions of the subjects of Ottoman Empire and the way it influenced its times.

#### *Contents*

1. Origin and importance of Osmani Turks in History, Theories of migrations of settlement in Antaolia, socio-political conditions of Anatolia.
2. Sultan Osman Khan I: His Character and achievements
3. Sultan Ork Khan: As the founder of the Osmani state. His conquests in Anatolia and Europe.
4. Sultan Murad Khan I
5. Sultan Bayzid Khan I (Yildrim)
6. Sultan Muhamadd Khan I
7. Sultan Murad Khan II
8. Sultan Muhammad Khan II
9. Sultan Bayazid Khan II
10. Sultan Saleem Khan (Yavuz)

11. Sultan Suleyman Khan I
12. Relations of the Osmani Empire with Czarist Russia in particular reference to the Treaties of Belgrade and Juchuk Qayanarji.
13. Relations with Austria with Particular reference to the second Turkish retreat from Vienna and Treaties of Passarovitch and Belgrade.
14. Relations with the Safavid Turks with Particular reference to the Conquest of Baghdad by Shah Abbas and its re-conquest by Osmanis.
15. Causes of decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire.
16. Brief Survey of literary and Cultural activities
17. Organization of the Osmani empire: Central, Provincial, Judicial, Religious, Land, Military and Naval Organization.
18. Later Ottomans (1774-1924)

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Woodhead, Christine. (2012). *The Ottoman world*, New York: Routledge Press.
2. Kia, Mehrdad. (2008). *The Ottoman empire*, California: Greenwood Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Verhaaren, Christine Isom Kent F. Schull. (2016). *Living in the Ottoman realm: empire and identity 13<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries*, Indiana: Indiana University Press.
2. Philliou, Christine M. (2011). *Biography of an empire: governing Ottomans in an age of revolution*, California: University of California Press

### **HIST- 6314 History of the Later Mughals and British India (1707-1857)**

**3(3+0)**

Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar founded Mughal dynasty in India in 1526. The Mughals were able to control a huge area extending in the East up to Bengal and in the West up to Kabul. Babar was succeeded by many able rulers such as Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb Alamgir. The Mughals consolidated their empire and successfully ruled from 1526 AD to 1707 AD. However, having spent huge amount of resources on wars and massive architectural feats, the Mughal Empire started crumbling down soon after the demise of Aurangzeb. This course aims to study the major political developments after the death of Aurangzeb the period which is called as later Mughal Period. In this course students will be acquainted with divergent perspectives on Mughal decline and British ascendancy and comprehend the factors behind the rise of regional powers and states. Students will familiarize themselves with major revivalist attempts and resistance movements during British rule in India.

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction
2. Geography and Sources of Mughal India
3. 1707. Succession contest between Muazzim and Alam
4. Expedition by the Mughal emperor against the Sikhs.
5. Death of the emperor Bahadur Shah, and accession of Jahandar Shah
6. Accession of Farukhsiyar
7. Nizam-al-Malik, and establishment of independence at Haidarabad.
8. Regional Kingdom of Oudh
9. Invasion of Nadir Shah from Persia (1739).
10. First invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Durani (1747).



11. 1748-1750. Accession of the emperor Ahmad Shah, son of Muhammad Shah
12. 1751-1752. Second invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani
13. Deposition of the emperor, and accession of Alamgir II.
14. Third invasion from Afghanistan by Ahmad Shah Durani, and sack of Delhi.
15. Fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah Durani, and murder of the emperor Alamgir II.
16. Third battle of Panipat, and defeat of the Marathas by the Afghans (1761).
17. Akbar II succeeds as emperor, under British protection, but only to the nominal dignity.
18. 1837-1862. Muhammad Bahadur Shah, the seventeenth Mughal emperor, and last of the race of Timur.
19. Emergence of Regional Powers and Foreign Invasion and Rise of the European Powers in India
20. Muslim Revivalist and literary Movements
21. Resistance to Colonialism
22. Decline of the Mughal Empire

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Dalrymple, William.( 2006). *The last Mughal: the fall of a dynasty, Delhi 1857*. New Delhi: Penguin.
2. Fisher, Michael H. (2016). *A short history of the Mughal empire*. London: I B Tauris.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Eraly, Abraham. (2004). *The Mughal throne: the saga of India's great emperors*. London: Phoenix.
2. Cohn, Bernard S. (1996). *Colonialism and its forms of knowledge: the British in India*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

### **HIST-6315**

### **History of Muslim Culture and Civilization**

**3(3+0)**

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the Muslim culture and civilization while studying the history of Islamic Empires in the world. It covers a vast span of time from pre Islamic era to introduction and spread of Islam in various parts of the world. After brief definition of culture and civilization, the course looks into pre-Islamic conditions of Arabian Peninsula, the society and culture during the period of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and under pious caliphate period. The course then focuses on the civilizational achievements under the rule of Umayyad, Abbasid, Fatimid of Egypt and Umayyad of Spain. It also looks into the society and culture during Muslim rule in India. In this course students will be acquainted with the history of establishment of distinct Muslim cultures in various regions and also the patterns of interaction and process of acculturation. It will also highlight the achievements of Islamic civilization and becoming of Islam as a world civilization.

#### *Contents*

1. Defining the Culture and Civilization
2. Society and Culture of Pre-Islamic Arabia
3. Emergence of Islam as Religion and Civilization
4. Major Characteristics of Islamic Culture and Civilization
5. Development of Islamic Culture during the period of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Pious Caliphs
6. Development of Muslim Culture under Umayyads and Social and Intellectual advancement in the fields of Education , Science, Art, Architecture and History writing

7. Advancement of Culture and Civilization under Abbasid Rule: Progress in the fields of Science, Literature, Philosophy and Geography
8. The Development of Islamic Fiqh and Sufism in Abbasid Period
9. Muslims in Spain: Cordova and Granada as a centers of Islamic Art, Architecture and Science
10. Fatimid Rule in Egypt and Developments in the felids of Arts and Science
11. Muslim Rule in India: State, Society and Culture in the Sultanate of Delhi
12. State , Society and Religious Trends During Mughal Period

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Armstrong, Karen. (2002). *Islam: a short history*. New York: The Modern Library.
2. Hodgson, Marshall G.S (2009). *The venture of Islam*, 3vols. Chicago: The University of Chicago.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Nasr, Seyyed Hossein. (2002) *Islam: religion, history, and civilization*. San Francisco: Harper One.
2. Chand, Tara. (1979). *Influence of Islam on Indian culture*. Lahore: Book Traders.

## **HIST-6316**

## **History of USA**

**3(3+0)**

History of the USA can broadly be categorized into the discipline of area studies. This course is intended to apprise the students about various aspects of history of USA including economic, cultural, demographic and religious conditions. Because of the peculiar nature of its history, American experience can be written ‘from the bottom up’ perspective. In terms of time span, the history of United States may seem shorter as compared to other regions but the diversity of its people, physical features and flora and fauna is remarkable. USA having diverse society developed into a global superpower, led the capitalist block during cold war era. The world became uni polar after disintegration of USSR and USA assumed the role of sole superpower in the last decade of twentieth century. After 9/11 USA engaged in a war against terrorism and opened many fronts. Recently the power of USA is challenged particularly on economic front by rising China. The course aims to ponder all these contemporary issues and USA by journeying through its history.

#### ***Contents***

1. Unnamed Lands: The European Settlement, 1492-1765
2. The British Colonies in Eighteenth Century
3. Revolution and Nation Building, 1765-1825
4. The War of 1812
5. Expansion and Crisis, 1825-1865
6. Cities and Industries, 1865-1917
7. Industrialization and the Gilded Age
8. Progress and Reaction, 1877-1917

9. War and Globalism, 1917-56
10. The Global Dilemma and the WWI
11. The Crisis of Radicalism
12. The 1920s: Prosperity and Corruption
13. The New Deal
14. The WWII
15. Confronting Communism
16. The Anti-Communist Purge, 1946-56
17. The Modern Era, 1956-96
18. Facing West from California's Shores
19. The Cold War
20. Racism and Civil Rights
21. Watergate and the Crisis of American State
22. Liberalism and Liberation
23. The Reagan Era
24. The New Morality
25. The Economic Dimensions

*Recommended Texts*

1. Remini, Robert V. (2009) *A short history of United States*. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Zinn, Howard (2003). *A people's history of the United States*. New York: New Press.

*Suggested Readings*

1. Grant, Susan-Mary. (2012). *A concise history of United States of America*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Jenkins, Philip. (1997). *A history of the United States*. London: Macmillan Press.
3. Stearns, Peter N. and Jan Lewis (eds.). (1998). *An emotional history of the United States*. New York: New York University Press.

**HIST-6317**

**Preliminaries of Persian**

**3 (3+0)**

زبان فارسی، زبان نیاکان ماست. این زبان دولتی، مذهبی، ادبیات و مردم شبه قاره بوده است. زبان در ضمن پژوهش در مورد تاریخ، جغرافیه، مردمشناسی و زبانهای بومی این ناحیه ویژگی خودش دارد. پس درک این زبان برای ما لازم است، تا خود را بشناسیم. چون شبه قاره قلمروی زبان فارسی مانده است. ما صد هزار کتاب تاریخ به زبان فارسی داریم که نیاکان ما نگاشته اند. زبان اردو که زبان ملی ماست از زبان فارسی اخذ شده است. زبان فارسی نقش خودش بر ادبیات تاریخی هم دارد پس برای ما مسلمانان لازم است که زبان فارسی را یاد بگیریم تا ارث نیاکان ما را بشناسیم و جهان نو برای خود کشف کنیم. برای دانشجویان کارشناسی ارشد (تاریخ) درس فارسی ویژگی فوق العاده دارد، چون بیشتر تاریخ ما به زبان فارسی است. بدون آشنایی با فارسی نمی توان به تاریخ پیشرفت کرد. در این درس دانشجویان کارشناسی ارشد با زبان فارسی آشنا می شوند. در این دوره فشرده ساخت زبان فارسی، افعال گذشته، حال و آینده و مصادر را می فهمند. متون برگزیده از سعدی، غالب و اقبال را درک می کنند. پس از گزراندن این درس دانشجو می تواند ساخت زبان فارسی بفهمد افعال و مصادر فارسی را بشناسد جمله های مقدماتی را بسازد متونی از ادبیات فارسی را درک کند و با تاریخ های فارسی شبه قاره آشنا شود.

*Contents*

1. دستور زبان فارسی، آشنایی با ساخت جمله فارسی
2. ارکان معرفی جمله و کاربرد آن
3. معرفی افعال، انواع و شناخت آن
4. معرفی مصدر و آشنایی با مصادر مهم فارسی

5. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی مطلق، فعل ماضی بعید و فعل ماضی قریب
6. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی استمراری و فعل ماضی ناتمام
7. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل ماضی شکیه. بررسی تفاوت افعال ماضی
8. معرفی مضارع و آشنائی با مضارع های مهم فارسی
9. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل مضارع اخباری و فعل مضارع ملموس
10. آشنائی، ساخت و کاربرد فعل آینده، فعل امر و فعل نهی
11. فهم حمد تعالی اثر سعدی شیرازی
12. فهم نعت رسول ﷺ اثر غالب
13. فهم حکایات گلستان سعدی شیرازی
14. فهم شعر فارسی اقبال
15. مکالمه به زبان فارسی و آشنائی با تاریخ های مهم شبه قاره به زبان فارسی

### Recommended Texts

1. یدالله ثمره (1368 ش)، آموزش زبان فارسی، تهران: وزارت فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی
2. سبط حسن رضوی، علی رضا نقوی (1996م)، گلشن فارسی، راولپنڈی: نمایندگی فرهنگی جمهوری اسلامی ایران در پاکستان

### Suggested Readings

1. محمد علی فروغی (1364 ش)، کلیات سعدی، تهران: انتشارات علمی
2. غالب (1965م)، کلیات غالب فارسی، لاهور: شیخ مبارک علی سنز
3. فرشیورد خسرو (1382 ش)، دکتر، دستور مفصل امروز، تهران: انتشارات سخن
4. ارژنگ، غلامرضا (1381 ش)، دستور زبان فارسی امروز، تهران: نشر قطره

**HIST-6318**

**Muslim Nationalism in South Asia (1858-1947)**

**3(3+0)**

The Purpose of the course is to highlight Political constitutional economic and religious struggles of the Muslims of south Asia during the British Rule and hence triangular struggle ensued after 1857 which culminated in the freedom of India. Hindu Muslim Tangled sharpened to such an extent that the Muslims demanded separate homeland of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. The course will look into the gradual constitutional and political developments and different historical episodes which ultimately set the ground for Muslim nationalists to finally demand for a separate homeland for Muslims of India. After completing this course the students will be able to understand origin and outcome of the Muslims struggles and will be able to understand role of Muslim leaders struggle for achievement of Pakistan

### Contents

1. Arrivals of the Europeans and the Rise of British Rule of India
2. Uprising of 1857 and its impact of the Indians
3. The Rise of Indian Nationalism and the Creation of Indian National Congress
4. Aligarh Movement and Its social Political and Religious impact

5. Partition of Bengal
6. Simla Deputation and the Creation of All India Muslim League
7. Indian Council Acts of 1909
8. Lucknow Pact 1916
9. Lucknow Pact 1916 and the Government of India Act 1919
10. Khilafat and Hijrat Movement and their effects of on the Muslims of India
11. Indian Constitutional problem and efforts for solution simmon Commission, Nehru Report and Jinnah 14 Points
12. Iqbal and His Allahabad Address
13. Round Table Conferences and The Government of India Act 1935
14. Election 1937 and Congress Rule of Provinces
15. Lahore Resolution 1949
16. Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plans
17. 3<sup>rd</sup> June plan and Partition
18. The Redcliff Boundary and Commission Award

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Sikandar Hayat. *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, 2017.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Azad, Abul Kalam (1989). *India Wins Freedom*. London: Advent Books Division.
2. Collins, Larry and Dominique Lapierre. (1997). *Freedom at Midnight*. London: HarperCollins.
3. Tharoor, Shashi. (2017). *Inglorious empire: what the British did to India?* New Delhi: Penguin Books.

### **HIST-6319**

### **Government and Politics in Pakistan**

**3(3+0)**

The objective of the course is to develop an academic insight of the students to understand the process of development of institutions, structures and political culture in Pakistan. Pakistan inherited a colonial structure of the polity and administration and soon after its independence it faced challenges to align these colonial legacies with the concept of a Muslim nation state. The course is aimed to enlighten the students regarding important debates with their historical perspective in political arena which started in Pakistan soon after its independence from British Empire. It will also critically evaluate the role and performance of institutions, political parties and leadership in history of Pakistan. The course will look into different episodes of democracy and dictatorship and their achievements and failures with implications on state and society. The course is intended to improve conceptual understanding of students about dynamics of state of Pakistan and current challenges to its polity.

#### *Contents*

1. Emergence and Development of the State, 1947-51
2. Major challenges and Issues in Pakistan's Polity

3. Islamism vs. Secularism
4. Democracy vs. Dictatorship
5. Federalism vs. Regionalism
6. State Structure and Political Culture
7. Constitutional and Political Development , 1951-58
8. 1956 Constitution and the failure of System
9. First Martial Law Regime, 1958-69
10. Dismemberment of Pakistan, 1969-71
11. New Era of Democracy, 1971-77
12. Constitution of 1973
13. Back to Martial Law, 1977-88
14. Islamization, Promise and Performance
15. A Troubled Transition, 1988-99
16. Musharraf 's Martial Law Regime, 1999-2008
17. Post Musharraf Developments

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Talbot, Ian (2015). *Pakistan: a new history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Syed, Muhammad Aslam ed. (1995). *Islam & democracy in Pakistan* .Islamabad: NIHCR.
2. Lodhi, Maleeha ed. (2012). *Pakistan: beyond the 'crisis state.'* Karachi: Oxford University Press,
3. Kukreja, Veena M. P. Singh, ed. (2006) *Pakistan democracy, development and security issues*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

## **HIST-6320**

## **Foreign Policy of Pakistan**

**3(3+0)**

The primary focus of this course is to provide the understanding of the place of Pakistan in today's global world. This course is designed to look into current issues while journeying through the different phases of Pakistan history is the burden of history effects the present as well as the future; in this course the students will be acquainted with different phases of Pakistan's Foreign Policy and her relationship with neighbors, Muslim world as well as major power since 1947 so that students can better understand the Pakistan foreign policy within a specific historical context. Since its creation, Pakistan has been important in its geo-strategic position and major powers have always focused on its geography, demography and its over place in South Asian and Middle Eastern politics. After studying the course, the students will be able to holistically understand Pakistan's foreign policy objectives, priorities, compulsions and strengths and appreciate them to become informed citizens.

#### *Contents*

1. Historical Background and the Establishment of Pakistan, Objectives, Principles and Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy, the Phases of Pakistan Foreign Policy,
2. Neutrality and Search for friendship (1947-1953), Alignment with the West (1953-1962), Transition Policy (1962-1970),
3. Pakistan's Foreign Policy (1947-1971) An Overview: Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
4. Bilateralism and Non-aligned (1972-79), Strengthening of Relations with Major Powers
5. Revival of Policy (1981-1990)
6. Era of 1988-1999, Collapse of the soviet Union and the end of Cold War, The Impact of Afghan War on Pakistan
7. Post-Cold War Era, Pak US Relations strained again , Afghanistan Problem and insurgency in Kashmir , Nuclear test by India and Pakistan Response
8. Foreign Policy after 9/11: Events of 9/11, war on terrorism, Pak US Relations after 9/11
9. Pakistan US Strategic Partnership, Divergence between Pakistan and USA, Terrorism Islam targeted, The need for a comprehensive strategy
10. The UN and Other Organization: Human Rights, Regional Cooperation, SAARC
11. Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Post 9/11 Review
12. Pakistan-India Disputes and Crises, India-Pakistan and Development in Afghanistan

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Sattar, Abdul (2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy 1947-2016: A concise history*. Karachi: Oxford University Press,
2. Amin, Shahid M. (2018). *Pakistan's foreign policy: A reappraisal*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Kasuri, Khursheed Mehmood (2018). *Neither hawks nor doves*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Kux, Dennis (2001). *The United States and Pakistan 1947-2000: disenchanting allies*. Karachi, Oxford University Press.
3. Jalal, Ayesha (2014). *The struggle for Pakistan: a Muslim homeland and global politics*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

### **URCC-5110                      Citizenship Education and Community Engagement                      0 (0+0)**

In recent years, community engagement has become a central dimension of governance as well as policy development and service delivery. However, efforts to directly involve citizens in policy processes have been bedeviled by crude understandings of the issues involved, and by poor selection of techniques for engaging citizens. This course will provide a critical interrogation of the central conceptual issues as well as an examination of how to design a program of effective community engagement. This course begins by asking: Why involve citizens in planning and policymaking? This leads to an examination of the politics of planning, conceptualizations of "community" and, to the tension between local and professional knowledge in policy making. This course will also analyze different types of citizen engagement and examine how to design a program of public participation for policy making. Approaches to evaluating community engagement programs will also be a component of the course. Moreover, in order to secure the future of a society, citizens must train younger generations in civic engagement and participation.

Citizenship education is education that provides the background knowledge necessary to create an ongoing stream of new citizens participating and engaging with the creation of a civilized society.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
- 2 Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
- 3 Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
- 4 Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
- 5 Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
- 6 Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
- 7 Active Citizen: Locally active, Globally connected
- 8 Importance of active citizenship at national and global level
- 9 Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
- 10 Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
- 11 Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
- 12 Public duties and responsibilities
- 13 Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
- 14 Social Issues in Pakistan (Poverty, Equal and Equitable access of resources, unemployment)
- 15 Social Issues in Pakistan (Agricultural problems, terrorism & militancy, governance issues)
- 16 Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
- 17 Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
- 18 Assessment of existing resources

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Kennedy, J. K. Brunold, A. (2016). *Regional Context and Citizenship Education in Asia and Europe*. New York: Routledge Falmer.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. Gerber, M. L. (2010). *Sociology*. New York: Pearson Education

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 British, Council. (2017). *Active Citizen's Social Action Projects Guide*. Scotland: British Council
- 2 Larsen, K. A. (2013). *Participation in Community Work: International Perspectives*. Vishanthic Sewpaul, Grete Oline

### **HIST-6322**

### **History of Knowledge**

**3(3+0)**

The course titled "History of Knowledge" is designed to familiarize the students about the evolution and developments of human societies and their knowledge about cosmos, terrestrial realities, abstract phenomenon, science and technology, language, art and literature. It would discuss the challenges that human being face over the course of time and how they responded to them. Different factors contributed in the development of knowledge over the course of human history and different actors tried to control the transmission of knowledge according to their whims and wishes. Different genres and the interaction of different disciplines created a multi-disciplinary approach to look into the phenomenon of universe. The course will look into the causes of uneven growth of knowledge in different parts of the world from ancient time and the emergence of world as a global village in modern times while creating a knowledge pool. The



course will develop critical and rational understanding about the evolution and historical developments of knowledge.

### *Contents*

1. Definitions, forms and philosophical understanding of knowledge (Paradigms, Ontology and Epistemology), kinds of progress in knowledge
2. Knowledge, science (physical science and social science), art, literature, and language
3. Philosophy, science and theology
4. Wisdom of Ancients (Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China, Greece, Rome, Aztec and Inca)
5. Middle Ages and developments pertaining to knowledge
6. Renaissance: a new spirit of knowledge of science, art, literature and social studies
7. Voyage, discoveries and imperialism of Europeans
8. Age of Revolutions (Age of Reason, Industrial Revolution, property, government, freedom, equality and rights)
9. Nineteenth Century: Prelude to modernity
10. Twentieth Century: Democracy, Science and Technology, art and media
11. 21<sup>st</sup> Century and forthcoming developments

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2011). *Sapiens: a brief history of mankind*. London: Penguin Randomhouse.
2. Stein, Thomas Von. (2016). *A complete history of knowledge: the struggle against the priest*, New York: Vintage.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Dorn, Charles Von. (1991). *History of knowledge: past, present and future*, New York: Ballantine Books.
2. Harari, Yuval Noah. (2016). *Homo duces: a brief history of tomorrow*, New York: Harper Collins Publisher.
3. Hetherington, Stephen, Nicholas D. Smith, Henrik Lagerlund, Stephen, Gaukroger, and Markos Valaris, (2018). *Philosophy of knowledge: a history*. New York: Bloomsbury.

## **HIST-6323**

## **History of Muslim Contribution to Science**

**3(3+0)**

This course comprises of Muslim heritage in the field of science, covering the vast span of time and diverse regions of Islamicate World in medieval period. Abbasid period is considered a golden period in the progress of Muslims in the field of knowledge particularly in science. Along with Baghdad, the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Cordova, Granada and Cairo became hub of intellectual activities including scientific progress in medieval Islamic world. These cities produced the scientists of such a stature, that they are still venerated in the modern world of science and technology as the pioneers of various branches of scientific knowledge. The major Muslim scientists and their contributions to science are the major focus of the course.

The course is intended to deconstruct the assumptions that Muslims only contributed in the field of architecture, fine arts etc. It will also identify Muslim contribution in science and its role in European Renaissance.

#### *Contents*

1. The Early Islamic Scientific Tradition : An Introduction
2. Muslim Contribution to Maths and Geography
3. Al Khwarzimi (780-850 AD)
4. Thabit Ibn e Qurra (836-901 AD)
5. Abu Abdullah Albattani (858-929 AD)
6. Abul Wafa Muhammad Al Buzjani (940-977 AD)
7. Abu Ali Hassan Ibn Al Haitham (965-1040 AD)
8. Abu Raihan Albairuni (973-1048 AD)
9. Ibn e Rushd (1128-1198 AD)
10. Muslim Contribution to Medicine, Chemistry and Botany
11. Ibn e Sina (980-1037 AD)
12. Ibn e Al Baitar (1197-1248 AD)
13. Jabir Bin Hayyan (721 -815AD)
14. Yaqub Ibn e Ishaq Alkindi (800-930AD)
15. Muhammad Ibn e Zakriya Al Razi (864-930 AD)
16. Abu Al Nasr Alfarabi (870-950 AD)
17. Muslim Contribution to Astronomy
18. Famous Muslim Astronomer Shah Fatehullah Shirazi

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Morgan, Michal Hamilton. (2008). *Lost history; the enduring legacy of Muslim scientists, thinkers and artists*. Washington, D C: National Geographic Society.
2. Siddiqui, M.I. (2008). *Muslim contribution to science*. Delhi: Adam Publishers.

#### *Suggested Readings*

1. Makhdum, Muhammad Akmal. (2016). *A great man: Shah Fatehullah Shirazi*. US: Primedia E-Launch.
2. Pormann, Peter Adamson. (2012). *The philosophical works of Al-Kindi*. London: OUP.
3. Saliba, George. (2007). *Islamic science and the making of European renaissance*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

### **HIST-6324**

### **History of Central Asia**

**3(3+0)**

This course is designed for graduate students on the History of Central Asia discussing ancient, medieval, and modern history of it. It traces the history of the land and people of Central Asia, early nomadic tribes, invasions of the Arabs and the Mongol invasions of these lands and its impacts on the society, culture and economy of the region. Later Russians advanced and occupied Central Asia and the region remained its part till 1989. Russian occupation brought major changes in socio-economic, political and religious conditions of Central Asian region. The present course aims at elaborating theoretical foundation of its culture, history, politics and economy of Central Asia. It explains the historical background of imperialism carried out by major powers of Central Asia like Turkey during medieval period and its retreat and

following developments. It highlights the significance of the region in contemporary political scenario and pertinent geo-political dynamics which became more important in post 9/11 scenario.

### *Contents*

1. The land and people of Central Asia, Early nomadic tribes and their origin, The Rise of Nomadism and Oasis City-States.
2. Alexander the Great and its Rule,
3. Religious Trends and Spread of Buddhism, Arrival of the Huns and The Turks Tribes
4. Early invasions of the Arabs, the Early Rule of Muslims in Transoxania, Religious and Socio-Cultural Transformation of Central Asia.
5. Samanid Rule Rulers and their Contribution to Science, Art and Culture.
6. The Ghaznavid Dynasty, The Seljuks and their Contributions.
7. Mongol Invasions and the Chengiz Khan: Impact on the Region
8. Amir Timur and Timurid Dynasty
9. Shaybani Uzbeks, Decline of Muslim Rule
10. The Khanates of Khiva, Bukhara and Khokend.
11. Russian Advance in Central Asia :Causes and aims of the Russian expansion, and its Success
12. Socio-economic, political and religious Conditions of Central Asia under Russians.
13. The Great Game in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Resistance against Russian rule and the Nationalist Movement.
14. Soviet Era, Sovietization of Central Asia, The Socio-culture transformation of Central Asia
15. Disintegration of USSR and the Independence of Central Asian States, The New Great Game, its Players and their aims and objectives, Socio-culture, political and religious problems of the New Republics, Post 9/11 Scenario of Central Asia,

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Peter, Golden B. (2011). *Central Asia in world history*. New York: Oxford University Press.
2. Rashid, Ahmed. (2017). *The resurgence of Central Asia: Islam and nationalism*. London: Oxford University Press.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Adshead, S.A.M. (1993). *Central Asia in world History*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
2. Roy, Olivier. (2000). *The new Central Asia: the creation of nations*. New York: New York University Press.

## **HIST-6327**

## **History of the Punjab**

**3(3+0)**

This course traces the foundation of Muslim Rule in India particularly in the region of Punjab. It is a brief survey of the history of Punjab during Sultanate and Mughal periods, their impact on socio-economic conditions of the area and downfall of Muslim rule. While setting the historical context the course studies the rise of the Sikhs; the life and character of Ranjit Singh, administration under Sikh rule, foreign policy and attitude of the Sikh rulers towards Muslims. In the second part of the course the focus will be on the causes of the downfall of the Sikhs and finally the annexation Punjab by the British in the year 1849. During British period Punjab remained an important hub of power, centre of many political and social movements

and recruitment ground for the British army which are discussed in this course. The course will also study the famous personalities of Punjab who had significant role in the political arena during the first half of twentieth century under British rule.

### *Contents*

1. Foundation of Muslim Rule; Brief survey of Sultanate and Mughal periods,
2. Rise of the Sikhs; Ranjit Singh, administration, foreign policy, Downfall of the Sikhs and the Annexation.
3. East India Company's Rule: Role of the Punjab during the War of independence (1857).
4. Rural indebtedness and the Land Alienation Act.
5. Political unrest; Anti-Rowlatt agitation, Chillianwala Bagh tragedy causes, events and effects.
6. Punjab Provincial Muslim League, early history (1907-1917).
7. Mian Fal-I-Hussain and National Unionist Party;
8. Sikandar Hayat Khan's premiership, Masjid Shaheed Ganj agitation, Sikandar Jinnah pact.
9. Khizar Hayat's relations with Muslim League and his expulsion.
10. Allama Muhammad Iqbal's role in the Punjab politics.
11. Majlis-I-Ahrar foundation, political ideas and roles. Tehrik-I-Khaksar.
12. Partition of the Punjab background, demands by non-Muslims, Muslim League's stand, Radcliff Award, criticism.

### *Recommended Texts*

1. Ali, Imran (2003). *The Punjab under imperialism, 1885-1947*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
2. Gandhi, Rajmohan (2015). *Punjab: A history from Aurangzeb to Mountbatten*. New Delhi: Aleph Books.

### *Suggested Readings*

1. Talbot, Ian and Tahir Kamran (2016). *Lahore in the time of the Raj*. Gurgaon: Penguin Random House, India.
2. Burra, Neera (2017). *A memoir of pre-partition Punjab: Ruchi Ram Sahni*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Ahmad, Ishtiaq (2012). *The Punjab bloodied, partitioned, cleansed*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.